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GENEALOGICAL SKETCH

OF THE

RST THREE GENERATIONS OF PREBLES

IN AMERICA:

WITH AN ACCOUNT OF

ABRAHAM PREBLE THE EMIGRANT,

THEIR COMMON ANCESTOR,

AND OF HIS GRANDSON

BRIGADIER GENERAL JEDEDIAH PREBLE,

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

BY

GEO. HENRY PREBLE,
Capt. U. S. N.

"The fame that a man wins himself is best
That he may call his own; honors put on him
Make him no more a man than his clothes do,
Which are as soon ta'en off; for in the warmth
The heat comes from the body, not the weeds;
So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds." MIDDLETON.

BOSTON:
PRINTED FOR FAMILY CIRCULATION.
DAVID CLAPP & SON.
1868.

"The reputation
Of virtuous actions passed, if not kept up
By an access, and fresh supply of new ones,
For want of habitation and repair
Dissolves to heaps of ruins."

Presented to

C. I. Bushell

by Geo. Henry Preble,

Dec. 20. 1869.

No. 120

One hundred and twenty-five copies printed

No 12. Adams St.
Charlestown Mass
Dec 23d. 1870.

C. I. Bushnell Esq
My Dear Sir

In return for your kind favors I send a few Preble autographs, with which you can illustrate your copy of the family memoirs if you wish, or add them to your portfolio of autographs as you prefer

Sending you "a Merry Christmas" greeting. I am

Very truly Your obliged
Geo. Henry Preble
Capt. U. S. Navy

8/13/27 Paris 35458 1.25 Darlington Binding

COM. CHARLES BOGGS, U. S. N.

Capt. Geo. Henry Preble.
U. S. Navy.
1870.

Chas. J. Bushnell

Geo. Henry Preble

1869

TO

MY CHILDREN

HENRY OXNARD, SUSIE ZABIAH,

AND

GEO. HENRY RITTENHOUSE,

THESE

MEMORIAL SKETCHES

OF THEIR

ANCESTORS

ARE

AFFECTIONATELY INSCRIBED.

MAY THEY EMULATE THEIR VIRTUES AND
SHUN THEIR FAULTS.

PREFACE.

It has been my amusement, in leisure hours, during the last twenty years, to gather, from public and private sources, the material from which this volume has been selected.

The printing of this Family History was begun, and has been continued and concluded, under such peculiar circumstances, that I hope they will be considered an excuse for some of its imperfections.

The first dozen pages, relating to the common American ancestor of the family, and the memoir of his grand-son, Brigadier General Jedidiah Preble, were prepared for the July and October numbers of the New-England Historical and Genealogical Register, for 1868, without thought of their separate publication. After the first paper was in type, it occurred to me to have a few copies struck off separate from the Magazine, and then for the first time to connect it by a genealogical sketch of the intervening descendants, with the memoirs of my grandfather Brigadier Preble, to add some account of the latter's descendants, and print a few copies of the whole in a pamphlet of fifty or sixty pages, for private and family circulation. Such was the humble origin of this octavo.

Just as that design was being perfected in manuscript, and before the second article on the Brigadier was in type, I was suddenly called to duty in the North Pacific Squadron. Packing books, MSS. and documents, I took myself, at a week's notice, from Boston to San Francisco, and there found a little leisure amid new duties to enlarge my plan, and to forward to the printer, in Boston, a copy of the

letters and diary of the Brigadier, throughout the historical years of the American Revolution, in which he was a prominent actor, and to extend and fill out the sketches of his children and their descendants.

The last spike had not then been driven in the competing railroads which completed the iron girdle environing the continent, and the overland mail conveying MSS. or proof, to and fro, was delayed weeks, and even months, throughout the winter and spring immediately preceding that great event. Under these circumstances, I concluded to suspend the printing until the close of my distant services. Just then the Navy Department ordered extensive repairs and alterations in the ship under my command; pending which, I obtained permission to visit my home in the East. During that visit I was able to examine papers and authorities, revise and materially add to my manuscript, and continue the printing; also to attach to the memoir of my father, a pedigree of my children, to whom the book is dedicated, and for whom it is especially designed, with illustrative notes. In this manner the projected pamphlet grew to a volume; several engravings and photographs were procured to increase its interest, and indices became a necessity. From a simple memorial of an ancestor, the book assumed the more ambitious character of a FAMILY MONUMENT, inscribed with the names and something of the histories of its more prominent members.

As the last pages were being prepared for the press, before the indices were fully prepared, and when I was contemplating the addition of a general tabular genealogy of all the descendants of Abraham Preble, the immigrant, I was hurried back to the Pacific, by orders from Washington, to resume the command of the "Pensacola," and was compelled again to leave the volume incomplete in the hands of the printer.

Notwithstanding its mosaic growth, and these delays, the reader will not fail to perceive that I have pursued something of a regular plan.

First.—There is a Memoir of Abraham Preble, the common American ancestor and immigrant, with the names, it is believed,

of all his descendants for three generations; with notices of the most marked men among them, and occasionally their descent, continued to later times.

Second.—A Memoir of Brigadier General Jedidiah Preble, a grandson of the head of the American family, and my immediate ancestor, with his Diary and Letters during the historical period of the American Revolution in which he was a somewhat prominent actor.

Third.—Each of the Brigadier's children is taken as the head of a family, and as much as could be obtained of their histories is given, with the names of their descendants to the present year, as full and accurate as years of inquiry and effort could make the roll.

Fourth.—In the Appendix, some errors, discovered after they were printed, have been corrected, new facts added, and a list of the volunteers of the name from Maine, in the War of the Rebellion, is given, and also the names of all of the family name found in several of the recent Directories of the principal cities of the Union, which may assist hereafter in tracing the ancestry of yet unborn and to be honored sons and daughters of the name.

Lastly.—A General Index, with a complete Index of Names and of Authorities, completes the book.

It was my design to have added a general genealogy of the whole American family, for which I have ample material; and as at some future day I may carry out that plan, I would respectfully and urgently solicit all its living members, to send me, at my household address, *Charlestown, Mass.*, any information they may be in possession of, concerning themselves, their parentage, children or grandchildren. A single name, or date of birth, marriage or death, may prove the connecting link which verifies the immediate ancestry of a whole family.

I wish it understood by all that *this volume is not published, and that only a few copies have been printed for private distribution, designed to perpetuate within, and for the family, the memory of its principal members;* with a hope that their examples may lead

to higher excellence and aims, and be an incentive to cherish and keep alive the honor of the family name.

"It is the laudable desire of every brave man," writes Washington Irving, "to receive the praises of his countrymen; but there is a dearer and more cherished wish that grows close to his heart, it is to live in the recollection of those he loves and honors, to leave behind him a name at the mention of which the bosom of friendship shall glow, the eye of affection shall brighten, which shall be a legacy of honest pride to his family, causing it to dwell on his worthy deeds and glory in his memory. The bravest soldier would not expose himself to certain danger, if he thought that death were to be followed by oblivion; he might rise above the mere dread of bodily pain, but human pride shrinks from the darkness of the grave." Says Daniel Webster, "If we work upon marble, it will perish; if we work upon brass, time will efface it. If we rear temples, they will crumble into dust; but if we work upon immortal minds, if we imbue them with high principles, with the just fear of God and of our fellow-men, we engrave upon those tablets something which no time can efface, but which will brighten to all eternity."

With that admonition of the great orator, I close my work, hoping it may be acceptable, and subscribe myself the

Humble Servant of the Family,

G. H. P.

U. S. S. "Pensacola,"
Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.
July 15, 1870.

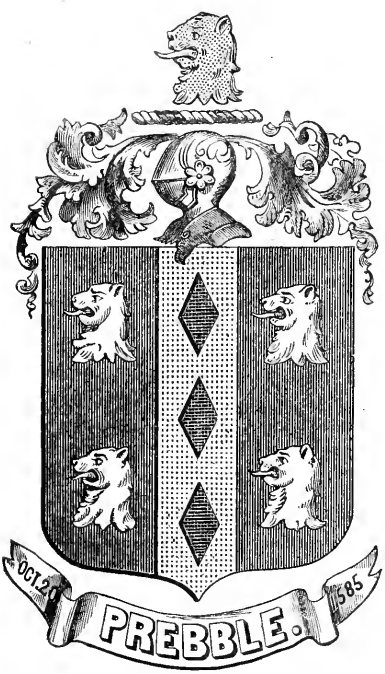
THE PREBLES IN AMERICA.

ABRAHAM PREBLE,

THE COMMON ANCESTOR OF ALL OF THE NAME IN AMERICA.

"What constitutes the true nobility?
Not wealth, nor name, nor outward pomp, nor power.
Fools have them all; and vicious men may be
The idols and the pageants of an hour.
But 'tis to have a good and honest heart,
Above all meanness and above all crime;
To act the right and honorable part
In every circumstance of place and time.
He who is this, from God his patent takes:
His Maker formed him the true nobleman.
Whate'er is low or vicious he forsakes,
And acts on rectitude's unchanging plan.
Things change around him, changes touch not him —
The star that guides his path fails not nor waxes dim."

PROF. UPHAM.



ABRAHAM PREBLE came over from England with the "Men of Kent,"* and settled, somewhere about the year 1636, in Scituate, Plymouth Colony. Fuller, in his "Worthies of England," says, "Kent hath so carried away the credit in all ages for man hood, that the leading of the front or vanguard in former times hath simply and *absolutely* belonged to them." Abraham Preble was one of the earliest settlers of Scituate, and very soon after his arrival was married to Judith, the third daughter of Elder Nathaniel Tilden, the descendant of a very ancient family in the County of Kent, England. His ancestry is traced in Berry's County Genealogies to a William Tylden, who paid aid for lands in Kent at the time of making the Black Prince a Knight,

* "Men of Kent." To be so called was considered a distinguishing honor, but the reverse to be called "a Kentish man," for Kentish men were thieves.

in the 20th year of Edward III.† Thus, by father and mother, the descendants of Abraham Preble may claim to reflect the eulogy of Fuller.

After his marriage, Abraham Preble removed to York, or Gorgiana, as it was then called, in the Province of Maine, where, in 1642, he purchased a tract of land of Edward Godfrey. In the deed they are both styled of Agamenticus. York was incorporated as a city by Sir Ferdinando Gorges in 1641, by the name of Agamenticus, and the following year the name was changed to Gorgiana. This was the first city government established in New England, and Thomas Gorges was appointed the first Mayor under the charter. Sir Ferdinando also appointed for the little settlement of less than three hundred inhabitants, Aldermen, Councillors and Recorder; and, in fact, made it as much of a city as seals and parchment could make it. Abraham Preble soon rose into consideration, and was early appointed Mayor of the city, and continued to sustain for the remainder of his life some of the most responsible and honorable offices of the Province. He was appointed in 1645 one of the Councillors or Assistants to Sir Ferdinando Gorges's government, and continued in that office until the dissolution of that government in 1649.

Under the succeeding brief sway of Edward Godfrey he was a member of the General Court, and held the first military appointment with the title of Major. He was one of four magistrates holding a General Court at Saco, Oct. 21, 1645, of which Richard Vines was Deputy—which ordered, "Whereas, we have not heard of late from the Hon. Sir Ferdinando Gorges, Knight, lord proprietor for this province of Mayne, for a full establishment of Government within the said Province for our peace and safety, this 21st day of October, 1645, have chosen for our Deputy Governor Richard Vines, Esqr. for one whole year, and also order yearly to choose a Deputy Governour, and further order that in case the said Richard Vines Esq. shall depart the

† Elder Nathaniel Tilden, son of Joseph Tilden, one of the merchant adventurers, came first from England about 1628. The first records of Scituate relate to his purchase of land that year from Hy. Merritt, and which was bounded in part by land *already owned* by him. He must, however, have returned to England, for in March, 1631, we find Nath'l Tilden, yeoman, of Tenderden in Kent, embarking at Sandwich, a passenger in the ship Hercule, 200 tons, John Watherly, master, with Lydia his wife, seven children and seven servants. He was chosen Ruling Elder over the first church in Scituate the same year. He died 1641, and in his will, dated May 25, bequeaths—"To Lydia my wife the income of my stone house with the lands in Tenderden in Kent in which Richard Lambeth now dwells." To son Joseph a double portion, that is as much as both Thomas and Stephen, in land, house, &c., in Scituate and Marshfield. To Lydia and Stephen, his youngest children, "a maintenance until 21." To *Judith a cow*. To Mary and Sarah 10 shillings each. He was the first person who kept bees in the Colony. His widow married Timothy Hatherly, Esq., who died in 1661. She appears to have survived her second husband, as he bequeaths property to his "wife Lydia" in his will.

country before the year be expired, Then we nominate and choose Henry Joselin Esq. Deputy Governor in his place and stead."

He was one of the Assistants at a General Court held at Wells by Henry Joselin, Esq., *Deputy Gov'r*, July 6, 1646, which outlawed John Bonighton. He was chosen an associate Justice of the County in 1647, which important office he held until 1650, and is believed to have been the author and adviser of the following act against lying ordered that year, viz.: "Wherefore as truth in words as well as in actions is required of all men, Specially of christians, who are the servants of the God of truth, and whereas all lying is contrary to truth, and some sorts of lyes are not only sinful (as all lyes are) but also pernicious to the Public weal, and injurious to particular persons, it is therefore ordered by this court and authority thereof, That every person of the age of discretion which is accounted fourteen years, who shall wittingly or willingly make or publish any lye which may be pernicious to the public weal or tending the damage or injury of any particular persons, or with intent to abuse or deceive, the persons with false news or reports and the same be duly proved in any court, or (before) any one magistrate, who hath hereby power granted to hear and determine all offences against the (this) law. Such person shall be fined for the first offence ten shillings, or if the party be unable to pay the same, then to be set in the stocks so long as the Court or magistrate shall appoint, in some open place not exceeding two hours. For the second offence in that kind whereof any shall be legally convicted, the sum of 20s 10d, to be whipt upon the naked body not exceeding ten stripes, and third offence that way 40s 0d. If the party be unable to pay, then to have 15 stripes, and if any shall offend in the like manner and kind and be legally convicted thereof, such person shall be fined ten shillings a time more than formerly, or if the party so offending be unable to pay, then to be whipped with 5 or 6 more stripes than formerly, not exceeding *forty* at any time, and for all such as be under the age of discretion, that shall offend in lying contrary to (these) orders, their parents or masters shall give them due correction in the presence of some officer if any magistrate shall so appoint. Provided also that no person shall be barred of his just word of slander, or otherwise by any proceeding upon this order."

The same year, 1650, he took an active part in the petition of the Fishermen of the Province, relating to certain of their rights. When Massachusetts extended her jurisdiction in 1652 over the western part of the Province, he was selected with the right trusty Mr. Edward Godfrey, Mr. Edward Johnson, and Mr. Edward Rishworth, Commissioners to hold County Courts, attend to the execution of justice, commission military officers, and perform the other services of a responsible nature.

On the 29th of June, 1654, he was chosen and sworn as Treasurer of the County, and continued in that office a number of years. He was also one of the Commissioners of the County of York during the years 1655, '56, '57, '59, and '60. His name, in 1656, with seventy other persons, inhabitants of Saco, Cape Porpois, Wells, York and Kittery, appears on a petition to Oliver Cromwell, praying to be continued under the government of Massachusetts, alleging that they were "a people few in number and those not competent to manage weighty affairs, our weakness occasioning distraction, our paucity division, our meanness contempt." March 9, 1658, he was appointed an Associate from Wells, and with Joselyn, Jordan, Capt. Nicolas Shapleigh and Mr. Edward Rishworth, was invested with magistratical power throughout the whole County of Yorkshire for the year ensuing, and until others are chosen. The General Court at their session in May, 1659, appointed him, in company with Capt. Nicolas Shapleigh, Mr. Edward Rishworth and Lieut. John Saunders, to run the dividing lines of Falmouth, Saco and Scarborough. The first Court after the submission of Falmouth and Scarborough, of which we have any record, was at York, July 4, 1659. Massachusetts sent two of her magistrates to preside at this Court, who were assisted by Major Nicolas Shapleigh, Mr. Abraham Preble, and Mr. Edw. Rishworth, "local magistrates." Several actions were entered at this Court by and against persons living in the eastern part of the County. The care of the morals of the people seems to have been under their cognizance, as the following order passed at this Court witnesseth, viz.: "This Court being informed that the inhabitants of Falmouth are at present destitute of any public means for their edification on the Lord's day, and by reason of the peoples not meeting together for their mutual furtherance in the ways of God, great advantage is given unto the common enemy joining with the corruption of such as have no delight to sanctify God's holy rest, the neglect whereof being an inlet to all profaneness, and cannot but be provoking to him who is the fountain of our peace and welfare; for the prevention whereof these are therefore to require all the inhabitants of the said place from time to time, in one or more convenient place or places, to meet together on the Lord's day, for their mutual edification and furtherance in the knowledge and fear of the Lord, by reading of God's word, and of the labors of well known and orthodox divines, singing of Psalms and praying together, or such other ways as the Lord shall enable them till the favor of God shall so far smile upon them as to give them better and more public means of their edification." In September of the same year a Court of Associates was held at Scarborough by Joselyn, Shapleigh, Robert Jordan, Rishworth and Abraham Preble. And the same persons were

OLIVER CROMWELL.

OB. 1658.

FROM THE ORIGINAL OF WALKER IN THE COLLECTION OF

THE RIGHT HON^BLE THE EARL SPENCER.

annually chosen Associates for 1660 and 1661. The following notice is added to their names in 1660: "Chosen associates by the *votes* of the major part of the freemen of this county for the year ensuing."

In 1662 he was again chosen to the same office in company with Joselin, Rishworth, Geo. Munjoy and Humphrey Chadbourn. He was often appointed an arbitrator between parties, and frequently, by the Court, a Commissioner for laying out lands in the province.

Closing this life of usefulness, he died in 1663, probably about the 30th of March, when an inventory was taken of his estate. At a Court held at York, July 7, 1663, letters of administration were granted to Mrs. Judith Preble, his widow. At a subsequent Court it was ordered, "For the more equal distribution of the estate of Mr. Abraham Preble, lately deceased, this Court doth judge meet to dispose of forty pounds to his eldest son, and 20£ apiece to the residue of his children, that daughter only excepted which is married, that received her portion, which portions are to be paid to the sons at one and twenty years of age, and to the daughters at 18 years of age or at the time of the marriage, and the remainder of the said estate is to be left unto the relict, or widow of the said Abraham Preble, out only of which part the debts are to be discharged, and in case the widow do marry, her husband to give in security for the payment of the children's portion to the Court of Associates, and for the better dividing of this estate if occasion be the Commissioner of the Town of York have power to dispose thereof as may most conduce to equity and peace as near as may be according to the former distribution."

At a Court held at York, July 7, 1663, Mrs. Judith Preble was granted "Letters of Administration on the estate of Mr. Abraham Preble, her deceased husband."

Timothy Hatherly, in his will, 1664, makes bequests to "Widow Preble, daughter of my wife Lydia." (See abstract of will, in N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, vol. vi. pp. 187.)

The following inventory of his estate was taken after Abraham Preble's decease, and is to be found on the York County Records, at Alfred, Me.

A true Inventory of the estate viz. of the goods, housing lands, cattle and chattels taken out and appraised by a true valuation according to the best of our judgement of Mr. Abraham Preble lately deceased, by us whose names are here underwritten this 30th March, 1663.

Imprimis.	£	s.	d.
His wearing apparel, shoes and stockings, at . .	5	7	00
Bedding and bedsteads, all at	9	15	00
A cabbine and bedding in the chamber, . . .	5	00	00

Chests and other small things,	2	05	00
2 pair bandoliers, 1 warming pan and an old lanthorn, all	0	11	00
5 sheets, *one sword* and shot bag,	2	16	00
4 hogsheads, one tub, and a trough,	0	15	00
4 saws and several working tools,	2	12	00
4 scythes and tackling, at	0	10	00
One small wheel and six bags,	0	10	00
Tubs and small things in the Leanto,	1	13	00
2 wheels, one cradle, books, pails,	2	10	00
Tables, chairs and stools in the inner room, 2 old brands, kellets and 1 skillet,	0	15	00
2 iron pots, 1 kettle, pot hooks, and several other things,	2	1	06
Pewter and a frying-pan,	0	18	00
2 fire-lock guns, at	1	15	00
One frying-pan and a hammer at	0	9	00
6 dishes and spoons, one white porringer and 2 platters,	0	9	00
Beetle rings, 4 wedges, 1 cheese press, & other iron things,	1	6	06
1 hair cloth,	1	10	00
2 troughs, 1 grindstone, and other things in the barn,	2	05	00
2 yokes, 1 chain, copps and yoke tire,	0	17	06
1 cart, 1 pair wheels, 2 sleds,	2	00	00
2 plows with the irons, 2 pitchforks,	1	13	00
In ginger,	1	05	00
1 canoe, $\frac{1}{4}$ part of 4 canoes,	1	18	00
For his dwelling house with other outhouses, all at	65	00	00
Marshes, fresh and salt, at	36	00	00
A small piece of meadow bought of Richard Howell,	4	00	00
2 lots, being 40 acres, lying at the seaside,	15	00	00
Another lot at the seaside, exchanged with F. Allcock,	10	00	00
20 acres land next Henry Sayward's,	5	00	00
10 " " given Mr. Godfrey, added to his home lots,	5	00	00
1 parcel of wool, 20s., parcel of sheep, 6£,	7	00	00
4 oxen, 36£, half the cattle, 30s.	37	10	00
2 yearlings and a calf, 4£, 3 cows, 11£	18	00	00
3 steers, 1 heifer, 10£, some swine, small & great, 5 12 00,	15	12	00
18 bushels barley and malt, at	4	10	00
45 bushels Indian corn, at	9	00	00
7 " wheat c 35s., 8 bushels peas, 32s.	3	07	00
1 " of oats, 5s., pork and beef, 3£,	3	05	00
	£289	01	00

As witness our hands,

EDWARD RISHWORTH,
RICHARD BANKES,
THOMAS CURTIS.

This is a true inventory of all the goods and lands given into the Appraisers by Judith Preble, the wife of Mr. Abraham Preble, deceased, as she attests upon her oath to the best of her knowledge. Taken by me in Court this 12th day of July, 1663.

EDW'D RISHWORTH, Re: Cor:

It will be noticed in this inventory, that his fresh and salt marshes (£36) are valued the same as 4 oxen; that 18 bushels of malt and barley are considered as nearly an equivalent to a 20 acre lot, and that 3 cows are valued at £14, while his "two lots of 40 acres, lying by the sea-side," are only valued at £15, or one pound more than the valuation of 3 cows.

Children of Abraham and Judith Preble :—

2–1. Abraham, b. 1642; m. Hannah Kelley, 1685; d. Oct. 14, 1704.
3–2. Rachel, b. 1643; m. Joseph Carline, March 28, 1659; d. ——.
4–3. Joseph, b. ——; m. and had son Joseph, b. 1691.
5–4. Stephen, b. ——; m. Rachel, daughter of John Main; d. in 1696. His widow m. Joseph Carlisle in 1697.
6–5. Nathaniel, b. 1648.
7–6. John, b. ——; m. Hannah ——; d. ——. His widow d. Aug. 19, 1695.
8–7. Benjamin, b. ——; m. Mary ——; d. March 25, 1732.
9–8. Sarah, b. ——; m. Henry Coombs; d. Oct. 25, 1724.
10–9. Mary, b. ——; —— —— d. unmarried.

The Preble Arms.

Copies of the Preble Arms, of good authenticity, have been preserved in the families descended from the eldest son of Abraham Preble. One of these, now in the possession of Mr. Geo. B. Preble, of Preble Island, in Portsmouth Harbor, bears the following heraldic description :

"He beareth gules, on a pale *or*, between four lions' heads erassed, argent, three diamonds sable, by the name of Preble, and was confirmed by William Flower, Norroy, on the 20th of October, 1585, and the 27th year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to George Preble, of the City of York, Esquire, one of the Queen's Justices of the Peace, within the East Riding of the County of York. 'A man well born, and descendant of worthy progenitors.'"

Abraham Preble and his immediate descendants in this country usually wrote their names with two *b*'s—*Prebble*, as it is written at the present time by those bearing the name in England. Occasionally it is found written *Prebel*, and *Prebell*, which furnishes a key to its popular pronunciation. The name is said to have been originally *Preville*, and of Norman origin. Christopher Prebble, writing from No. 5 Covington Terrace, Brompton, London, in 1863, asserts such is the family tradition, and by way of confirmation adds: "All the Prebbles in England are of a dark complexion."

He also writes he had often heard his father, John Prebble, who was born in High Halstow in Kent, in 1737, and who died at the mansion house in Kent, in 1812, aged 75 ("leaving a large landed

property which since his decease has been all exhausted in a long and expensive litigation in the High Court of Chancery"), say that he had relatives in America, and particularly that there was a *Major Prebble* in America, who was a relative.* Mr. Christopher Prebble also states that there are Prebbles now living at the very extremity of the County of Kent, and that some forty years since he made some inquiries concerning them, and ascertained "they came from Yorkshire, which is three hundred miles from Kent." He also mentions as a little singular, that his sister Lucy should have married about 1790, John Tylden, Esq., of Ifield Court, N. Gravesend. Her husband's family had been settled there at that time one hundred years, but originally came from "what is called the weald of Kent, which is near Tenderden."† Christopher Prebble's grandfather lived to a great age, which would carry back the date of his birth to very near the time of the emigration of Abraham Preble to America, and was buried near High Halstow. The name is by no means common in England. There were only five of the name in the London Directory of 1862.

As the tract of land Abraham Preble purchased of Edward Godfrey in 1642, was called Gorgiana, and in the deed he is called of Agamenticus, and it was afterwards called York, a name it still sustains, it may have been so called through the influence of Abraham Preble, and in commemoration of the birth place of his ancestors in England.‡

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* This Major Prebble was probably Brigadier General Jedediah Preble, the grandson of Abraham and Judith, who was born in 1707, and died in 1781, and was therefore forty-seven years his cotemporary.

† See Reports in Chancery, 1816–21—Prebble and Bogwhert, Barnewell and Alderson, Swanson and others.

‡ Within the limits of the present town of York, Maine, there is a high hill of three summits called Agamenticus. In the nearest direction it does not exceed five miles in distance from the sea shore, and is a noted landmark for sailors. The region of country in its immediate vicinity, and between it and the shores of the Atlantic, was also designated by the Indians as Agamenticus. A portion of this territory Gorges erected into a city and named it after himself, "Gorgiana." This embryo city, whose streets, or rather lanes, near the mouth of the river, remain to this day, extended from the sea-shore along the left bank of the river to a small branch or stream emptying into it about three miles from its mouth, called *Indicature* Stream, as it is supposed, from its being the limits of the jurisdiction of the city towards the interior. Gorges the Lieut. Governor's house stood not far from the bank of this stream near its mouth, on a broad, flat point of land made by the stream and the main river.

At the time the authority of Gorges was put an end to, and the Province of Maine came under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, a certain portion of territory and its inhabitants were constituted a town by the name of York, the territorial limits of which, as ultimately settled, embrace the whole of the original Indian Agamenticus, and a part of their *Ogunkot*. This hill was an object of special interest to the Indians. Upon the top of it lies buried the Indian Apostle, so noted in his day, "*St. Aspinquid.*" He was ninety-four years old when he died, May 1, 1682. At the age of forty-two or forty-three he was converted to Christianity, and spent fifty years of his life in preaching to the sixty-six different nations or tribes of Indians, as the account has it, "from the Atlantic to the Califor-

The Tilden Arms.

JUDITH TILDEN, the common ancestor on the maternal side of all the Prebles in America, was descended from a family of great antiquity. Burke, in his "Landed Gentry," under the head of "*Tylden of Milsted,*" says:—

"The family of Tylden, one of great antiquity, has been seated in Kent for several centuries. Of three distinct branches into which it separated, the eldest became possessed of Milsted in that County. The second removed into Sussex, and one of its members emigrating, founded the numerous 'Tildens of America,' while the younger branch settled at Ifield. So far back as Edward III. we find William Tylden paying aid for lands in Kent, when Edward the Black Prince was knighted. The family anciently possessed lands in the Parishes of Brenekly Otterden, Kennington and Tilmanstone. Richard Tylden, Esq., purchased the manor and advowson of Milsted, Kent County, from John Chute, Esq., of Belersden, 16th Sept., 9th of Charles I."

Lieut. Col. Tylden, of the Royal Engineers, who died of cholera in the Crimea (where he was serving as a Brigadier General during the war with Russia), when on a visit to this country, visited the father of the late Charles L. Tilden, Esq., of Lowell, and traced out their common ancestry. On his return to England he sent his kinsmen a drawing of the family arms, which are:

Arms.—Azure, a saltire ermine, between four pheons *or*.
Crest.—A battle axe erect twined with a serpent proper.
Motto.—"Truth and Liberty."

The Tyldens of Wye Co., Kent, have the same arms with a broken spear erect *or*, environed by a green snake for the crest.*

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nia Sea." The Sachems of the different tribes attended his funeral, which from motives of policy was conducted with a good deal of pomp and ceremony. In honor of the deceased the Indians made a great collection of many sorts of wild animals, and sacrificed them to the departed spirit. A list of them has been preserved, viz.:—

25 Bucks,	99 Bears,	240 Wolves,	3 Catamounts,
67 Does,	36 Moose,	82 Wild Cats,	900 Musquashes,
3 Ermines,	50 Weasels,	482 Foxes,	59 Woodchucks,
32 Buffaloes,	400 Otters,	620 Beavers,	1500 Minks,
110 Ferrets,	520 Raccoons,	500 Fishes,	38 Porcupines.
832 Martins,	112 Rattlesnakes,	The number amounting to 6711.	

This list is curious as showing the probable relative proportions in which these animals abounded at the date of St. Aspinquid's funeral.

On St. Aspinquid's tombstone is this inscription:—

"Present, useful; absent, wanted;
Lived desired; died lamented."

The substance of this note is taken from a pamphlet account of "the Preble families in Portland," printed for private circulation, in 1850, by the late Hon. Judge Wm. Pitt Preble, a descendant of Abraham Preble and Hannah Kelly.

* "About fifteen or eighteen years since, there was a Lieut.-Col. Tylden, of the British Army, in this country, with whom my father became acquainted. Although he spelt his name with *y* instead of *i*, he was from the same stock, and upon his return to England he sent a drawing of the arms belonging to the family, from which I had my seal engraved."
Charles L. Tilden's Letter to G. H. P., April 14, 1843.

THE CHILDREN AND GRANDCHILDREN OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH PREBLE.

ABRAHAM PREBLE (2-1),

FIRST SON OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH.

Born 1642; married Hannah Kelley 1685, who died May 9, 1751. He died Oct. 4, 1714.

The first certain record evidence we have of the eldest son of Abraham and Judith Preble is that he was Register of Deeds for the County of York. He took a very prominent and active part in the public affairs of the Province. In 1692, York was destroyed by the Indians, and only four *garrison* houses were left standing, having made a successful resistance. One of these was the garrison house of Abraham Preble. In 1702, he and three others were appointed Judges of the Judicial Court of the County of York or Province of Maine. He was also Captain of the Town, or chief commander of all the military force in it. His original commission as Judge, on parchment, now in the possession of his descendant, William P. Preble, Esq., of Portland, Me., son of the late Hon. William P. Preble, reads as follows:

Anne, by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the faith, &c. **To our** Trusty and wel beloved *Joseph Hammond, John Wheelwright, Ichabod Plaisted* and *Abraham Preble, Esqrs.*, Greeting: **Whereas** in and by an Act made and passed by the Great and General Court or Assembly of **our** Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, at their session begun and held the Thirty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred ninety-nine, Intituled An Act for establishing of Inferior Courts of Common Pleas in the several countys of this Province, It is enacted that there shall be held and kept in each respective County within the s^d^ Province yearly and every year, at the times and places in the s^d^ Act mentioned and expressed, an Inferiour Court of Common Pleas by four substantial persons to be appointed and commissionated as Justices of the same Court in each County, any three of whom to be a quorum for the holding of s^d^ Court, Who shall have cognizance of all civil actions arising or hapening within each County, tryable at the Common Law, of what nature, kind or quality soever, and are thereby impowered to give judgement therein and award execution thereupon. **We** therefore reposing special trust and confidence in your Loyalty, prudence and ability, **Have** assigned, constituted and appointed, and by these presents **Do** assign, constitute and appoint you the said *Joseph Hammond, John Wheelwright, Ichabod Plaisted* and *Abraham Preble*, to be **our Justices** of **our** s^d^ Inferiour Court of Common pleas in **our** county of York, within **our** province of the Massachusetts Bay afores^d^, and do authorize you and every of you respec-

tively to have, use, exercise and execute all and singular the powers, authority and Jurisdictions to a Justice of the s[d] Court belonging or in any wise appertaining, and you or any three of you to hear and determine all such causes and matters as are by Law cognizable in the s[d] Inferiour Court of Common pleas, and to give judgement therein and award execution thereupon, and to do that which to Justice doth appertain according to Law. **In Testimony** whereof **We** have caused the publick Seal of **our** province of the Massachusetts Bay afores[d] to be hereunto affixed. **Witness** Joseph Dudley Esq. our captain General and Governour in chief in and over our s[d] province. At Boston the second day of July in the first year of **our Reign,** annoq. Domini 1702.

J. DUDLEY.

By order of his Excellency the Governour, by and with the advice and consent of the council.

J. H. Addington, *Secr'y.*

SEAL.

At the date of his death Abraham Preble is said to have held *thirteen* offices.

On the headstone over his grave, in the old burial place at York, is inscribed:

"This stone is fixed at the head of Abraham Preble, Esqr. Deacon of the Church, Captain of the Town, and one of the Judges in the County of York and universally faithfull to the death, who deceased October 4th, 1714, aged 72."

His widow took administration in his estate, April 4th, 1716 (Prob. Rec. at Alfred). And according to the York Town Records, "Hannah, widow of Abraham Preble died May 9, 1751;" which proves, though he was forty-three or four years of age at the date of his marriage, as Mary their first child was born in 1686, she must have been a young wife, as her death was sixty-five years after that event.

In those days it was common to continue the Christian name of a family down from generation to generation. Accordingly we find an Abraham Preble in very many branches of the Preble family. Hence for one or two generations after his death, whenever there was occasion to refer to this Abraham, the son of the common ancestors, his townsmen and others by way of distinction always designated him as the "great" Abraham.*

The names and dates of birth of his children, all born in York, are found in the first Book of the Town Record of York, at p. 455.

* Judge Preble's Pamphlet.

Children of Abraham Preble (2–1) and Hannah Kelly,
Grandchildren of Abraham and Judith.

11–1. Mary, b. June 8, 1686; mar. her cousin Abraham, son of Nathaniel Preble (his fourth wife), and surviving him, married —— Howell.

12–2. Abraham, 3d, b. Aug. 21, 1687; d. unm. March 30, 1720.

13–3. Caleb, b. July 7, 1689; mar. Jemima ———, 1719; d. Jan. 7, 1734. He had nine children, four sons and five daughters. His widow, who administered on his estate, married Andrew Gilman, of Exeter, Jan. 30, 1741, and died Jan. 8, 1780. His headstone is inscribed: "Here lies interred Capt. Caleb Preble, aged 45 yrs. and 7 mos. who departed this life Jan. 7, 1734." The record of his death mentions him as the son of Abraham Preble, Esq., and Hannah his wife. His father during his lifetime gave him half his estate (Prob. Rec. Alfred). The names of his children are, 1st, Hannah, b. Jan. 29, 1720; 2d, Paul, b. March 27, 1722; 3d and 4th, David and Lydia, twins, b. July 8, 1724; 5th, Hepzibah, b. Nov. 17, 1726; 6th, Caleb, b. Feb. 25, 1728; 7th, Lydia, b. Jan. 4, 1731; 8th, Abraham, b. Aug. 22, 1733; 9th, Jemima, b. July 5, 1734. William, a son of Paul, was killed at the battle of Monmouth; and Abraham and David, sons of Paul, b. 1758, served in the American Revolutionary War. There is no male of the name Preble, descended from Capt. Caleb, living. His grandson John, the son of Caleb, who lived in Camden, Me., had a family, and left two maiden daughters, Elizabeth and Miriam, who were living in 1850.

14–4. Hepzebah, b. March 28, 1691; d. unmarried.

15–5. Miriam. b. June 14, 1692; mar. Benj. Stone; d. 1721, and left one daughter, Hepzebah, who married a Coburn.

16–6. Jonathan, b. April 11, 1695; mar. 1st, Rebecca Harvey, who was born in England, and died Sept. 1739; mar. 2d, Mehitable Storer of Wells, widow of Nicholas Sewall of York, in 1768. By his first marriage he had, 1st, Ebenezer, who died an infant. 2d, Abraham, b. March 23, 1722; mar. Hannah Preble, Aug. 11, 1743. 3d, Ebenezer, b. Sept. 23, 1724; mar. Mary Harnden—both killed by the Indians in 1756.* 4th, Jonathan, b. 1725; mar. Elizabeth Harnden,

* His great-grandson, Capt. Geo. A. Preble, wrote me in 1851, that Eben had two sons, Ebenezer and Samuel; and three daughters, Polly, Rebecca and Mehitable, and that he was shot by the Indians while at work in the field, his wife was killed in the house, and the children all carried to Quebec, where they remained prisoners four or five years. At the end of the war they were all brought back by their grandfather, Brigadier General Harnden (who went to Quebec for that purpose), except the oldest daughter Mehitable, who was taken by a French family, and became so much attached to them that she refused to

who died 1808. 5th, Joseph, b. Oct. 22, 1728; mar. Mary Butler, and died Jan. 30, 1808. His widow, born Jan. 30, 1735, died Jan. 24, 1823, aged 88.

Jonathan Preble removed from York to Arrowsic on the Kennebec, and settled on a farm in the north part of that town in 1726. The farm is still owned by his descendants. Sept. 25, 1752, in a deposition at Georgetown, Kennebec, about the purchase of land in Kennebec in 1743 of Robert Temple, he stated he was born in 1694. He was a millwright, and repaired or built a mill on Negawasset pond and stream, in Woolwich, about 1730–31, for Hutchinson, a large proprietor. He was also a farmer and tanner. His descendants live in Boothbay, Alna, Edgecomb, and Bowdoinham, Me., and are scattered up and down the banks of the Kennebec river.

17–7. Ebenezer, b. March 26, 1698, was accidentally shot when twelve years of age by Joseph Moody, a son of old Parson Moody of York, who was commonly known as "handkerchief" Moody, from his wearing a veil over his face all the later years of his life.

I am indebted to Alex. McIntire, Esq., of York, for the following account of this accident, which differs materially from the narrative in Judge Preble's pamphlet.

"Abraham Preble lived within fifty rods of the parsonage house, and placed his son Eben under the tuition of Rev. Samuel Moody.

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leave them, and married in France. The next daughter, Rebecca, married Thomas Motherwell, and died April, 1829. The youngest daughter, Mary, died unmarried at the age of *ninety-six*, at Woolwich, in Dec. 1843, retaining her health and mental powers unimpaired to the last week of her life. She had a distinct recollection of seeing the battle between the armies of Wolfe and Montcalm on the heights of Abraham, and of the capture of Quebec.

Gen. Joseph Sewall's History of Bath (Maine Hist. Coll., Vol. II.) has this account of the massacre:—

"In 1756 a strong party of Indians landed on the head of the Island of Arrowsic and killed a Mr. Preble and his wife who were out in the field planting corn, and took his son and two daughters captives. Mr. P. had a fort or block house there, but so sudden was the attack that he could not escape to it. On their return the Indians proceeded to Harnden's fort in Woolwich, which was near the Bath ferry, and there took prisoner a Miss Motherwell, a relative of their young captives, a girl about eighteen years of age, who happened to be without the garrison. One of the children of Mr. Preble whom they seized at Arrowsic was an infant, and crying for food as they supposed, they laid it in the lap of the damsel they had last taken, and asked her to impart to it the nourishment of a mother. With compassion for the helpless infant, she replied *she was not a mother*. The tears that fell from her cheek did not soften the savage breast. He seized the child, and dashing its head against a rock, relieved it from further suffering. They carried the other captives to Canada and sold them as servants. After the cessation of Quebec to the British, their grandfather Brigadier General Haranden went to the province, obtained the release of the captives and restored them."

In 1758, Watts's house and one other on the upper end of the island, occupied by Mr. Preble, were the only dwelling houses in Arrowsic, all the rest having been destroyed by the Indians.

The Parson's son Joseph and young Preble were preparing for college, and it was the purpose of the parents of the two boys that they should enter college at the same time. About 1710, young Preble being 12 years old, and Joseph Moody 10, Preble found an old rusty horse pistol that was thrown by as useless, amongst the rubbish of the house, which had been charged with powder and ball perhaps years before. The boys procured powder, and to amuse themselves in the absence of their instructor, put the powder in the pan and flashed the pistol. This amusement was had for several hours, each taking his turn with the pistol. At length the pistol went off in the hand of Moody, and the ball probably went through the heart of Preble, for he fell, and expired without a struggle."*

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* "Moody prepared for College, entered, and graduated in 1718; studied divinity with his father, read law and taught school in York until 1725, when he was elected Town Clerk, and about the same time appointed Register of Deeds, and Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. It has been said he was a popular man and an able judge. In 1732, a minister was wanted in the Second Parish, and his father determined he should relinquish all civil offices and become its pastor. The son for some time resisted his father's commands, but at length very reluctantly yielded. He preached for six years to good acceptance, when he left the pulpit and put on the veil. During the remainder of his life, which was about sixteen years, he passed his time in visiting his parishioners, praying with them, and imparting to all classes, particularly the youth, religious instruction. He also attended their funerals, and frequently, after putting on the veil, solemnized marriages. This appears from the town records, and as late as 1752 he married the Rev. Jesse Lyman."

Alex. McIntire's Letter to G. H. P., Jan. 15, 1851.

I would here record my indebtedness to Mr. McIntire for much valuable information concerning the Preble Family, extracted by him from the town records of York, or copied by him, for me, from the gravestones of the old burial place at York. May 4, 1850, he wrote me—"I am aged and in my dotage, but let that go. I am not quite 77 years old, and was able on the 4th of March last to travel on foot seven miles out, in one hour and fifty minutes, and returned back in two hours five minutes, the travelling being rough and hard." The object of his journey was to take the declaration of an old pensioner, eighteen years his senior.

Judge Preble says the eldest son of Capt. Caleb Preble married Dorothy, the daughter of Capt. Alex. McIntire, Dec. 21, 1717, and that this Dorothy was the aunt of my correspondent and of the Hon. Rufus McIntire, formerly M. C. York was divided, according to the Judge, into two parishes, the seaboard and interior, and the latter was called *Scotland Parish*, being principally settled by Scots, among the leading men of whom was a McIntire. It was customary in those early days for the male inhabitants—the fathers of families—to leave their fastnesses and their farms on Saturday afternoons, and meet at the central place of business for converse, congratulation and jollification. The McIntires were an athletic race, perfect sons of Anak in their time. On one occasion the people of Scotland Parish and those from other quarters of the town came flocking down to the central place of business and trade in York. They got up a *grand spree*. The McIntire is a peaceable, well-disposed fellow, if you do not chafe him too much. But beware how you start the Scotch blood. In due time the Scotland people started for home, somewhat excited by liberal potations, the fit subjects for a "row." Riding on together, jostling against each other, playing off their tricks, accompanied by coarse jokes, they at length got into a grand *melee*. And to work they went. Tradition has handed down an account of this battle. Epic poets of the day described the combat. One of the stanzas runs thus:—

"And there was Micum McIntire,
With his great foot and hand,
He kicked and cuffed Sam Treathy so,
He could neither go or stand."

Judge Preble's account is, that Preble and Moody were in the woods in pursuit of deer and other wild animals, and having separated to make a circuit around a thicket to start game, Moody heard a crackling and saw the under bushes move as if an animal was making his way through them. Instantly without thought he fired, and hastening to the spot where he expected to find his game, there lay his friend weltering in his blood, and in the agonies of death. He could never forgive himself for his precipitancy, and soon after tied over his face a black handkerchief, as a veil, which he always wore to his dying day —which was the cause of his being called "*Handkerchief*" Moody.

The tender age of Ebenezer Preble at the date of his death, renders Mr. McIntire's version the most probable, and other facts given in his letter concerning Moody seem to confirm it.

The tragical death of Preble created a great sensation, and one of the poets of the day wrote an elegy which commenced—

> "O lamentable, lamentable,
> What has become of Ebenezer Preble?"

18-8. Samuel, b. April 19, 1699; mar. Sarah Muchmore, of the Isle of Shoals, 1725.

He was the owner of a handsome estate in that part of York called Newtown, where he lived and died. His birth, marriage and death are entered on the town records, the latter thus: "Samuel Preble, son of Abraham Preble, Esq., deceased, died March 22, 1746, aged 48 years lacking 27 days." His children were:

1. Samuel, b. Oct. 7, 1726, who mar. widow Remick, and left children.
2. Joseph, b. ——; mar. Abigail,* dau. of John Preble, 1762, and had three sons and a daughter.
3. Hepzibah, b. Aug. 31, 1739; mar. Samuel Junkins, 1764.
4. Sarah, b. ——; mar. John Weare.
5. *Esaias*, b. April 26, 1742; mar. Lydia, dau. of Edward Ingraham, Esq.,* 1766, by whom he had fifteen children, nine of whom married and had families.

In 1775, Esaias was captain of a company of minute-men at Cambridge; afterwards member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States; again a Representative of the town in the State Legislature, and also a Selectman, and Colonel of the 1st

* "Mr. Ingraham was a native of England, erect in stature and somewhat stately in his movements. On one occasion he was tardy at meeting, and came walking up the broad aisle in prayer time. Father Moody just at this moment was offering up petitions for the granting of this blessing and the pardoning of this and that sin. Seeing Mr. I. walking up to his pew, Father M. interlarded in his prayer this petition: 'And O, good Lord, among thy other dispensations, cure thy servant, who has just entered thine house, of that *ungodly strut.*'"—*Judge Preble's Pamphlet.*

Regiment of Militia several years. At his death he lived upon and owned a portion of the paternal estate, where had lived and died before him, his grandfather and great grandfather, and which by regular descent, and the purchasing out of collateral heirs, had always remained in and never gone out of the family.

The descendants of Col. Esaias are widely scattered (1868) in Chicago, Ill.; East Boston, Mass.; Portsmouth, N. H.; York, Portland, and Mount Desert, Me., and in the eastern part of that State.

The late Hon. William Pitt Preble was the eleventh child and fourth *son* of Col. Esaias.

Hon. William Pitt Preble, grandson of Samuel (18–8) and Sarah Muchmore, great-grandson of Abraham Preble (2–1) and Hannah Kelley, and eleventh child of Col. Esaias Preble and Lydia Ingraham, was born in Scotland Parish, in the town of York, York County, Me., Nov. 27, 1783, and died at his residence on State Street, Portland, Me., Oct. 11, 1857, in the 74th year of his age. He was fitted for College by the Rev. Rosewell Messenger, for many years the blind preacher, and entering Harvard College in 1802, graduated in 1806. He was distinguished in College for his success in mathematics, and for his powers of argumentation. He was elected tutor at Harvard in 1809, and while tutor married Miss Nancy Gale Tucker, second daughter of Joseph Tucker, the Collector of York. Soon after he resigned his place as tutor, and commenced the practice of law in his native place, but soon removed to Alfred. In 1813 he was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Maine, and removed to Saco, and thence in 1818 to Portland, where he ever after resided. He was a leading advocate of the separation of Maine from Massachusetts, and was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1819. In 1820 he was appointed one of the Judges of the Supreme Court, at the organization of the State Government, and resigned the office of U. S. District Attorney. The decisions of the Court of which he was a member, are contained in Greenleaf's Reports, Vols. 1 to 5 inclusive. He was the fifth Judge of the name of Preble who occupied the bench within the precincts of Maine. In 1829, in conjunction with Hon. Albert Gallatin, he was appointed an agent to prepare the case of the United States before the King of the Netherlands, resigned his judgeship, and was finally appointed by Gen. Jackson Minister Plenipotentiary to the Hague. His ability in exposing the absurdity of the decision of the King of the Netherlands was undoubtedly the cause of the rejection of his award by the U. S. Senate. At the close of his foreign mission he returned to the practice of law. In 1832, Judge Preble and the Hon. Nicholas Emery and Hon. Ruel Williams

were Commissioners of the State, and advised a compromise by taking lands in Michigan in exchange for lands north of the St. Johns; but the legislature of Maine declined the offer to this effect by the General Government. In 1842 he was elected by the legislature one of the Commissioners of Maine to arrange the treaty of Washington, but never gave his cordial assent to the terms on which the Maine boundary question was finally settled. In 1844 Judge P. was called upon to assist in urging the importance of railroad connection with Montreal, and when his concurrence in the scheme was known it gave to it the confidence of the public, and a very large share of credit is due to him for its success. His mission to Montreal in the winter of 1845, with other gentlemen, was one of the chief means of securing the concurrent action on the part of the people and the government of Canada; and his labors were equally efficient and valuable in 1847 in securing from the Governor General a decision in favor of a medium broad guage. Judge Preble was the first president of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad, but declining a reëlection in 1848, he was tendered a free pass for life to Montreal. His address to the citizens of Montreal in 1845, his letter to Sir William E. Gladstone in 1846, and his memorial to the Governor General of Canada in 1847, may be fairly compared with the ablest state papers of any of his cotemporaries. He appeared to the best advantage in the oral argument of legal questions. He stated legal propositions with a clearness and force that was rarely equalled and never surpassed. When all his faculties were roused into activity by the excitement of a great occasion—the pressure of a crowd or the responsibility of a great cause—his mind worked with the greatest ease, and he was capable, on such occasions, to throw an argument, that by its strength of reasoning, force of illustration and effective eloquence, gave him a mastery over others. In 1820 Judge Preble was chosen one of the Trustees of Bowdoin College, a duty which he continued to perform until 1842, when he resigned the trust. In 1829 that College bestowed upon him the honorary degree of LL.D.

Judge Preble was one of the most prominent and influential politicians of the State. He began life as a zealous federalist; but previous to the separation from Massachusetts he veered into the democratic ranks, and became as ardent on that side of the question as he had before been opposed to it.

Judge Preble was twice married: first, to Nancy Gale Tucker, who died at Portland, Oct. 17, 1849; second, to Sarah, daughter of Thomas Forsaith, of Portland, in 1852—who survives him and is now (1868) living in Cambridge, Mass.

By his first marriage he had:

1. Mariana, b. July 30, 1812, who married 1st, Stephen Longfellow, Jr., and had :

1. Stephen, b. ——.
2. Ellen, b. ——.
3. Henry W., b. ——.
4. William Pitt, b. ——.

She m. 2d, I. F. Fuller, 1850.

2. William, b. 1814 ; died 1816.
3. Nancy Tucker, b. Nov. 28, 1816 ; married Capt. Robert Allen, U. S. A., —— ; died 1846, leaving one son, Robert Allen, b. 1841, d. 1862, unmarried.
4. William Pitt, b. April 19, 1819 ; m. Harriet M. T. Mussey, dau. of John Mussey, Esq., July 1, 1846. He is a resident of Portland, Clerk of the U. S. District Court, and Member of the Society of the Cincinnati, also a prominent Mason.

Their children are :

1. Edith, b. March, 1848 ; d. Nov. 1848.
2. John Mussey, b. Dec. 19, 1850 ; d. Nov. 4, 1851.
3. Henry, b. April 25, 1853.
4. William Pitt, b. Oct. 1, 1854.
5. Wallace, b. Aug. 17, 1857.
6. Earnest, b. June 5, 1860.

By his second marriage Judge Preble had one son Edward, b. at Portland, 1855, and now (1868) living with his mother in Cambridge, Mass.

II. RACHEL PREBLE (3–2),

ELDEST DAUGHTER OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH.

Rachel Preble was born 1643, and married Joseph Carline, March 28, 1659, when but sixteen years of age. The record of her marriage is on the Probate Record at Alfred ; but I can find no other record of her, or whether she had children. Her line may be considered as run out.

II. JOSEPH PREBLE (1–3),

SECOND SON OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH.

Joseph Preble, second son of the common ancestor, resided in York. There is no record of the date of his birth, marriage or death ; but he had a son Joseph (19–1), who was born in 1691. March 30, 1677, Joseph Preble of York had purchased from Richard Wood certain real estate situated in York ; and July 1st, 1712, purchased land of Abraham Preble (23–1), as appears by the deeds recorded ; also from Job Avery, Oct. 3, 1718.

III. Joseph Preble (19–1), grandson of Abraham and Judith.

Born 1691; married, 1st, Bethiah Payne, who died May 19, 1724; and 2d, Anna Payne, who died Nov. 11, 1725, daughters of Thomas Payne of Newcastle. He died April 25, 1732.

His will, dated April 24, the day before his death, was proved, approved and allowed May 10, 1732. He appointed his wife Ann his executrix, and his trusty friends Samuel Came and Joseph Moody, Esqs., and Samuel Millbury, to be overseers, to *counsell* and advise his executrix. The following is a copy of his will:

In the name of God, Amen. I Joseph Pribble of York in the County of York in the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, being sick of body but as yet, Blessed be God, of sound mind and memory, do make this my last Will and Testament in manner following. First and above all I commit my soul into the hands of God my Maker and Redeemer, and my body to the Earth to be decently burried by my Executrix hereafter mentioned, and then as to my Worldly Estate which a bountiful God has graciously given me, I dispose of it in manner following,

Imprimis. I give and bequeath unto my loving and faithful wife Ann Prible one third part of my Personall Estate forever, and the improvement of one third part of my Real Estate during her natural life, she acquitting all Interest in that two hundred pounds heretofore given to my five children which I had by my former wife.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my five Elder children, viz., Hannah, Mary, Nehemiah, Elizabeth and Bithiah two hundred pounds, equally to be divided among them, and to be forthwith paid out of my Bonds, and to be improved for their best advantage by the advise of my Overseers hereafter named, and to be delivered to them at the time of marriage or sooner as my s^{d} Overseers shall think best.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my eldest son Nehemiah a full double portion of my whole estate not herein before disposed of, to be taken in land as the estate shall be appraised by three Indeferent men to be appointed by my overseers. Fifty acres of his s^{d} double portion to be set of to him when he shall come to be of the age of twenty one years, and to lye on the Southwest side of my homestead adjoining Mr. Stone's land, to begin at the end next the sea thirty poles in breadth, and so to run back the same breadth till fifty acres be compleated, to be then appraised as afores^{d}.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my son Joseph Preble one full portion or share and an half share of all my Estate to be taken in lands and to be sett of to him when he shall come of the age of 21 years.

Item. I will and bequeath unto each of my Daughters one full share or equall portion of my estate, twenty pounds thereof to be paid to each of them by my Executrix at ye age of Eighteen years or time of marriage, and the residue when my youngest child if a son shall be of the age of 21 years, and if a daughter of the age of eighteen years.

Item. My will is that all my children be brought up out of my Estate, the Sons till they come to ye age of twenty one years, and the Daughters to the age of eighteen years or time of marriage.

Item. It is my will that if the child with which my wife now goeth should be a son, he shall have an equall share with my son Joseph, that is one full share and an half of my estate to be taken in lands when he comes of age as afores[d].

Item. It is my will that if either of my sons shall se cause to sell his land herein bequeathed or any part thereof, his Brother or Brethrin shall have the refusall at the price that three Indeferent men shall then value it at, but they shall sell to no other Person whatsoever.

Item. It is my will that my sons shall have liberty to take that part of land to be allotted to their Sisters which shall be most convenient to them Respectively, they paying to their Sisters within three years what the same shall be appraised at when the rest of my Estate is appraised as aforesaid, but if my sons shall refuse to purchase the same as aforesaid, then their Sisters shall dispose of the same as they see cause.

Item. It is my will that all the lands herein bequeathed to my sons as aforesaid, or that shall be sold one to the other as afores[d], shall desend to the heirs mail of their bodys lawfully begotten for ever, and in failure of Heirs male, then to = equally divided among the Females lawfully begotten as afores[d].

Item. It is my will that my well beloved wife Ann Prible be, and I do hereby appoint her to be the sole Executrix of this my last will and Testament.

Item. I do hereby nominate and appoint my Trusty friends Sam[l] Came and Joseph Moody Esq[rs] and Mr. Sam[l] Milbury to be the Overseers to councell and advise my Executrix with respect to the execution of this my last Will and Testament, and to end all deferences that may arise relating to the true intent and meaning of this my last Will and Testament, and any clause or article therein, and if either of my s[d] Overseers should Dye, then I do desire and empower the two survivors to appoint another in his stead, and the determination of the said Overseers, or any two of them, I do hereby order to be a final end of y[e] s[d] disputes relating to the premises.

Lastly. I do hereby revoke any former will by me made. I do hereunto set my hand and seal April 24th, 1732.

Signed, Sealed, Published, pronounced and declared by Joseph Preble above named as his last Will and Testament. The words Yeoman, my, forthwith, whole, before, equall to each of, on the first page, and on this page the words or, Bretherin, respectively, to be, shall, or that shall be sold by one to y[e] other as afores[d], interlined, and five whole lines on this page obliterated before signing in presence of us,

JOHN SAYWARD,
ABIEL GOODWIN,
SAM'L BLACK,
JOHN MILBURY.

JOSEPH PREBLE, L. S.

The foregoing Will was presented by Ann Preble and approved by the Hon. John Wheelwright, Judge of Probate, May 10th, 1732.

Recorded in Vol. 4, pages 113–14,

By CHARLES FROST, *Register.*

His estate was valued at £2613 15 6 — a large estate for those days. He appears to have been a mercantile man, as on the inventory there is a sloop valued at £60; half of another, £170; money at interest, £72 11.; outstanding bonds, £698 15; besides other considerable dues, and 200 cords of wood on the bank.

The posthumous child provided for in the will was born on the 18th of June following his father's death, was named Timothy, and died in 1735, when three years old.

By his two wives he had nine children, viz.: By his first wife Bethiah:

1. Hannah, b. Sept. 2, 1714; m. Joseph Cole.
2. Mary, b. March 1, 1716.
3. Nehemiah, b. March 16, 1718; m. Sarah Howard of Marblehead, Dec. 29, 1739.
4. Elizabeth, b. Dec. 23, 1719; m. Samuel Donnell, 1740.
5. Bethiah, b. Feb. 8, 1723; m. Geo. Ingraham, Feb. 8, 1739.

By his second wife Anna he had —

6. Miriam, b. Dec. 21, 1726; m. Joseph Parsons.
7. Joseph, b. April 10, 1728; d. Sept. 28, 1735, aged 7 years.
8. Anna, b. Jan. 15, 1730.
9. Timothy, b. June 18, 1732; d. 1735, aged 3 years.

Of all these, Nehemiah was the only *son* who arrived at maturity and married, and I can find no record of *his* having had children.

Of the daughters, Mrs. Cole had three sons and six daughters. Mrs. Donnell had four sons and one daughter. Mrs. Ingraham had two daughters, and Mrs. Parsons nine sons and three daughters.

There are no known living descendants of Joseph Preble (4–3) of the *name of Preble*, and his line may be said to be run out.

II. STEPHEN PREBLE (5–4),

THIRD SON OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH.

Stephen Preble, third son of the common ancestor, resided in York. The date of his birth is not recorded, but he must have been born about 1645 or '46. He died about 1695 or '96. He married Rachel, daughter of John Main, who survived him and married Joseph Carlisle in 1697, and had children by the latter. In 1714 she administered upon Stephen Preble's estate. In her account she charges for bringing up the children, viz.: Rachel, 3 years; Jemima, 4½ years; Stephen, 7 years. The words of the decree of the Judge in the settlement of her account for the bringing up of the children are—

"York ss. July 6, 1714. Rachel Preble, Administratrix on the estate of the aforesaid Stephen Preble, and Joseph Carlisle her *present* husband, personally appeared, &c.

The inventory was made full in 1724, and again in 1727, for the purpose of dividing among the heirs. Among the articles in the Inventory was a "punch bole," "a pair of snow shoes," a "negro girl," "sum boards," &c.

From the birth of Stephen by the first marriage, Jan. 18, 1693, to the settling of accounts, July, 1714, is 21½ years, the proper time to settle them when the youngest child had arrived at age.

Children of Stephen Preble (5–4) and Rachel Main,

III. Grandchildren of Abraham and Judith.

20–1. Rachel, b. Feb. 28, 1688; mar. Nathaniel Preble (24–2).
21–2. Jemima, b. March 6, 1691; mar. Eleazer Rhodes, of Dorchester, Mass.
22–3. *Stephen*, b. Jan. 15, 1693; mar. Hannah Weare, dau. of Joseph Weare, of York.

IV. The Children of Stephen Preble (22–3) and Hannah Weare:

1. Stephen, b. May 23, 1724, and died an infant.
2. Hannah, b. April 29, 1725. 3. Lydia, May 14, 1727.
4. Stephen, b. July 1, 1729. 5. Peter, Jan. 26, 1730; m. Abigail Pettes.
6. Phebe, b. Oct. 10, 1736.

Of these Peter, known as Preble "of Longsands," was the only one who married and continued the name in his descendants. Peter mar. Abigail Pettes, Aug. 25, 1770, and had eight children, between 1771 and 1787, viz.:

1. Stephen, b. 1771.
2. Abigail, b. 1773.
3. Olive, b. 1775; m. Benj. Lucas.
4. Jane, b. 1777.
5. Obadiah, b. 1779.
6. Kadmeil, b. 1781.
7. *Francis*, b. 1784.
8. Lavinia, b. 1787; m. Timothy Donnel.

Francis, b. Sept. 10, 1784, grandson of Peter, was living in York in 1850, and had a brother living in Weld, Franklin Co., Maine, and another brother in Massachusetts. These are all the known living descendants of this branch of the common ancestors bearing the name of Preble.

II. NATHANIEL PREBLE (6–5),

FOURTH SON OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH.

Nathaniel Preble, fourth son of the common ancestor, was born, and baptized in the Second Church, in Scituate, 1648, while his mother was on a visit to her relatives there. He was a *farmer*, and but little else is known concerning him. From the recorded birth of his son Abraham in York, 1673, it is evident he was married when 23 or 24 years of age, but his wife's name and the date of their marriage has not come down to us. Nor is the date of his death known.

23–1. Abraham, b. 1673.
24–2. Nathaniel, b. ——; m. Rachel Preble (20–1), d. of Stephen (5–4). They lived in Salem, as appears by a deed dated March 19, 1719.
25–3. Joshua, b. ——; m. ——.

"Dec. 2, 1713. Nath'l Preble and Joshua Preble, sons of Nath'l Preble, deceased," convey "to their eldest brother, Abraham Preble, Jun.," their interest in the estate of their said father. (See York Co. Records, at Alfred, vol. xii. p. 63.)

III. ABRAHAM PREBLE (23–1), son of Nathaniel Preble (6–5) and ———, and grandson of Abraham and Judith.

Abraham (23–1), son of Nathaniel (6–5), was born 1673, and after the death of his uncle "the great" Abraham, in 1714 (whose daughter Mary (11–1) was his fourth wife), he succeeded to his uncle's influence and honors, as is shown by this inscription on the head-stone over his grave in York:

"Here lies buried ye body of Mr. Abrm Preble Esqr and Captn in ye town and judge in ye County of York, he served his country in other various posts and at ye time of his death, which was on March 14, 1723, in ye 50th year of his age, he sustained no less than nine offices of honor and public trust for the town, county and province."

There is extant no regular record of the choice of Town officers for York until 1701, when Abraham Preble was Town Clerk. The whole of page 469, Vol. I., of the York Records is filled with marriages by Abraham Preble, recorded in his hand writing.

In 1715, John Wheelwright of Wells, Sir William Pepperrell of Kittery, and Abraham Preble of York, were appointed Judges of the Court of Common Pleas. He was the THIRD JUDGE Abraham Preble.

Abraham Preble, Nov. 14, 1718, conveyed to Jonathan Preble, of York, millwright, his interest in real estate in North Yarmouth, formerly owned by John Cousens, "which now doeth of right unto the said Abraham Preble as he now stands related unto the estate of Mary Sayward, dec^d^ viz., in the first place by marrying with Sussana Sayward, a grandchild of ye said Mrs. Sayward, and after Dec^d^, by marrying with Mary Preble another grandchild of s^d^ Mrs. Sayward, also

what may of right belong unto the said Abram Preble after the decease of Mrs. Mary Plaisted, the mother of said Sussana, and after the death of Mrs. Hannah Preble, the mother of said Mary Preble."

He was four times married. His first wife's name is not known, or whether he had children by her, but probably none, as Aug. 9, 1694, when but 21 years old, he married, 2d, Mary, dau. of Samuel Bragden, of York, by whom he had:

1. *Mary*, b. Feb. 17, 1695; mar. Joseph Plaisted, 1724.
2. Hannah, b. May 13, 1697.

His third wife was Susanna, dau. of John Sayward, of York, by whom he had:

3. *Edward* (known as Capt. Edward), b. August 23, 1702; mar. Hannah, dau. of Lieut. D. Simpson, 1723.
4. Nathaniel, born April 8, 1704, who was "scalded to death."

There is entered on the York records as children "by his *fourth* wife, Mary, dau. of Abraham Preble, Esq." (the dates of their birth not being on the record):

5. Susanna, b. ——, who died young.
6. *Humility*, b. ——; mar. Abram Nowell, Nov. 29, 1736.
7. Abraham, b. ——; died young
8. William, b. ——; married Thomas Donald, July 5, 1739.
9. Susanna, 2d, b. ——.
10. Paul, b. and died an infant.
11. Paul, 2d, b. ——.
12. Hepzibah, b. ——; married —— Greenleaf.
13. Joseph, b. May 7, 1722.
14. Ebenezer, b. ——.
15. Abraham, b. 1723, a posthumous son, who died an infant, March 25, 1727.

Mary Preble, his widow, married again some time after his death. Her second husband's name was Nowell. Of the *fifteen* children of Abraham (23-1), "*Capt. Edward*," his son by Susanna his third wife, was the only male who arrived at man's estate. He married, and had children to carry on the family name of Nathaniel Preble.

The names and dates of birth of his children, all entered on the York Records, were:—

1. Nathaniel, b. Jan. 3, 1721; m. Sarah Bragdon, April 23, 1747, and had three sons and six daughters.
2. Edward, b. Feb. 5, 1726; m. Joanna King, Feb. 13, 1767.
3. Ebenezer, b. June 11, 1728; m. Martha Moulton, Nov. 7, 1752, and had four sons and two daughters.
4. Susanna, b. Jan. 17, 1730.
5. Abraham, b. Sept. 18, 1733, and died in infancy.
6. Abraham, b. Jan. 11, 1739; m. Abigail Gilman, Sept. 10, 1756

Of the daughters, Mary Plaisted is known to have had a son and daughter, viz.: 1. Sarah, b. 1725; 2. James, b. 1728. Humility Nowell had three sons, viz.: 1. Samuel, b. 1739; 2. Abraham, b. 1742; 3. Nathaniel, b. 1744.

In the division of the town lands in 1732, "Capt. Edward" had eight shares.

Nathaniel, son of Capt. Edward, born 1724, and who removed to Sullivan, Maine, in 1762, left nine children, viz.:

1. Mary.
2. John, m. Lydia Ingalls, 1787, had four sons and five daughters.
3. Nathaniel, d. unm.
4. Sarah, d. unm.
5. Samuel, mar. Tabitha Preble, dau. of Benj. P. of York, and had nine children.
6. Hannah, d. unm.
7. Susan, m. John Hammond.
8. Lucy, m. H. Beane.
9. Miriam.

Ebenezer, b. 1728, left six children, viz.: 1. Edward, m. Susan Jenkins; 2. Abraham; 3. Jedidiah, m. Myley Hatler; 4. Nathaniel; 5. Hannah, m. Elijah B——; 6. Olive, m. Ingalls.

In 1850, George and Jedidiah, sons of Edward, and William, Josiah and Jeremiah, who were sons of the Jedidiah last named, and all descendants from Capt. Edward, were living in York. John, a brother of Jedidiah, was living in Penobscot Co. There were also at that time living in York, Charles, Washington, and Andrew, descendants from Capt. Edward; and through their great-grandmother Tabitha Preble, from Benjamin (8–7), the son of Abraham and Judith.

II. JOHN PREBLE (7–6),

FIFTH SON OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH.

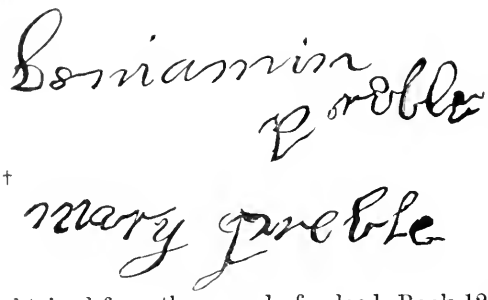
John Preble, fifth son and sixth child of the common ancestor, was born 1650, and married Hannah ———. By an old mutilated record, it appears that at a Court of Sessions, held March, 1689, John Preble was at that time a grand juror. He died probably early in 1695, at the age of 45, as his estate was administered upon by Abraham Preble in that year, and there is record of the death of his *widow* August 19, 1695. His death may have been earlier, and his estate not settled until the death of his widow, as the caption to the inventory of his estate reads, "*An inventory of the estate of John Preble deceased, which his widow Hannah Preble had in her possession when she deceased, August 19th*, 1695." Lieut. Abraham Preble made oath to the inventory January 7, 1695–6. He left but one child, a daughter:

26–1. Hannah, b. ——, who mar. Col. Donnell.

The name of Preble was not continued in his line.

II. BENJAMIN PREBLE (8–7),

SIXTH AND YOUNGEST SON OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH.



Benjamin Preble was born about 1657; married when about 40 years of age, Mary Baston, dau. of Thomas Baston, and died at York, March 25, 1732, in his 75th year.

The maiden name of Benjamin Preble's wife is obtained from the record of a deed, Book 12 of York County Records, to wit:

"York, July 14, 1726. These presents witnesseth that I Benjamin Preble of York, have received of my Brother Gersham Baston *money* in full satisfaction for my wife Mary, the Legacies due to her of all the estate which was my Father's, Thomas Baston's, that is to say, the land and meadow I Mary Preble and Benjamin Preble have sold all for forty shillings paid in hand."

August 19, 1727, the deposition of Benjamin Preble is recorded, in which he testifies "that he is aged about seventy years," and "that fifty years ago, or thereabouts, he wrought for his Brother Abraham Preble, Esq., deceased, in a field where Benjamin Stone now dwells and improves."

There are several conveyances of real estate to and from Benjamin Preble on the Records.

Very little more is known of the youngest son of the common ancestors beyond the recorded birth of his two eldest children, Judah and John, in the York Records; and his *will*, which mentions his surviving children, viz., John, Hannah, Judith, Abigail and Jedidiah, and which is recorded in the Probate Records of York County, at Alfred, Vol. IV., as follows:

In the name of God, Amen. I Benjamin Preble of York, in the County of York, in the Province of the Massachusetts in New England, being of sound mind and memory, do make this my last will and testament, this sixteenth day of December in the year of our Lord 1723. First and above all I commend my spirit unto God that gave it as a faithful Creator and my merciful father in Jesus Christ, and then I commit my body to the dust, decently to be buried by my executrix hereafter named, in hope of a glorious Resurrection to Life Eternal. And as for my worldly estate which God has graciously given, I dispose of it in manner following, after my debts and funeral cost is paid.

* Facsimile of signature to his will, 1723.
† Facsimile of her signature to a deed, 1739.

Imprimis. I give my beloved wife Mary Preble (besides her thirds according to the laws of the Province) the use of one half of my Dwelling House and barn and orchard, during her natural life, and if she shall need it to have the use of the whole Dwelling House.

Item. I having already given unto my eldest son John *all* my land at *Scituate* in York, and the one half of my part in the saw mill there, I do give him or confirm to him the other half of my part in said mill after the decease of myself and wife.

Item. I give and bequeath unto my three daughters, *Hannah, Judith* and *Abigail,* Ten pounds each; Thirty pounds the whole, to be paid by my *youngest* son *Jedidiah.*

Item. I give and bequeath unto my said youngest son Jedidiah, all my homestead land, Dwelling House, Barn and Orchard,* together with my whole stock of cattle, sheep, &c., after his mother's decease.

I also give and bequeath to my said son Jedidiah all that my Thirty acre Grants, which lyeth above my home place, towards Scituate, between the land of James Grant and the land of Joseph Bean.

And further I give and bequeath unto my said youngest son Jedidiah all my ten acre lots *Fresh* meadow lying on the Brook which runs through Joseph Bragdens and Joseph Weare's meadow about a mile above said Bragdens and Weare's meadow.

Finally, I make and constitute my *wife* aforesaid the sole Executrix of this my last will and testament.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year above written.

BENJAMIN PREBLE. L. S.

Signed, sealed and delivered, published, pronounced and declared by Benjamin Preble abovesaid to be his last will and testament, in presence of

NATHANIEL LEEMAN,
MARY LEEMAN,
SAMUEL MOODY.

York, ss.

At a Court of Probate held at *Wells* in said County, *October* 17, 1732,

The within written will being presented by Mrs. Mary Preble, Executrix in the same will named, the Reverend Mr. Samuel Moody and Mrs. Mary Leeman personally appearing made oath that they were present and did see Benjamin Preble within named sign and seal and heard him pronounce and declare the within written instrument to be his last will and testament, and that he was then of a sound disposing mind to the best of their discovering, and that they with Nathaniel Leeman signed the same at the same time as witnesses thereto in the Testator's presence, and I do accordingly allow and approve of the same.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT,
Judge Probate.

* These in 1729, three years previous to his death, he deeded to him "for and in consideration of the natural love he bore him." (See Deed.)

Recorded from the original and compared,
By CHARLES FROST, *Register.*

SEAL OF THE COURT.

John Wheelwright, Esquire, Judge of Probate of Wills and for Granting Letters of Administration on the estate of Persons deceased having goods, chattels, rights or credits in the County of York within the Province of the Massachusetts Bay,

To whom all these Presents shall come, *Greeting:*

KNOW YE, That upon the day of the date hereof at Wells, in the County aforesaid, the will of Benjamin Preble late of said York in the County aforesaid deceased to these presents annexed was proved, approved and allowed, who having while he lived and at the time of his death, goods, chattels, rights and credits in the County aforesaid, and the said will and power of committing administration of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the said deceased and his last will in any manner concerning is hereby committed unto Mary Preble, Executrix, in the same will named, well and faithfully to execute the said will and to administer the estate of the said deceased according thereunto and to make a just and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of the said deceased; and to exhibit the same into the Registry of the Court of Probate for the County aforesaid at or before the 17th day of January next ensuing, and also to render a plain and true account of your said administration upon oath.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court of Probate.

Dated at Wells the 17th day of October, Anno Domini 1732.
JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.

CHAS. FROST, *Register.*
(Recorded from original.)

A true and perfect Inventory of all and singular the goods, chattels, rights and credits of Benjamin Preble late of York deceased, taken and apprized by us the subscribers, by order of the Hon. John Wheelwright, Esquire, Judge of Probate. Dated at York the 5th of May, 1732, *as followeth:—*

	£	s.	d.
To 3 platters, 11 plates,	2	05	00
" 2 iron pots, 2 pr. pot hooks and trammels,	2	00	00
" earthen ware, 8s.; one pr. tongs, 3 guns,	2	18	00
" 1 warming pan, 1 skillet,		07	00
" wearing clothes, 5 pounds ten shillings,	5	10	00
" old iron, 10s.; 1 chair, 12s.,	1	02	00
" 1 clevis, 5s.; yokes and staples,		17	00
" 2 old axes, 8s.; wooden ware, 21s.,	1	09	00
" wheels & cards and 6 pounds flax,	1	19	00
" yarn, 18s.; wool, 3s.; 1 plough, 3s.,	1	01	00
" 1 yoke of oxen,	24	00	00
" 1 pair steers,		10	00
" 4 cows,	32	00	00
" 1 heifer, £1; 1 horse, £9; mare, £2,	15	00	00
" 2 horses,	11	00	00

To 6 sheep, 5 lambs, 3 hogs, £11, ...	11	00	00
" 1 grindstone, ...		10	00
	146	06	00
To bed and bedding, ...	15	00	00
	£161	06	00

York, May 5th, 1732.

York, ss., May 10, 1732.

Messrs. Joseph Moulton, James Grant and Jonathan Bean personally appeared before me the subscriber, Judge of the Probate of Wells, &c., for the County of York, and made oath that they apprized the several articles within mentioned at the just value according to the best of their judgment. Mrs. Mary Preble, Executrix to the within estate, personally appearing and made oath that they apprized the several articles within mentioned or all the estate she knows of belonging to the within named Benjamin Preble her late husband dec'd, and if anything more shall hereafter come to her knowledge she will give it into the Register's Office.

JOHN WHEELWRIGHT.

Recorded from the original and compared by

CHAS. FROST, *Reg'r.*

It appears from the following deed of gift, that Benjamin Preble, six years subsequently to his signing his will, and three years before his death, gave to *Jedidiah,* his youngest son, the land he had bequeathed to him in his will dated Dec. 16, 1723.

Know all men by these Presents, That I Benjamim Preble of York in the County of York, in New England, Yeoman, for and in consideration of that natural love and affection which I have and do bear unto my well beloved son, Jedidiah Preble of York aforesaid, Husbandman, have given and granted, by these Presents do for me and my heirs, executors and administrators freely, fully and absolutely give and grant unto my said son Jedidiah Preble, his heirs and assigns forever, the several tracts of Land and meadow hereafter mentioned, viz. :

All that my homeplace whereon I now live, containing about *Thirty acres* more or less, bounded South Easterly by the *lane* that leads up to Scituate so-called, South Westerly and Westerly by the County Road, North Westerly by the mill Creek, North Easterly by the land of Lieut. John Sayward. Also One Tract of Land containing *Forty acres* by estimation, more or less, lying on the South East side of the Fall mill Brook, bounded as is expressed in a return for the same in York town book page 113, also the moiety or half part of *Twenty* acres of meadow, lying to the North East of Cape Neddock Pond, which was laid out in Partnership between me and my *son-in-law* Rowland Young,* bounded as is described in a return of the same in page 386, of said Town Book : Together with my *Dwelling* House and Barn and all the appurtenances, privileges and comodities to the said Lands and meadow belonging or in any wise appertaining (always excepting and retaining and reserving to myself the whole use, im-

* Husband of Hannah Preble.

provement and Income of all the Premises and every part thereof during my natural life). To have and to hold the said granted Premises with the appurtenances, To him the said Jedidiah Preble his heirs and assigns forever: To his and their only proper use, benefit and behoof (after my decease) forever without any manner of condition, redemption or revocation whatever (except as above excepted). In witness whereof I the said Benjamin Preble have hereunto set my hand and seal this nineteenth day of September, in the third year of the reign of our Sovereign Lord George the second, Anno Domini 1729.

BENJAMIN PREBLE.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in
Presence of us
Samuel Came,
Jonathern Young.

York ss. Novemb^{r} 5, 1729. Recorded Lib^{o} 13, Fol^{s} 146 of York County Reed for Deeds, &c. Att^{r}—Jos Moody, Reg^{r}.

York ss. Septmber the 24th, 1729, Bengmen Prebel persnel apered be foer me the subscriber and Exknowleg this instrument to be His act and deed. SAMUEL CAME, Jus: Pes.

Children of BENJAMIN and MARY PREBLE, (8–7),

III. Grandchildren of ABRAHAM and JUDITH.

27–1. Judah, b. Feb. 9, 1679, at York, Me.; d. before his father, unmarried.
28–2. John, b. Nov. 26, 1699, at York, Me.; m. Dec. 24, 1724, Hannah Young.
29–3. Hannah, b. 1701, at York, Me.; m. Rowland Young.
30–4. Judith, b. 1703, at York, Me.; m. 1734, Samuel Goodwin.
31–5. Abigail, b. 1705, at York, Me.
32–6 Jedidiah, b. 1707, at York, Me.; m. 1st, March 21, 1733, Martha Junkins; m. 2d, May 9, 1754, Mehitable Bangs; d. March 11, 1784, at Falmouth, Me.

Grandchildren of BENJAMIN and MARY.

IV. Children of JOHN PREBLE (28–2), and HANNAH YOUNG.

1. Tabitha, b. Nov. 7, 1725.
2. Jedidiah, b. Dec. 16, 1727.
3. Abigail, b. Nov., 1729; m. Joseph Preble, May 29, 1762, son of Samuel.
4. Lydia, b. Dec. 20, 1731.
5. Benjamin, b. Nov. 11, 1733; m. Joanna Bean, Sept. 12, 1764.
6. Mercy, b. April 22, 1738.
7. Hannah, b. Feb. 17, 1741.

IV. Children of Judith Preble (30–4) and Samuel Goodwin.

1. Benjamin, b. Nov. 6, 1735. Had a family and removed to Kittery, Me.
2. Amaziah, b. April 22, 1739.*

IV. Children of Jedidiah Preble (32–6) and Martha Junkins, his first wife.

All born in York, Me.

1. Jedidiah, b. ———; m. Avis Phillips, of Boston; d. ——.
2. John, b. 1742; m. Sarah Frost, of Machias, Nov., 1783; d. Dec. 3, 1787.
3. Lucy, b. ———; m. Jonathan Webb, of Boston, Jan., 1763; d. ———.
4. Samuel, b. ———; d. in the West Indies, unm.
5. William, b. ———; went to sea and never heard from; unm.

Children of his second wife, Mehitable Bangs.

All born in Falmouth, Me.

6. Martha, b. Nov. 18, 1754; m. Thomas Oxnard, Jan. 17, 1772; d. Oct. 16, 1824.
7. Ebenezer, b. Aug. 15, 1757; m. { 1st, Dorcas Ilsley, Oct. 7, 1781. 2d, Mary Derby, June 14, 1785. 3d, Betsey Derby, June, 1795. 4th, Abigail Torrey, ——. d. April, 1817.
8. Joshua, b. Nov. 28, 1759; m. Hannah Cross, of Newburyport; d. Nov. 4, 1803.
9. Edward, b. Aug. 15, 1761; m. Mary Deering, of Portland, March 17, 1801; d. Aug. 25, 1807.
10. Enoch, b. July 2, 1763; m. Sally Cross, of Gorham, Me., Sept. 14, 1800; d. Sept. 28, 1842.
11. Statira, b. Jan. 3, 1767; m. Richard Codman, of Portland, Sept. 10, 1789; d. Aug. 15, 1796.
12. Henry, b. Jan. 24, 1770; m. Frances Wright, of Stafford, Staffordshire, Eng., Dec. 11, 1794; d. Dec. 25, 1825.

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* The following story of Amaziah Goodwin was narrated to me by Mr. Alexander McIntire, as he had often heard it told when a boy. "In 1801 Maj. Derby was elected to the Legislature. After his election, he invited a number of his constituents to a public house to drink wine with him. Among the number was Joshua Grant, who had been a Sergeant in his company in 1775, and who related the following story:—He, Grant, and Amaziah Goodwin were Sergeants in a company of Volunteers raised by Capt. Derby. The regiment to which the company was attached was commanded by Col. Scammon of Saco. On its arrival in the vicinity of Boston, the regiment was stationed near the line between Cambridge and Charlestown, and not far from where Joseph Barrell's house stood. It was

II. SARAH PREBLE (9–8),

EIGHTH CHILD OF ABRAHAM AND JUDITH.

Sarah Preble was born somewhere about 1659, and was yet in her infancy at the death of her father. She had a still younger sister, Mary (10–9), who died unmarried. She married Henry Coombs, ——, and died Oct. 25, 1724, aged about 65 years. Henry Coombs died Feb. 10, 1725, aged about 80, and was therefore fifteen years her senior.

Before her marriage she gave birth to a son whom she called Zebulon. She not only acknowledged this son, but insisted upon his having her maiden name, "Preble." Hence his descendants are said to have obtained the name of Preble by "*reputation*." It is not known whether Henry Coombs was the father of her child, or whether she had other children after her marriage. In the course of time her son became a man, married Hannah, daughter of Philip Welch, and in turn becoming the father of a family, and to evince his love and affection for his mother, gave to his eldest child the name of Sarah.

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there stationed to prevent the enemy's boats landing from the ships-of-war which lay in the vicinity of Charles river.

"When a brisk and incessant firing was heard from Breed's Hill on the morning of the 17th of June, 1775, the regiment was held in readiness to march, and every moment orders were expected to march to Charlestown heights. Time passed, the firing increased, but no orders came; at length Sergeant Goodwin, from his great anxiety to be with the combatants, requested Capt. Derby to permit him, with a few volunteers from the company, to march to the heights. Derby refused, telling him all would soon have to march. Again Goodwin asked, and to go alone, and was so earnest and importunate that Derby consented to his going provided he could obtain the consent of Col. Scammon. Goodwin sought the Colonel, and would not leave him till he obtained his written permit, and was instructed by the Colonel, if he succeeded in reaching our lines, to say Col. Scammon was waiting orders to march. On his return to Capt. Derby, highly delighted with his success, Joshua Grant asked the Captain's permission to let him accompany Goodwin, which as they were neighbors and particular friends, he granted, but would allow no other man to leave the company.

"It was not long before the two friends were on the battle ground. Before reaching the lines, when several rods distant from the American entrenchments, Goodwin received a musket ball in the neck, which nearly brought him to the ground. As he recovered himself, Grant asked if he was wounded. Goodwin replied that he did not know, but on untying his neckerchief, he found the ball buried in the knot which fastened it to his neck. They then both went into the lines, and there remained, using their muskets, and were among the last that left the hill."

In 1819, Mr. McIntire made out a declaration for the purpose of obtaining a pension for Grant, who then related to him the same story, and added: "Goodwin has gone, and don't need a pension. If he had had command of Scammon's regiment, 'tis my opinion that the British would not have gained possession of Bunker's Hill." This was the opinion of a non-commissioned officer, who probably had but little idea of the battle, except of the fighting in which he shared, and it should have weight accordingly.

III. Zebulon Preble (33–1), son of Sarah Preble.

Born at York, Me., ———; married Hannah, daughter of Philip Welch, 1712–13, and died after July 26, 1769.

In 1753 he executed the following paper in favor of one of his daughters.

Know all Men by these Presents, That I Zebulon Preble of York in the County of York, husbandman, for and in consideration of the good services and dutiful behaviour of my daughter Deborah now with me and for the love I have and bear to my said daughter, Have and by these presents do freely give and grant to my said Daughter Deborah, over and above her part and share in such estate as I may leave at my decease in case I die intestate, all such Household Goods as Beds, Beding and Furniture, Dishes, Spoons, Pewter, Earthen and Wooden vessells, Chairs, Tables, Looking-Glasses, Chests, and all other the moveables and Household Stuff within Doors, as I shall died seized of, and no part thereof to be accounted to her as her Portion in my Estate in case I dye as aforesaid. To Have and to Hold to the said Deborah her Heirs and assigns to her and their use as a good estate free of all incumbrances without any manner of condition whatsoever.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the Sixth Day of Decr A.D. 1753.

ZEBULON PREBLE. L. S.

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of us,

Dan'l Moulton,
Hannah Moulton.

York ss. York, Dec. 6, 1753.

Zebulon Preble above acknowledged the above Instrument as his act and Deed.

Before Dan'l Moulton,
Jus. Peace.

On the division of the town lands in 1732, six shares were assigned to Zebulon Preble. His will, dated July 26, 1769, mentions the names of his children, Daniel, Deborah, Abraham, Jonathan, Joseph, Sarah and Elizabeth. Hannah, Hepzibah, Zebulon and David, whose births are recorded, are not mentioned in the will, and had probably deceased when it was written. In 1850, his great-grandson Joseph was the only descendant of this illegitimate branch bearing the name of Preble, and above the age of twenty-one years, residing in York.

Children of Zebulon Preble (33–1) and Hannah Welch,

IV. Great-grandchildren of Abraham and Judith.

1. Sarah, b. Oct. 20, 1713.
2. Abraham, b. Nov. 2, 1714; m. Abigail Gilman, of Exeter, N. H., Sept. 10, 1756.
3. Elizabeth, b. March 2, 1719; m. Thomas Welsh.
4. Hannah, b. April 1, 1721.
5. Hepzibah, b. March 1, 1723; m. John Harmon, Sept. 12, 1764.
6. Zebulon, b. April 9, 1725.
7. Deborah, b. Aug. 9, 1727.
8. Joseph, b. April 9, 1729.
9. David, b. Aug. 20, 1730; m. 1st, Mary Moulton, Sept. 25, 1752, dau. of Henry Moulton; m. 2d, Mary Jenkins, August 4, 1757, dau. of David Jenkins.
10. Jonathan, b. April 7, 1732.

Children of David Preble and Mary Moulton.

1. Joseph,
2. Esther, } b. Jan. 16, 1753.
3. Dorcas,

Children of David Preble and Mary Jenkins.

4. Theodore, b. March 4, 1758.
5. Hannah, b. March 16, 1760.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF

BRIGADIER-GENERAL JEDIDIAH PREBLE,

1707—1784,

AND OF HIS CHILDREN AND DESCENDANTS,

1733—1868.

"General PREBLE, if he had done nothing else than bequeath to the world such a posterity, would have been entitled to the warmest commendation and a marble statue; but he, living, well filled the place he occupied himself by a full round of civil and military duties."—*William Willis's History of Portland, 2d Ed.*

"Those are the best instructors whose lives speak for them."

"Earth's highest station ends in 'Here he lies,'
And 'Dust to dust' concludes the noblest song."—*Young.*

"We live in deeds, not years: in thoughts, not breaths:
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best;
And he whose heart beats quickest lives the longest—
Lives in one hour more than in years do some
Whose fat blood sleeps as it slips along their veins."

"Our life is but a tale, a dance, a song,
A little wave that frets and ripples by,
And hopes the bubbles that it bears along,
Born with a breath and broken with a sigh."

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found,
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground;
Another race the following spring supplies;
They fall successive and successive rise."

BRIGADIER GENERAL JEDIDIAH PREBLE

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

Jedidiah Preble, a grandson of Abraham Preble and Judith Tilden, the common ancestors of all of the name in America, was born in York, in the Province of Maine, A.D. 1707. He was the first of the name that settled on the Peninsula of ancient Falmouth, now the site of the city of Portland, Me., about the year 1748. In 1728 he is styled in a deed, "husbandman of York." In 1729, his father (who had six years previously, viz., in 1723, willed him the same property on his decease), in consideration of his natural love and affection for him, deeded to him his homestead place in York, retaining a life interest in the estate. In 1738, in a deed, Jedidiah Preble is styled a "yeoman of York"; in 1743, "a yeoman of Wells"; in 1744, "a coaster of Wells"; and in 1747, "gentleman of Wells." On the 9th of March, 1748, Samuel Waldo deeded to him one hundred acres of land in Falmouth, and he is styled, in the document, "*Jedidiah Preble, Esquire, of Falmouth,*" which is the first evidence we have of his removal there. Numerous other deeds follow in succeeding years, in all of which he is styled "of Falmouth." Samuel Waldo was Colonel of the same Regiment in which Preble was then a Captain.

On the 30th of June, 1732, there was a division of town lands in York, among the male inhabitants of twenty-one years and upwards, each man to have a number of shares not to exceed *eight*. In this division Jedidiah Preble received six shares.*

In 1733, "Jedidiah Preble of York" was presented to the Grand Jury for laying violent hands on Daniel Simpson, pushing and threat-

* By the records of York it appears that on the 30th June, 1732, a town meeting was held for the purpose of making division of the town common land, at which meeting a vote was passed that it should be divided amongst the inhabitants of twenty-one years of age and upwards, each man to have a number of shares not exceeding eight. It was accordingly divided, and the number of shares allotted each is set down. It seems, from this record,

ening to strike him—also for pushing and striking Joseph Simpson. Pleaded not guilty to the striking, and was acquitted and fined thirty-eight shillings. On the 21st of March, 1733, he was married, by the Rev. Joseph Moody, to Martha, a daughter of Alexander Junkins, of Scotland Parish, in Old York, who was then between eighteen and nineteen, he being about twenty-six years of age. The house in which this lady was born was standing in 1850, and occupied by a descendant bearing the same name as her father. In 1692 it was one of four garrison houses that remained standing when York was nearly destroyed by the Indians, and had been used for the same purpose many years previous. Scotland Parish, the birth-place of Martha Junkins, was so called because first settled by Scotch families between the years 1650 and 1660.

Four sons and one daughter were the result of this marriage, viz.:

Jedidiah, who married Miss Avis Phillips, of Boston.
Samuel, who died in the West Indies, unmarried.
John, who married Miss Sarah Frost, of Machias.
William, who went to sea and was never heard from after.
Lucy, who married Jonathan Webb, of Boston.

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that at that time (1732) there were no more than *seven* of the name of Preble of twenty-one years and upwards residing in York, viz.:

1.—Capt. Caleb (son of Abraham, 2d),	to whom was allotted			eight shares.	
2.—Capt. Edward (grandson of Nathaniel),	"	"	"	eight	"
3.—Samuel (son of Abraham, 2d),	"	"	"	seven	"
4.—Stephen (son of Stephen),	"	"	"	eight	"
5.—John (son of Benjamin),	"	"	"	seven	"
6.—Jedidiah (son of Benjamin),	"	"	"	six	"
7.—Zebulon (the illegitimate son of Sarah),	"	"	"	six	"

Six of the seven, it appears, were grandsons of Abraham the common ancestor, and the remaining one a great-grandson.

According to Mr. Alexander McIntire, in 1850, 118 years after this division, there were residing in York but *eleven* males of the name of Preble, aged twenty-one years and upwards, viz.:

1. George. 2. Jedidiah, aged about 70. (Brothers, and sons of Edward of Cape Neddock). Jedidiah had a brother John living in Penobscot Co. 3. William. 4. Josiah. 5. Jeremiah. Sons of Jedidiah. These five are descendants of Capt. Edward, the grandson of Nathaniel (6–5).
6. Charles. 7. Washington. 8. Andrew. Brothers, sons of Samuel, and also descendants of Capt. Edward, the grandson of Nathaniel. Charles and Washington were then on a mining expedition in California.
9. Nathaniel, son of Joseph.
10. Joseph, son of David, descendant of Zebulon the illegitimate.
11. Francis, son of Stephen, who had a brother living in Weld, Franklin County, and another in Massachusetts, all that remained of the descendants of Peter, the grandson of Stephen (5–4).

Indian wars and emigration to other parts of the union will account for this apparent trifling increase, as I have the names and more or less particulars respecting over 400 descendants of the first Abraham.

Mrs. Martha Preble died at Falmouth, on the 10th of March, 1753, and was buried on the 12th—Stephen Longfellow, the grandfather of the poet Henry W. Longfellow, officiating as one of the pall bearers.*

On the 9th of May, 1754, Jedidiah Preble was married for the second time, by the Rev. Thomas Smith, to Mrs. Mehitable Roberts, the childless widow of John Roberts, Jr., a daughter of Captain Joshua and Mehitable (Clarke) Bangs, then of Falmouth, but who originated in Harwich, Cape Cod. At the time of this second marriage, Captain Preble was 47 years of age, and Mrs. Mehitable about 26. The fruits of this second marriage were five sons and two daughters, viz.:

Martha, born November 18th, 1754.
Ebenezer, born August 15th, 1757.
Joshua, born November 28th, 1759.
Edward, born August 15th, 1761, who was a Commodore in the United States Navy.
Enoch, born July 2d, 1763, who was President of the Portland Marine Society thirty-one years.
Statira, born January 3d, 1767.
Henry, born January 24th, 1770, who was for many years a Consul for the United States at Palermo and other ports of Europe.

In 1753 and 1754, General (then Captain) Preble represented the town of Falmouth in the General Court, and from 1766 to 1773 inclusive he filled the same office—eight successive years; being generally chosen with little or no opposition. His commission as a Captain of Infantry in Col. Samuel Waldo's Regiment, signed by Governor Shirley, bears date June 5th, 1746. He received another Captain's commission signed by Charles Knowles, Governor of the Island of Cape Breton, and also by Governor Shirley with the seals of both Governors, which is dated November 1, 1747. Louisburg capitulated on the 17th of June, 1745, and it is probable, from the date of these commissions, that our Captain was a subaltern at that time, and received his promotion to a company in reward of his services.

In 1748 the war ended with the Peace of Aix la Chapelle, and Preble, who had hitherto been styled "coaster," "husbandman or

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FALMOUTH, 12th March, 1753.

* DEAR SIR—If you will be so good as to accompany your friend and my dear deceased wife to her grave this afternoon as a bearer you will perform the last act of friendship you ever can to her, and show respect to your undoubtable

Friend and Humble Servant,

Stephen Longfellow, Esq., Falmouth, Mass. JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

On the 15th of February, 1777, Brig. Gen. Preble officiated as one of the bearers at the funeral of Mrs. Longfellow.

yeoman" of York and Wells, "coaster of Wells," &c., purchased land of Col. Waldo in Falmouth, and is thenceforward styled "Jedidiah Preble, *Esquire*, of Falmouth."

From 1748 to 1754, we find him purchasing lands and houses in Falmouth. April 23, 1754, he received from Governor Shirley a commission as the Lieut. Colonel of a Regiment to be raised for an expedition intended to be carried on upon the Eastern frontiers of the province for the defence thereof, "of which John Winslow is Colonel." The following account of this expedition is taken from the *Boston Gazette*, dated Tuesday, Sept. 3, 1754.

"On Saturday last, John Shirley, Esq., son of His Excellency our Governour, arrived here from Falmouth in Casco Bay, by whom we have the following account, viz: That the forces under General Winslow set out from Teconnet* with something more than 500 men and 15 battoes, on the 8th of August past: but after proceeding two days up the river, the General was taken so ill, that he was obliged to return, leaving the command, with the instructions to him, with Col. Prebble, who on the 10th at 9 in the morning, proceeded with 13 battoes, one half the men on one side, and the other half on the other side of the river, and on Tuesday the 13th arrived at Norridgewalk, which is 31 miles above Teconnet; beautifully situated, near 400 acres of clear land on which the grass is generally five or six feet high: here they found 6 Indian men, 3 squaws and several children, who appeared at first surprised to see such a number of men and battoes so far advanced into their country, but after they were told by Col. Prebble that they had nothing to fear from him, that none of his men should hurt the least thing they had, nor go into their houses, and that Governor Shirley had ordered they should be treated with civility and kindness; they appeared well satisfied and were kind and friendly: and *Passequeant*, one of their chiefs, presented him with two fine salmon, and some squashes of their own produce, and were all very free in drinking King George's and Governor Shirley's health, and told him he was welcome there.

"They camped that night half a mile above the town, and the next day leaving the battoes there with a detachment sufficient to guard them, they proceeded on their march to the great carrying place between *Kennebec and the River Chaudiere*, where the French were said to be building a fort, and arrived there on the 18th, which is 38 miles and three-quarters above Norridgewalk, a few miles below which they met three birch canoes with eight Indians in them, who had lately come over the carrying place, and as they supposed from Canada: the

* Present Waterville.

Indians were much surprised on discovering the party, and endeavoured to return up the river with their canoes, but the rapidity of the stream prevented their speedy flight, on which they run the canoes ashore on the opposite side of the river, catched one of them up and ran off into the woods, leaving the other two on the spot, and made their escape to the carrying place, and so returned to Canada to carry intelligence, as Col. Prebble supposed, for he track'd them in his march across the said carrying place; the course of which from the head of the Kennebec river is due West, and the distance three miles, three quarters, and twenty-two rods, to a pond about two miles long and one and a half mile wide; beyond that there is another carrying place of about one mile which leads to another Pond, that runs into the Chaudiere.

"They returned from the first mentioned Pond the same day, and came to Norridgewalk the 21st of Augt. early in the day, where they found Capt. Wright, and the detachment under his command all well, and 35 Indians old and young, who upon their knowledge of Col. Prebble's return dressed themselves up in their way very fine, *by putting on clean shirts and painting, and decorating themselves with wampum*, they saluted him with a number of guns, and three cheers, and then a number of them waited on him at the camp, welcomed him back, and seemed to express a good deal of satisfaction at his return. After drinking King Georges and Governor Shirleys healths, they invited him to their houses, and ten or twelve of their Chiefs desired a short conference with him, and having cleared the house of Young men, who diverted themselves meanwhile playing ball &c. told him that he had passed and repassed thro' their country, they were glad to see him come back and he was heartily welcome: and they had told him before he went, there was no French settlement at the carrying Place, and since he had been there, and found it so, hoped he would now look upon them as true men: and that we were now all one Brothers; and if their young men should get in liquor and affront any of the English, hoped we would take notice of it, that they were determined to live in Friendship with us: and if the Canada Indians had any design to do any mischief on our Frontiers, they would certainly let us know it; and if any disputes arose betwixt the French and us they were determined for the future to set still and smoke their pipes.

"The Colonel told them the resolution they had taken would be very pleasing to Governor Shirley, and as long as they kept their faith with us they might depend on being treated as Friends and Brethren and be supplied with all necessaries at Teconnet: which would be much more convenient for them than at Richmond, all which they told

they liked very well; and were sorry they had no Liquor to treat them with, but desired he would see their young men dance and they ours, which they said was a Token of Friendship, and was accordingly performed.

"Next morning on the Colonels taking his leave of them, they wished him safe to Teconnet, and saluted him with 30 or 40 small arms as fast as they could load and discharge.

"The army arrived at Teconnet on Friday the 23d of August at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, having been 16 days on the march.

"As to the course of the River into the Country it must be refered, untill a plan of the same which has been taken by a skillful surveyor, shall appear.* The soil for the most part is extremely good, and appears to be fertile. There are many beautiful Islands in the river, some of which contain near a thousand acres of Intervale: but the land is not plentifully stored with timber. The navigation to Norridgewalk is considerably difficult by reason of the rapidity of the stream, and riffling falls, but 'tis likely will be much easier when the water is higher. There is but one Fall above Teconnet Falls, that it is necessary to carry the Battoes around before we come to Norridgewalk, betwixt which and the carrying place the navigation is vastly better than below, there being only two Falls to carry round, one of which notwithstanding a mile in length, there is a plain beaten Path; the other is not above thirty or forty rods."

This account is curious and interesting, from its describing the events attendant upon one of the first, if not, as it is believed to be the very first penetration of a British armed force into that wild and savage region.

The following year Colonel Preble accompanied Winslow on his celebrated expedition for the removal of the French Acadians; the distress arising from which has been so beautifully pictured by Longfellow in his Evangeline. He was wounded, as appears from the following extract from Col. Winslow's journal, before Fort Beau Séjour:

"June 12, 1755. Col. Scott, Maj. Preble, and Capt. Sprittle, was detached with five hundred men to possess the ground that I had twice before taken and to keep it until evening in order to entrench for battering, who proceeding in the execution of these orders were opposed by a large party of French, who disputed the ground an hour, fired incessantly, but at length quitted the ground. We had two men wounded and killed, &c." "Major Preble slightly wounded but badly bruised."

Two of Prebble's letters from Fort Cumberland to Winslow are here

* Query. What has become of this plan?

given. I will premise, Fort Cumberland was a fortress which had been built by the French, on the north side of the Massaquoche, on the Bay of Fundy. The Isthmus at that point is hardly fifteen miles wide, and formed the natural boundary between New France and Acadia. On the 15th of June preceding these letters, the fort was invested by 300 English regulars and 1500 provincial troops, and, weakened by fear, discord and confusion, in a few days was surrendered. By the terms of capitulation the garrison was sent to Louisbourg, and for the Acadian fugitives amnesty was stipulated. The Fortress thus captured received the name of Cumberland, named after the King's brother, who was the soul of the regency.

Fort Cumberland, 25th August, 1755.

Dear Sir,—I embrace this opportunity with pleasure to let you know that these leave me and all friends, as I hope they will find you in good health, and we rejoice to hear of your safe arrival at Minas and am well pleased that you are provided with so good quarters for yourself and soldiers, and as you have taken possession of the friar's house, hope you will execute the office of priest. I am tired of your absence, and long for nothing more than to be with you; here is Captn. Proby and eight transports arrived last Wednesday; Captain Taggart arrived this morning, and a sloop from New York with provisions for the Troops. The news has not yet come on shore, our troops remain in good health and long to follow you.

To Col. Winslow Yours &c.
Commanding at Minas. Preble.

Camp at Cumberland, 5th Sept. 1755.

Dear Sir,—I received your favor from Captain Nichols of the 23d Augt. and rejoice to hear that the lines are fallen to you in pleasant lands and that you have a goodly heritage. I understand you are surrounded by good things of this world, and having a sanctified place for your habitation; hope you are prepared for the enjoyment of a better; we are mouldering away our time in your absence; which has rendered this place to me worse than a Prison; we have only this to comfort us, that we are as nigh Heaven as you are at Minas, and since we are denied the good things in this world, doubt not we shall be happy in the next. It is with grief I inform you, that on the second instant, Major Frye being at Shepondic where he was ordered to burn the buildings, and bring off the women and children, the number of which was only twenty-three, he had sent them on board, and burned 253 buildings and had sent fifty men on shore to burn the mess house and some other buildings, which was the last thing they had to do, when about three hundred French and Indians came suddenly upon them and killed Doctor Marsh, shot Lieut. Billings through the body,

and through the arm, killed and wounded 22 and wounded six more; they retreated to the dykes, and Major Frye landed with what men he got on shore and made a stand; but their number being superior to ours, we were forced to retreat.

Your sincere friend,

To Col^{o} Winslow Commanding the Troops at Minas. JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

March 13, 1758, Preble received from Gov. Pownal a commission as Colonel of a Regiment of Foot, raised by him for a general invasion of Canada.

March 12, 1759, just a year later, he received from Governor Pownal a commission as Brigadier General of the Forces raised by him to be employed in His Majesty's service the ensuing campaign.

There is a family tradition that he was present at the siege of Quebec, and near General Wolfe when he fell, Sept. 13, 1759; that he was wounded in the thigh on the Plains of Abraham, and that the ball which wounded him struck his old fashioned broad-flapped waistcoat, and drove the cloth in with it. The ball was pulled out and long preserved in the family as evidence of the fact. I am led to doubt his being present and wounded in that battle, as I can find no account of any large body of Provincial Troops being engaged in it, and had *he* been, his rank as a *Brigadier General* would have made him a prominent actor in the battle.* The family tradition asserts that he was a *Captain*, and promoted for his gallantry. It is certain he was twice wounded during the war, probably at an earlier day.

Soon after, or perhaps immediately before the capture of Quebec, he was appointed by the Governor to the command of Fort Pownal, a new fortress just completed on the Penobscot, at what is now called Fort Point. Fort Pownal was commenced early in May, 1759, under the superintendence of Governor Pownal and Gen. Waldo, and was one of the most substantial and well appointed fortifications that had ever been erected in Maine, and cost the Colony £5000, which was repaid by England.†

* Massachusetts raised 6800 men for the invasion of Canada, 2500 of whom served in the garrison at Louisburg, several hundred in the Navy, and 300 joined Gen. Wolfe before Quebec (was Gen. Preble the Brigadier commanding there?), and the remainder served under Gen. Amherst, who entered Canada by Lake Champlain with a triumphal progress, capturing in his course the Forts at Ticonderoga, Crown Point and Niagara.

† A Fort on the Penobscot was first recommended by Gov. Shirley in his message to the General Court, April 9, 1756. Gov. Pownal reiterated its necessity three years afterwards, and arrived at Falmouth, the most eastern town but one in the Province, May 9, 1759, where he had directed materials for the Fort to be collected, and found the wood part framed and ready. In due time the troops, consisting of 333 men under the command of Brig. Gen. Jedidiah Preble, were embarked, with the exception of those that were to follow

Joseph Holt, in his Journal of a Penobscot voyage (published in the N. E. Histor. and Genealog. Register, October, 1856), mentions, under date June 24, 1762: "About 2 o'clock arrived safe at anchor at Fort Pownal, on Penobscot River; and there went ashore and drunk good Punch with Brigadier Preble, and evening went on aboard. 25th, Friday, we sent nine men to view the lands on the West river; and about 2 o'clock I went off in a whaleboat with four men to view the land on the East branch of the Penobscot river. On Sunday, the 27th, these parties returned to the sloop at the Fort, and on Monday started in his sloop in company with a Duxbury sloop and York schooner, down the bay, towards Mount Desert."

In a deed dated Sept. 13, 1760, the subject of this memoir is styled Jedidiah Preble, of Falmouth, otherwise called Jedidiah Preble, *Commander of Fort Pownal, at Penobscot.*

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with the materials. They arrived on the 23d of July at the mouth of the Penobscot river, landing on the East side.

Upon reconnoitering, a location was selected twenty-five rods from the water's edge, and about the same distance from the present (1868) site of Fort Point Light House, "where a Flagstaff was erected and the King's colors hoisted and saluted, after Divine Service. *Treated the Troops with a barrell of Rum.*" The Fort was completed in July, 1759, at an expense to the Province of £5,000. The General Court highly approved of the measure, and, June 10, voted to call the fortification Fort Pownal in honor of the Governor. A garrison was constantly maintained there until the Revolutionary war. In 1775, Mowatt, that "infamous scoundrel," as Doctor Deane calls him, who burnt Falmouth, came there in a British Man-of-war, and dismantled the Fort, and in July the same year Col. Cargill burned the block house, &c., fearing that it might be occupied by the enemy. Mr. Willis states that Capt. Mowatt accompanied Gov. Pownal on the expedition when the Fort was established. The ruins of Fort Pownal are now distinctly visible, and the remains of the breast works are quite prominent at Fort Point, Cape Jellison, at the mouth of the Penobscot river, in what is now the town of Stockton. The object of the expedition, as explained by Gen. P. in a speech, Feb. 1, 1759, was to complete His Majesty's (George II.) dominion on the Atlantic, and secure the title to the subjects of the Province, for, says he, "as long as the British Crown has secured and fortified St. John's River, the enemy (the French) has now no other outlet to the sea, than through the Penobscot, the door being shut upon them in every other part. These lands ought to be in our possession, for as long as an Indian has any claim to them, the French will maintain a title to them."

This settlement is believed to have been the first in the vicinity for a military or civil purpose.

Gen. Waldo, whose zeal for the service prompted him, at the age of 63, to attend Gov. Pownal on the expedition, is said to have died of apoplexy while on a reconnoissance for the site, or, according to Whipple, while in the act of depositing a piece of lead (meaning a leaden plate), or, according to still another account, while pointing out to the Governor the limit of his territory, in or near the site of the present city of Bangor. However this may be, he was buried at the head of the first falls, and a leaden plate was buried with him, bearing this inscription:—

"May 23, 1759. Province of Massachusetts Bay, Dominion of Great Britain. Possession confirmed by T. Pownell, Gov."

Gen. Waldo was buried with military honors, and on the occasion the Rev. Mr. Phillips, of Lynn, preached the first sermon ever delivered in what is now Waldo county. Gen. Waldo was an accomplished gentleman, and had crossed the Atlantic ocean fifteen times. He was a large proprietor of the Waldo patent, on which the Fort was laid, and was deeply interested in its construction.

October 29, 1762, he purchased of the heirs of Brig. Gen. Samuel Waldo, all *the land surrounding Fort Pownal, to the amount of twenty-seven hundred acres,* for the sum of seven hundred and twenty pounds; the fort, the Government buildings (none of which are now in existence), and certain quarrying and mining privileges, being reserved by the heirs. The same year, at the settlement of the estate of his father-in-law, Capt. Joshua Bangs, he was the purchaser at the valuation of the following real estate, viz. :—

Androsse's Island* - - - - - - - -	£466	13	4
Mansion house and garden - - - - - - -	246	13	4
Wharf and warehouses, near foot of King Street -	196	00	0
Breastwork and flats - - - - - - - - -	104	13	04

The mansion house and garden were situated on Thames Street in Falmouth, near the foot of what is now India Street. The house was destroyed at the burning of Falmouth by Mowatt, and another afterwards built upon its site, which after the Brigadier's death was purchased by his son Capt Enoch, who with his family occupied it many years, until he sold it to Capt. Lemuel Dyer. This house, after numerous alterations, is still (1868) standing. Originally a green sloping bank extended from its front to the water, affording a pleasant and always cheerful prospect, and the house was two storied, with a low, flat, hipped roof. At this time (1868) the street, the name of which has been changed to Commercial Street, has been graded down and the house slightly raised. The roof has also been raised, and its ends brought out, a granite basement has been added underneath, and a large addition made to the rear of the house. With these changes, from a two storied hipped-roof house, it has become four storied, with a plain slanting roof, and can scarcely be recognized. The green sloping bank has long since disappeared, and was at first replaced by a marine railway, which in its turn has disappeared, and granite and brick warehouses now (1868) cover the site of the green bank and sandy shores.

March 3d, 1763, Jedidiah Preble received from Francis Bernard, Captain General and Governor of the Province of Massachusetts, a commission as Justice of the Peace in the County of Lincoln, with authority, in conjunction with two or more Justices, to hold a court, &c. A few words in Parson Smith's Journal, under date February 4th, of this year, show us the grave Justice in a more jovial light. He says —"Brigadier Preble, Colonel Waldo, Captain Ross, Doctor Coffin,

* This island was first called Portland, then Androsses or Andrews, and, after its purchase by Joshua Bangs, Bangs Island. It is now called Cushing Island, after its present proprietor, though the name of Bangs Island is retained on the U. S. Coast Survey and other maps and charts.

Nathaniel Moody, Mr. Webb and their wives and Tate set out for a frolic at Rings, and are not yet got back, nor like to be, the roads not being passable." On the 11th of February he says—"Our frolickers returned from Black point last night, having been gone just ten days. They got homeward as far as long Creek last night, and with vast difficulty and expense reached home."

In 1766 he was chosen a Representative to succeed Samuel Waldo, without opposition. In 1768 he was a member of the house from Falmouth and Cape Elizabeth, and one of the "glorious ninety-two" who voted *nay* to the command of the King to rescind the celebrated circular letter. The same year the strict execution of the revenue act produced mobs and riots in the seaport towns, which caused the government to call to its support a military and naval force. The intimation on the 8th of September that a body of soldiers had been ordered to Boston, produced a greater degree of alarm than had been caused by any other measure. A town meeting was immediately held in Boston, which recommended that a convention of committees from all the towns in the Province should be held in Faneuil Hall, to consult and advise such measures as the public peace and safety required. This recommendation met with a hearty response, and a convention, numerously attended, assembled in Faneuil Hall on the 22d of September. An *express* from Boston reached Falmouth on the 18th, and on the 21st the inhabitants held a meeting and appointed General Preble, who was already their Representative to the General Court, as their delegate to this convention. He was, however, instructed very cautiously to do nothing illegal or unconstitutional, but to use every endeavor within the limits of legitimate resistance to procure a redress of grievances. The result of the convention was much more moderate than the friends of government anticipated. The convention enumerated their grievances, declared their loyalty and that of the people, and advised all to avoid tumultuous expression of their feelings, and to yield obedience to the civil magistrate. They firmly expressed their opinion that the civil power without the aid of a standing force was fully adequate to suppress all tumultuous disorders; but notwithstanding this expression of opinion, on the 28th of September, two regiments, numbering about a thousand men, under command of Colonel Dalrymple, from Halifax, landed at Boston. These troops were refused quarters and supplies by both the General Court and the town of Boston. In February, 1769, when the news reached England, Parliament denounced the proceedings of this convention of town delegates at Faneuil Hall as subversive of government, and as showing a disposition to set up an authority independent of the crown.

It will be seen from this, that thus early our subject was prepared to take the people's side in the gradually approaching struggle of the Revolution, and that he was already looked upon as a leader.

In the town valuation of 1772, his property had a higher valuation put on it than any other in Falmouth, viz., £311 8s.; the total value of all the property on the Neck and at Back Cove at the same time being £9,408. The next largest property-holder in Falmouth was Enoch Ilsley, whose estate was valued at £300. There were but two others whose valuation was above or equal to £150 each.

In 1773 he was chosen a Councillor of the people, and though of course of the popular party, was one of six accepted by the Royal Governor. The same year, by a schedule, we find him the owner of 110 tons of shipping, which he the next year had increased to 135 tons—not a large investment in navigation for these times, but a very considerable one for those.

January 25, 1774, he was chosen by the town of Falmouth one of a committee of seven, of which he appears to have been chairman, to make answer to the several letters received from the Committee of Correspondence in Boston, and to report what ought to be done for the public welfare under the alarming circumstances which existed. The 3d of February this committee made a long report, in which they say, that having waited too patiently a long time in hopes that the Governor would join the other branches of the Legislature in petitioning the King for a redress of American grievances, and finding it vain to hope or expect any relief through his means, they declare it the duty of the town to declare as their opinion, in a matter which so highly concerned their own and future generations, that neither the Parliament of England, nor any other power on earth, has a right to lay a tax on the people of the colonies, but by their own consent, or the consent of those whom they may choose to represent them—a right guaranteed by the glorious Magna Charta, and not only agreeable to the laws of God and Nature, but interwoven in the constitution of the human mind. This report was accompanied by a set of *Resolves*, in which they declared their determination not to suffer to be imported into the town any article on which Parliament had laid a duty, nor to have dealings with those who promoted such arbitrary acts; and further, that they would neither buy nor sell, and would desist from the use of India Tea, and discountenance its introduction, while the duty continued; and finally acknowledged their obligations to Boston for early notices of approaching danger, and "for their intrepid behavior upon the late tea ships' arrival." Two of the committee entered their dissent to the resolve relative to Boston, and to epithets given to the ministry and the E. India Company. The whole Report, with the accompanying Resolves, may be found in the appendix to Willis's History of Portland.

September 22, 1774, a convention of delegates from towns in Cumberland County, assembled at Falmouth, recommended that Jeremiah

Powell, Esq., and Jedidiah Preble, Esq., "Constitutional Counsellors of this Province residing in the County, take their places at the Board as usual the ensuing session."

On the 5th of October, the House of Representatives of Massachusetts met at Salem, and resolved itself into a Provincial Congress, and on the 8th adjourned to Concord. They took the government of the province into their hands, and made vigorous preparations for the approaching contest. On the 27th of October, *Gen. Jedidiah Preble*, with Gen. Artemas Ward and Col. Pomeroy, were chosen General Officers of the Provincial forces, and Gen. Preble was chosen to the chief command.* This appointment he was forced to decline on account of ill health and advanced age, and it was then bestowed upon Gen. Artemas Ward, who at a later period was superseded by Washington.†

Great hopes had been entertained that when news of the resolute spirit of the colonies reached England, it would produce a more temperate consideration of their grievances than ministers had been disposed to take; but when, instead, they found a determination to force down the arbitrary doctrines at the point of the bayonet, they despaired of reconciliation, and prepared with vigor to resist encroachment. The feelings of the people became exceedingly irritated against those who still countenanced the course of the mother country, and personal quarrels often took place between individuals. A rencontre of this kind, in which Gen. Preble was one of the actors, is related‡ as having taken place in King, or, as it is now called, India street. Gen. Preble met Mr. Sheriff Tyng, and said, "It is talked that there will be a mob to-night." They met Mr. Oxnard (his son-in-law), when Tyng said to him, "We are *going* to have a mob to-night." The General denied having said so. Tyng contradicted him, and called him an old fool, and threatened he would chastise him if he were not an old man. The General threatened to cane him, or knock him down, if he should repeat those words, when Tyng drew his sword, and threatened to run him through. Preble then collared and shook Tyng. Afterwards Tyng asked pardon of the General, and it was granted. The populace inquired if the General was satisfied, and told

* Afternoon Thursday, October 27, 1774. It was moved that the Congress proceed to the choice of three general officers, and resolved that they would first make choice of the gentleman who should have the chief command, and the Committee having voted and counted the votes reported that the Hon. Jedidiah Preble, Esq., was chosen. Hon. Artemas Ward next chosen. Then Colonel Pomeroy.—*Journal of Provincial Congress of Mass.*

† The Gentleman's Magazine for June, 1775, p. 297, vol. 45, under head of the Proceedings of the American Colonies—says:

"Gen. Gage has given positive orders that no person shall go out of Boston. Colonel Pribble has issued as positive orders that no person shall go into Boston."

‡ Dr. Samuel Deane's Diary, April 8, 1774.

him he should have all the satisfaction he desired, but he desired nothing more. This anecdote illustrates not only the popularity of the General, but the state of feeling towards the Crown officers and the Government itself.

It was somewhere about this time that Gen. Preble abandoned the Episcopal form of worship, and took seats under the droppings of Parson Smith's eloquence, because the Episcopal clergyman had offended him by continuing to pray for the King and royal family. In April, 1775, Gen. Preble with four others was added to the Committee of Inspection at Falmouth, and on the 9th of May became security for Capt. Mowatt, his surgeon, and the Rev. Mr. Wiswell, who had been seized while walking upon Munjoy Hill by a *mob* of soldiers under the command of Col. Thompson. The commanding officer on board Mowatt's ship threatened to lay the town in ashes if the prisoners were not immediately given up. Gen. P. and Col. Freeman became security for their return the next day on their parole, and they went on board ship about 9 the same evening. When it was ascertained that Mowatt did not intend to keep his parole, the militia mob vented their rage upon the hostages and kept them in confinement without dinner, and refused to let their children speak with them. Towards evening they were released on their consenting to furnish refreshment to the militia. The number of men was 337, and Gen. Preble was compelled as his contribution to furnish them with some barrels of bread, a number of cheeses, and two barrels of *rum*—the whole at a cost to him of about *ten* pounds lawful, and all for a cowardly wretch who had not honor enough to keep his parole, and who in a mean spirit of revenge obtained the orders from Admiral Graves, under which he burnt the town, on the 16th of October following. By this outrage Gen. Preble his security incurred a loss of property in the aggregate valued at over £2,500, and Col. Freeman, his other hostage, half as much. On the receipt of Mowatt's badly spelled, worded and written letter, announcing his intention to burn the town in *two* hours, Gen. Preble was appointed one of a committee to wait upon him, to see if the threatened calamity could not be averted. At the earnest entreaty of the committee, Mowatt consented to postpone the execution of his second orders until 8 o'clock the next morning, on certain conditions, which were evaded until the time set had expired. The destruction did not commence until 9 o'clock. Gen. Preble removed his family and such other property as he was able to save, to Capisick. His loss of property was greater than that of any other sufferer by the burning of Falmouth.* It was not until

* The following estimate of his losses is taken from a memorandum in his own handwriting, viz.:—

One dwelling house I lived in, two story high, four rooms on a floor, all well finished, with a porch and a Chinese fence £550 0 0

1791, when the General Court of Massachusetts granted them two townships of land now known as Freeman and New Portland, that any relief was obtained by the sufferers for their losses. In 1776 & '77,

and again in 1780, he was chosen by the people as their Representative to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, with little if any opposition. On the 19th of May he was elected Representative, by 99 out of 102 votes, as he states in his diary. The town neglected to send the precepts of his and his colleague's election, and on the 30th of May, in answer to a call of the House, Gen. Preble said, "I was loathe to come, but being elected by so great a majority, felt bound to accept." It was then unanimously voted by the House that he should keep his seat. On the 20th of June following, he was elected Councillor (one of the board of eighteen) for the Province of Maine, in place of Mr. Chauncy, resigned, by a joint vote of the House and Board, receiving one hundred out of one hundred and eight votes.

In 1778, by advice and consent of the Council, he was appointed, by command of the major part of the Council, under the act of 1699, a Justice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, for the County of

Furniture, provisions and clothing left in the house	134 0 0
One barn and chaise house, wood house and other small buildings, together with a wharf and platform back of the house	70 0 0
One dwelling house, four rooms on a floor, two story high, that Samuel Moody kept a Tavern in, with a new kitchen back	400 0 0
One large store improved by Mr. Thos. Oxnard, Rented at 26. 13. 4. per ann.	200 0 0
One hatter's shop, two story high	45 0 0
One small store joining	30 0 0
One bake house and two stores joining, two story	80 0 0
One shop and eight stores joining, all two story high	390 0 0
One store on the end of my wharf	40 0 0
Goods, left in the shop, viz.: iron, glass, wooden ware, English goods, sheep's wool, flax, ceprass and logwood, amounting to	200 0 0
24 cwt. good sugar a 40s.	48 0 0
160 gals. molasses a 1s. 6d.; 140 gals. W. Rum at 3s.	33 0 0
100 bushels salt at 2s. 8d.; 6000 seasoned trunnails a 20s.	19 6 8
One eleven inch cable and small rigging, burnt in my store, 13000 seasoned clear boards at 40s.	106 0 0
Oar, rafters, clabboards, shingles and anchor stock	26 0 0
30 cord wood a 8s.; seven cord bark a 12s.	16 4 0
One body of a chaise, £4; one pr. wheels, iron board and one body of a cart, £5	9 0 0
Damage done to my wharf by the fire	30 0 0
One pew in Saint Paul's Church	13 6 8
To moving my household goods and other effects sundry times out of town	20 0 0
Forty sheep a 10s.; one yoke of oxen 13s. 6d., and two cows a £3, lost by taking them off my islands	39 6 8
To two quarter casks of Madeira a £12.	24 0 0
Errors excepted, &c. JEDIDIAH PREBLE.	£2523 4 0

CUMBERLAND, ss. Falmouth, Dec. 1, 1775, the above named Jedidiah Preble, Esq., made oath that the above is a true account of the loss he met with by Capt. Mowatt's lately burning the town of Falmouth, according to his best judgment.

Coram. ENOCH FREEMAN, *Justice Peace.*

Cumberland, and was the *fourth* of the name of Preble appointed to a judicial office. On the 4th of September, 1780, under the new State constitution, he was elected the first Senator from Cumberland County, receiving in Falmouth, the town where he resided, 35 out of 42 votes.

In 1782 and '83, he held appointments as Judge of Inferior Courts, under the new State constitution, and these appointments were the closing ones of his long career of activity, honor and usefulness. Four days after the rejoicing in Boston, on the occasion of the definitive treaty of peace having been signed by Congress, viz., on the 11th of March, 1784, he breathed his last at his residence in Falmouth, and on the 16th was buried in the old burying place on Munjoy Hill, where the monument erected to his memory can still be seen. It is a tomb-shaped block of granite masonry, covered with a free-stone slab, on which may be read this Inscription :—

UNDER
THIS STONE
IS DEPOSITED
ALL THAT IS MORTAL
OF
THE HONORABLE
JEDIDIAH PREBLE, ESQUIRE,
WHO DIED MARCH 11, 1784,
AGED 77 YEARS.
HE ACTED ON ALL THE STAGES OF
LIFE,
AS A
TRUSTY COMMANDER AT SEA,
AN INTREPID SOLDIER,
A PRUDENT GENERAL,
A WISE LEGISLATOR,
AND
AN UPRIGHT JUDGE.

Where is thy sting, oh death?
And where thy victory, grave?

Jedidiah Preble is reputed to have been the first white man that ascended to the summit of Mount Washington. He often told his children the story of his long, dangerous and toilsome journey, considering it, as well he might, in absence of roads or bridle paths, one of the most important of his achievements. According to the tradition of the time, "he went up the mountain and washed his hands in the clouds." His son Enoch used to tell of his father's journey, as he had told it to him, and among other incidents mentioned his leaving a bottle of brandy on a flat rock on the top of the mountain, and that when the spot was revisited years afterwards, the bottle was broken, and the rock cracked, supposed from a stroke of lightning. The date of this expedition, unfortunately, has not been preserved; but some few years since, old Abel Crawford, the patriarch of the mountain, who had not then been gathered to his fathers, told the wife of one of Brigadier Preble's grandsons, that he was his companion on the occasion referred to, and verified his account of it.

General Preble is represented by his children and contemporaries to have been of commanding and dignified presence, standing full six feet in height. His common dress was the scarlet coat and laced hat, which, previous to the Revolution, were only permitted to be worn by what was called the privileged classes. He was of very quick temper, and resolute and even stubborn in his purposes. His opinion once formed, there was no moving him from it, so that it is usual to say among his descendants, when one of them is fixed of will about anything and resolute to do what he has planned, that he has a touch of the *Brigadier* in him.

His will, dated Februaay 10, 1784 (recorded vol. iii. Probate Records C. C., p. 292), bequeaths his property, viz.: 1st, To the payment of his just debts and funeral expenses; 2d, Bangs Island to his wife during her life; 3d, £100 lawful money to be paid one year after his decease to each of the following persons, viz.: Sons John, Ebenezer, Edward, Joshua, Enoch and Henry, also to daughter Statira. The remainder of his estate was to be equally divided among his children, and the heirs of his *deceased* son Jedidiah, in *tenths*. Further, after his widow's decease, Bangs Island was to be in the same way divided. The will made his son Ebenezer and his widow Mehitable his executors.

MRS. MEHITABLE PREBLE.

* Mehetable Preble General Preble's second wife was the daughter† of Captain Joshua Bangs, who came to Falmouth from Harwich, Cape Cod. Her first husband, John Roberts, Jr., died in the first year of their wedded life, leaving her a childless widow. About a year after his death she married General (then Colonel) Preble, on the 9th of May, 1754. Mrs. Preble is represented to have been a bustling, energetic, business woman, fully alive and attentive to the interest and business of her husband, and improving his property while he was fulfilling his various

* Signature to Will.

† Capt. Joshua Bangs, the father of Mehitable Preble, came to Falmouth from Harwich, Cape Cod, about 1731, when he had laid out to him "as assign to Dennis Morrough late of Falmouth, deceased, a tract of land and flats containing half an acre, and bound as followeth: beginning on the corner between the house lot formerly laid out to John Prichard on old Casco's Neck, near where Fort Loyal stood and the flats laid out to Edward and John Tyng, thence bounding on said Prichard's lot to run NEtly to the Etly corner thereof, and so including the Pine tree and parcel of land and rocks which lyeth between King Street and a small lot laid out to John Graves and the flats laid out and granted to Joseph Bayley, bounded on Joseph Bayley's flats and the aforesaid Tyng's flats on the other side, until half an acre be made up and completed. It being for the house lot for said Morrough's right, provided the same be free from former grants." Rated at Falmouth October 22d, 1731. (See old Falmouth Proprietors' Records, p. 258, vol. 1.) This land was on the westerly

military and political duties. It is a family tradition that when the town of Falmouth was burnt by Mowatt, she hastened, with an axe, and with her own hand humanely liberated the pigs, &c., from their confinement, by knocking down the piggery in which they were confined, saying it would be a shame to leave poor dumb creatures to be burnt. She survived her husband twenty-one years, and died suddenly in a fit of apoplexy, on the 20th of August, 1805, at the same advanced age of 77. By her will she left property in Falmouth, the apprised value of which was $7,340. Her will very equitably divided this property into sevenths, after deducting certain legacies, and gave it in equal portions to her seven sons and daughters, or their heirs. She also

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side of what is now (1868) India Street, and to the westward of the Grand Trunk Depot. Joshua Bangs was a shipmaster, subsequently a merchant, and represented the town of Falmouth in the General Court in 1741.

Joshua Bangs was born at Harwich, Massachusetts, in 1691; married Mehitable Clark, of Harwich, June 18, 1713, and died at Falmouth, May 23, 1762—his wife having died the year previous, as appears from the following inscriptions on their head stones in the Eastern Cemetery, at Portland:

"Here lies the body of Mrs. Mehitable Bangs, wife of Mr. Joshua Bangs, died April 5th 1761, in the 65th year of her age."

"Here lies the body of Mr. Joshua Bangs, died May 23d, 1762, in the 71st year of his age."

They had three sons and five daughters, viz.:

1. Nathan, born 1714. 2. Thomas, born Nov. 28th, 1716; married Mehitable Stone, of Harwich, Oct. 1751. 3. Thankful, born Nov. 13th, 1720; married Samuel Cobb, Nov. 1740. 4. Sarah, born ——; married Gersham Rogers, July, 1756. 5. Joshua, born 1723; married Sarah Waite. 6. *Mehitable*, born 1728; married, 1st, John Roberts, Jr., 1752, 2d, Jedidiah Preble, 1751. 7. Susannah, born ——; married Elijah Weare, 1761. 8. Mary, born ——; married Nathaniel Gordon, Oct. 25th, 1751.

Capt. Joshua Bangs owned and gave name to Bangs Island in Portland Harbor, of which the earliest English name, and which it retained for a century, was "Portland Island." Within a few years the island has passed from the possession of the descendants of Joshua Bangs, and its purchaser, Mr. Cushing, has re-christened it, and given it his own name, and erected upon it a fine hotel for summer resort, which he calls the Ottawa House. The name of Bangs Island is, however, retained upon all the maps and charts. Captain Joshua was a descendant from Edward Bangs, who was born in Chichester, England, 1592, and arrived at Plymouth in the Ann, July, 1623. In 1641 he removed with Gov. Prence and others to a new settlement on Cape Cod, called Nausett, afterwards Eastham, and died there in 1678, aged 86. He was a shipwright, and superintended the construction of the first vessel built at Plymouth in 1641. She was a bark of 40 to 50 tons, and he contributed 1-16 of the cost, which was estimated at £200.

The wife of Capt. Joshua Bangs, Mehitable Clarke, was the daughter of Andrew Clarke, born 1643, and Mehitable Scottow, born 1649, and the grand-daughter of Thomas Clarke born 1609, the reputed mate of the Mayflower on her first voyage in 1620, and who died in 1667, aged 58. His gravestone is still standing and legible on Burying Hill. Her mother's father was Thomas Scottow, of Boston, who owned a house and garden in School Street, where the City Hall now stands, which he sold to the town for £55, but it afterwards came into the possession of Samuel Clarke, and remained in the Clarke family until about 1825, when Dea. Samuel Clarke sold it to the city. Andrew Clarke lived for some years after his marriage in Boston, and his father, Thomas Clarke, gave him a house in Scottow's Lane, which ran from Ann St. to Union Street, as appears by a deed, a copy of which is now in the possession of Samuel C. Clarke, Esq., of Newport, R. I.

left a legacy, large for those days in proportion to her estate, viz., three hundred and thirty-three dollars, which she directed should be distributed among the poor widows of Portland. She was buried at the side of her husband, in the old burial place, where a plain slate head-stone marks her last resting place.

Children of JEDIDIAH PREBLE and MARTHA JUNKINS, viz. :

Jedidiah, born ———, at York ; married Miss Avis Phillips, of Boston ; died of exposure consequent upon shipwreck.

Samuel, born at York, and died, unmarried.

John, born at York, 1742 ; married Sarah Frost, of Machias, Nov., 1783 ; died December 3, 1787.

Lucy, born at York ; married Jonathan Webb, of Boston, Jan., 1763.

William, born at York, lost at sea and never heard from.

Children of Jedidiah Preble and Mehitable (Bangs) Roberts, all born in Falmouth, now Portland, Maine :

1. Martha, born Nov. 18, 1754 ; married Rev. Thomas Oxnard, of Portland, June 17, 1772 ; died Oct. 16, 1824.
2. Ebenezer, born August 15, 1757 ; married, 1st, Dorcas Ilsley, Oct. 7, 1781—2d, Mary Derby, June 14, 1785—3d, Betsey Derby, June, 1795—4th, Abigail Torrey ; died at Richmond, Va., April, 1817. Ebenezer was a distinguished merchant of Boston, and at one time the partner in business of Wm. Gray.
3. Joshua, born Nov. 28, 1759 ; married Hannah Cross, of Newburyport, Mass. ; died Nov. 4, 1803.
4. Edward, born August 15, 1761 ; married Miss Mary Deering, March 17, 1801 ; died August 25, 1807. This Edward was the distinguished Commodore of the U. S. Navy.
5. Enoch, born July 2, 1763 ; married Miss Sally Cross, of Gorham, Me., Sept. 14, 1800 ; died Sept. 28, 1842. He was President of the Portland Marine Society from 1811 to 1841 inclusive, when he declined a reelection ; Vice President of the Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society, and held various other offices of trust and honor.
6. Statira, born Jan. 3, 1767 ; married Capt. Richard Codman, of Portland, Sept. 10, 1789 ; died Aug. 15, 1796.
7. Henry, born Jan. 24, 1770 ; married Frances Wright, of Stafford, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 11, 1794 ; died at Pittsburgh Dec., 1825. Henry was for some time Consul at Palermo, and was the first U. S. commercial agent to Turkey.

FRAGMENTS OF THE PRIVATE

DIARY OF BRIGADIER GEN. JEDIDIAH PREBLE,

DURING THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

1775—1782.

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* * * * * All around the country is well laid out, and if properly defended must be impregnable. Returned to Bradish's. Lodged there, expense 15.

Sat. Aug. 5th, 1775.

In ye morning I waited on President Langdon. Delivered him a letter. Breakfasted with him. I viewed the stores of provisions, which consisted of choice good beef, bread, salt-fish, peas, rice, mutton, pork and milk. I then proceeded to Roxbury, met Gen'l Ward, who invited me to his Tent Quarters. I excused myself, and visited Gen'l Thomas. He received me very complaisantly and wrote a billet immediately to Gen'l Frye to come and dine with me at his table, which he did. We dined very agreeably; after dinner Gen'l Thomas, one other gentleman and myself rode to Dorchester Neck and viewed the lines there, which are within point blank shot of the enemy. There is two Regiments posted here. These lines are very defencible. We then returned to Roxbury, viewed the Fort and lines there, which are very strong. The enemy have been very quiet. This day there was a conference between Major Tupper and the Regulars at their lines on the Neck. They told him they could destroy all our seaports. He told them they would do us a great favor, as it would take off our attention from Trade, and put us on agriculture, for we had a fine fertile country, enough to employ millions of people, a land that produced every necessary of life. He also told them we never would submit so long as a man was alive. I supped with the Gen'l and lodged there, had a very good bed to myself and rested well. Major Tupper brought out a letter from Treasurer Gray to his son Allen Oates; this is the contents.

Boston, Aug. 3, 1775.

Dear Child,—As this letter goes open, have nothing to say at present, but that notwithstanding I do not feed upon those dainties I formerly did, I have a clear conscience, which at these trying times is a continual feast. Your brother Jack is gone in Lewis's brig to ———. Your brother Harry's wife talks of spending the Winter in London, so that I expect to be in the condition of father Jacob. I could wish my children had their father's firmness. Whether I shall see them all again, God only knows. Let that be as it may I must submit. I wish you and yours well and must entreat you not to give yourself any concern about me.

Farewell my dear child. H. Gray.

P. S. The bearer is just a going.

There was one other letter from Gen'l Brattle, the subject matter of which treated chiefly of Grapes, Apricots and Rabbits. He also wrote in his letter that he heard the Port of Boston was quite open, and the Custom House kept in Boston as usual, and that a ship on the 4th of this month brought into Boston two thousand and two hundred Barrels of Flour, and that Mr. Wiswell's wife and eldest daughter were dead with a flux.

Sunday ye 6th Aug. 1775. Overcast morning. Breakfasted with Gen'l T., then Mr. Gouch waited upon me to General Ward's. I went to worship with him in the field. Dined with him, attended worship in the afternoon. Gen'l Spencer invited me to his quarters, where I spent some time with a number of Connecticut officers, and three parsons. I then returned to General Thomas's. Several buildings were burnt on Charlestown Neck by our people. The ships fired ten shot at them. Two ships came in (one brought in a sloop with some live stock), one of which was supposed to come from England, as she was saluted by the castle and Admiral. Lodged at Gen'l Thomas's. Breakfasted there.

Monday, Aug. 7, 1775. Went to Watertown, dined with sundry of the council and some gentlemen from Philadelphia, who said there was a large quantity of powder come in there from * * * sent there from Holland, seven wagon loads, which * * * *

Waited on *Gen'l Washington*, who received me very politely. I drank a glass of wine with him. He said he was sorry he could not accommodate me with lodging, and asked me to dine with him next day. I lodged at Bradish's.

Tuesday, Aug. 8, 1775. I breakfasted with Gen'l Putnam, after which I rode out with * * * Jarvis down to the lines, and dined with Gen'l Washington, where one Colonel and six Capts. of the Rifflemen dined. This morning there came to town about 300 rifflemen, two com-

FAC-SIMILE OF THE DIARY OF BRIG. GENL JEDIDIAH PREBLE

AUGUST 1775.

waited on general washington
who recd me very Politely I drank
a glass of wine with him. he said he
was sorry he could not accomodate
me with A Lodging & asktme to Dine
with him the next Day I Lodgd at
Bradishy.
Tuesday 8. I Breakfasted with genl
Putnam after which I Rode with
Jarvis Down to the Lines & Dined with
Genrl. Washington where one Cole
& Six Capt. of the Rifle men Dined
this morning Came to town about
three hundred rifle men two Company
have before & several more expected
to morrow. after Diner rode Down
to the Lines. in ye Enveining Sum of
ye Rifle men Cassld within 100 yd. of ye
Enemy Lines kill one Sentry they fierd
very Briskly from their Breast work Spent
the Evening with several of the Provincial
Cole.
Wedensday 9. overcast this morning met with
A man that Deserted from the regulars
this Day fortnight. as Sensibly intillegent
a fellow as I ever met with he was at
Lexenton fight he says he Came out with Lord
Percy & that he asht a young fellow of
his aquaintance who furd first the Coldn

To face page 62.

panies he had before, and several more are expected to-morrow. After dinner, rode down to the lines. In the evening some of the riflemen crawled within 100 yards of the enemy's lines, and killed one sentry. They fired very briskly from their breastwork. Spent the evening with several of the Provincial Colonels.

Wed. Aug. 9. Overcast. This morning met with a man that deserted from the regulars this day fortnight, as sensible and intelligent a fellow as I ever met with. He was at Lexington fight. He says he came out with Lord Percy, and that he asked a young fellow of his acquaintance who fired first.

The soldiers when they first came where the Provincials were, one of them flasht his piece, on which a regular officer fired and swung his gun over his head, and then there was a general fire. They had 75 killed and missing, 233 wounded. He was also at Bunker's Hill, where there was killed and died of their wounds 700, and 357 wounded that recovered. He took the account from Gen'l Robinson. He says before he came out there died *eight* men of a-day, one day with another, and that they could not muster more than 6000 men.

I dined with Gen'l Putnam, the Colonel, and four of the Capts. of the Riflemen who arrived this day with three companies. There are about 800 in camp. Spent the afternoon most agreeably, and set out for home at four o'clock. Waited on Gen. Lee, drank a glass of wine with him. He told me he was much obliged to me for the honor I had done him by that visit. I set forward, soon heard a brisk firing at Bunker's Hill, which continued till I got to Newall's, cannon and small arms. Lodged there.

Thurs. Aug. 10th. Overcast. This morning a Cape Ann Man came in who informed me Tuesday morning they discovered a man of war coming out of Marblehead. Soon after made two schooners in the offing standing ——.

Wednesday, October 23d, 1776. Arrived at Watertown at 2 o'clock.

Friday Oct. 25. The committee to examine what saltpetre there was in this State, reported there was fit for manufacture into powder 124,500 lbs. Voted that £50.000, be struck off, and that sum borrowed at 6 per ct. and the money borrowed from sundry gentlemen before this time, draw 6 per. ct. also.

An acct. of Taxes on the several towns in the County of Cumberland.

Falmouth,	281£	03s	9d	North Yarmouth,	232£	16s	6d
Scarborough,	213£	18s	6d	Brunswick,	112	15	0
Gorham,	134£	10s	9¼d	Harpswell,	105	08	4
Windham,	48£	12	8	Cape Elizabeth,	138	13	8
New Gloucester	64	02	8	Persontown,	24	15	0
New Boston,	16	05	5				

Each States proportion of $3.000.000 by Congress.

New Hampshire,	$124.069½	Pennsylvania,	$372.208½
Massachusetts,	434.244	Delaware,	37.219½
Rhode Isl.	71.959½	Maryland,	310.174½
Connecticut,	248.139	Virginia,	496.278
New York,	248.139	North Carolina,	248.139
New Jersey,	161.290	South Carolina,	248.139

That each Colony pay its respective quota in four equal annual payments. The first payment to be made on or before the last day of November 1779. The second, on or before the last day of November, 1780. The third, on or before the last day of Nov. 1781. The other, 1782.

Wednesday ye 31st Oct. Came to the choice of a board of war consisting of *nine* members, chosen by joint ballot with the board, viz.

Hon. James Bowdoin,	Boston.
Brigadier Palmer,	*Branse (?)*
Brigadier Prescott,	Groton.
Mr. Alen Oates,	Boston.
Genl. Whitcomb,	"
Mr. Bromfield,	"
Mr. Saml. Savage,	"
Mr. Jackson,	Newbury.
Col. Glover.	Marblehead.

A committee was appointed to procure slops for our Northern and Southern armies, and one commissary to deal them out to the soldiers at the first cost and charges.

Tuesday, Nov. 1st, 1776. An express was sent to Tyconderoga, that the Court might know what situation our armies are in. Committees were chosen, and sent to our Northern and Southern armies, to enlist Twelve Battalions, more should be immediately raised for the speedy reinforcement of our army at the Northwest.

Nov. 2d. Last Wednesday arrived in Dartmouth a ship from Old France. She brought three thousand stand of arms, three hundred full barrels of powder, thirty tons of lead, and thirty barrels of tin plates. The son of the Generalisamo of France, a Colonel in the French pay, came passenger in the said ship, with several others, who brought an account that the King of France had 100.000 men in arms.

Nov. 8th. Delivered the committee of accounts, Mr. William's account, and Capt. Mc Alen's acct. of supplies to the Indians. The Committee appointed to view the Fortifications in the harbor of Boston, were the following gentlemen.

Brigadier Palmer,	Genl. Whitcomb,
Mr. Thomas Cushing,	Col. Orn,
Mr. Wendall,	Mr. Brown of Boston, and myself.

We embarked at Long Wharf at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to Nantasket or Hull, which is situated between two hills,—but a very few old houses. We viewed the Fort and two batteries. The fort has five bastions and 16 embrasures, 10 nine pounders, all mounted on stocked carriages. A redoubt for five cannon, but it is proposed there should be only two 42 pounders, and one 18 pounder, which is now at the pier. For one other redoubt with eight embrasures, has mounted on it one 24 pounder, three 18 pounders, and 4 nine pds. del'd. but it is proposed to place in this redoubt four 42 pd's., they lay upon the pier, in stocked carriages. We then proceeded to Castle Island, where Shirley Battery was erected to consist of 16 embrasures. At the * * * there are fourteen 42 pounders, seven 32 pd's, three 18 pds. one 24 pdr. one 12 pdr. three 6 pds. and a number of small cannon. Another battery building to contain 14 guns, and another battery designed.

Wednesday Morning, Nov. 13th. Went to board at Mrs. Grays. The bill for drafting one quarter part of the militia and alarm list from 16 years and upwards, to be held ready to march.

November 14th. Voted that all the men stationed at Falmouth and Cape Elizabeth be dismissed except the company of montrosses, and that one company of montrosses consist of 50 men, officers included.

Novem. 15th. Mr. Dalton and Col. Orn chose a committee to confer with the other states to prevent the further emmission of paper currency. 16th. £2000 Granted to the Commissary to day, for Saltpetre a 4. 3. till next June, and after that, till the January 3. 5.

Deacon Davis, Jedidiah Preble and Wm. Storer appointed a committee empowered by the Genl. Court to purchase one third part of the ship Julius Cæsar, burthen 300 tons, her appurtenances and cargo, guns and small arms, 4 Bbls Powder, 6—4 Pounders, 4—3 do. and 12 small arms. The Committee purchased the said ship and cargo of Capt. Williams, Officers and Agents, for 10.000£ L.M. for the use of the States.

An Acc't of the Cargo.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Irish Linens,	528	3	6	Stationery,	36	03	04
To Cows,	810	11	10	Mustard,	68	10	02
Irish Provisions,	1176	12	10	Linens,	718	14	00
Oil and Pickles,	108	11	10	Flour and Bread,	610	09	00
Candles,	216	01	10	Brandy, Rum & Gin,	485	16	09
Woolens,	147	03	00	Bacon and Hams,	611	17	01
Vinegar,	59	14	08	Butter,	155	06	03

Medicines,	62	03	00	Earthenware,	325	15	00
Nails,	217	13	03	Porter,	647	14	03
Tobacco,	172	19	09	Red Port,	1144	18	00
Shoes and Boots,	318	13	00	Claret	726	00	03
Pork and Cheese,	669	00	00	Cydina,	48	14	00
Ginger bread,	24	05	06	Hats,	26	11	00
Lemons,	537	11	01	Juhar,	366	01	00
Loaf Sugar,	236	10	11	Cardaga,	388	08	00

The three Battalions to be raised for during the War, are to have $20 bounty, one suit of new clothes yearly, and Continental pay. For those in the Province of Maine, Col. Francis of Beverly, Lt. Col. Noah Moulton Littlefield, of Wells, and Major Leith of Georgetown.

November 22d, 1776. The Bill for establishing an Independent Company of Cadets in Falmouth was read the third time, and after many debates was ordered to lie on the Table.

The Committee of War.

Genl. Warren, of Plymouth.	Ellis Gray, Boston.
Saml. Phelps, Boston.	Col. Prescott, Boston.
Jona. Jackson, Newburyport.	John Brown, Boston.
Saml. A. Oates, Boston.	Thos. Walker, lately from
Col. Glover, Marblehead.	Canada.

A Supply bill was brought in to enable the Treasurer to answer the Drafts of the Board of War to the amount of 200,000 £, for which the Treasurer is ordered to issue his notes to the orders of said Board of War. None of which notes to be under ten pounds, redeemable March 1779.

Dec. 2, 1776. A supply bill passed the house for 200,000. A warrant was to be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of the Board of War, they to draw the same out as they should have occasion.

Dr. Dunsmore, Mr. Metcalf and myself were a committee to appoint all the Captains and subalterns for three battalions, and to sign the beating orders.

Dec. 6th. One Bill for 20,034 £. One Bill passed before for the emmission of 70,000. An act passed to enable the Treasurer of this State to issue his warrants to all collectors by the last day of January next, who are deficient in paying the several sums due from them, from the year 1768 to 1774, and to issue his Execution against all Collectors for the year 1775 immediately.

Eb'n'r Richardson allowed 11 10 0 for damage and the use of his house for the guard.

An account from Harrison Gray, Treasurer, given in to the Gen'l Court of what the Collectors were in arrears who were appointed in ye County of Cumberland,

In the Town of Falmouth.

	£	s.	d.
Josiah Noyes, 1765,	214	7	0
Peter Woodbury "	230	9	6
David Noyes, 1766,	84	14	8
Benj. Haskell, 1769,	20	10	11
Isaac Ilsley, 1769,	91	09	01
John Starboard, 1771,	82	00	00
Anthony Morse, 1773,	200	00	00
Jabez Jones, 1773,	59	18	07

Cape Elizabeth.

Jonath'n Mitchell, 1767,	212	10	08
Jeremiah Jardin, 1769,	163	11	02
James Leach, 1771,	135	12	06
Stephen Randall, 1772,	74	00	03
Chas. Peoples, 1773,	95	11	11

North Yarmouth.

Benj. Parker, 1772,	27	12	05
John Drinkwater, 1773,	20	00	10

Scarborough.

Thos. Libbey, 1765,	132	10	6
Royal Tyler, 1766,	92	17	04
John Fogg, 1768,	37	5	04
Jos. Boothbay, 1773,	60	14	05
Matthew Libbey, 1773,	42	00	00

Harpswell.

Wm. Gowell, 1767,	4	1	5
Jos. Linscut, 1773,	9	19	4

Windham.

	£	s.	d.
Hugh Craig, 1765,	24	11	8
Thos. Foot, 1767,	2	17	4
Wm. Batten, 1769,	34	5	0
Thos. Body, 1770,	12	5	10
Richd. Doolb, 1771,	13	8	5
Richd. Mabury, 1772,	24	6	4

Brunswick.

Eben Hinckley, 1763,	26	9	3
Saml. Mitchim, 1770,	25	13	5
No Return, 1771,	59	17	9
Robt. Given, 1773,	20	08	5

Gorham.

No Return, 1764,	49	4	4
Jas. Gilkey, 1767,	9	15	8
Wm. Clacken, 1769,	41	7	3
Austin Alden, 1771,	26	7	5
Barna Bangs, 1772,	55	14	3

Pearson Town.

No Return, 1764,	16	7	5
Taxes, 1772,	12	7	6
" 1773,	9	5	8

New Boston.

Taxes for years 1772–3,	14	4	9

New Gloucester.

Taxes for yrs. 1772–3,	35	17	10

April 5, 1777. A bill passed to punish those that shall counterfeit any of the notes or certificates of this State. In case of conviction to sit on the gallows one hour, to pay a fine not exceeding 100£, six months imprisonment, to be whipt not exceeding thirty nine lashes, and to pay threble damages, and if not able to pay the charges, *to be sold for a limited time.* The Tories that have absented from this State to the enemy, their estates are to be leased out by agents appointed for that purpose, and if there is no agent, then the committee of safety, &c.

April 9. A Bill passed which subjects the Tories estates, that have been deserted this State, to pay all the just debts. One agent to be appointed to take all said estates into his hands, and dispose of the same for the aforesaid purpose. Simeon Mayo's petition committed to Capt. Snow, Col. Storer and Coll^{r} Mosley, the prayer granted.

April 21. Voted that there be granted to the town of Falmouth 200 small arms, and that there be 108 bbls. of Pork, and 1086 bbls. Flour, and 20 bbls. of Rice, and if the Militia are called in they are

to be supplied out of the same as long as they shall be in actual service, also ten bbls. of powder and 1000 lead balls. Cow 7£. Cotton by wholesale 3s. 4d., by retail, 4s., Butter 1s. 2d., Chocolate 2s., Flax 1s. 2d., Tow Cloth 2s. 4d., Yard wide, Cotton and Linnen 4s. Tanned Hide 4d. Keeping one Yoke of Oxen. ——

An Act.

Any towns of thirty voters are, if they are not able to send a representative, to join the next town, provided two thirds of the thirty were for it. One man to be appointed in every town to make a strict enquiry into the conduct of those that are suspected persons, as being enimical to the United States, and to make out a list of such men's names, who are to be returned to the selectmen, they are then to call a meeting and * * * * *

April 20. Arrived a ship at Portsmouth with 58 pieces of Brass Cannon. Tents for ten thousand men. Clothing for 12,000. 5,700 stand arms. Ten tons of powder. 24 Officers of Artillery, a quantity of lead and balls, she had three months passage.

Fortifications in the neighborhood of Boston.

Names of Places.	32, 36 and 24 Pdrs.	24 and 28 Pdrs.	18 Pdrs.	9 and 12 Pdrs.	6 Pdrs.	2, 3 and 4 Pdrs.	No. of men in time of action.	No. of men at other times in war.
Hull	6	20	9	21	6	24	750	....
Pabkoks . . .	....	....	5	....	8	....	150	750
Horse-neck . .	....	....	4	....	....	....	100	10
Long Island . .	....	30	....	8	....	....	750	300
Moon Island . .	....	....	....	6	....	....	150	10
Squantum . .	....	....	....	....	6	....	1000	400
Castle Isl. . .	14	28	....	....	....	....	1000	400
Governors Isl. .	....	....	1	....	....	8	100	10
Dor. Point . .	3	....	10	....	....	....	150	10
Dor. Heights .	....	....	....	....	28	6	100	30
Doct. Babry .	....	6	....	....	....	....	100	10
Noddles Isl'd .	....	6	14	....	8	6	500	50
Boston . . .	20	20	....	....	....	8	500	50
Charlestown .	....	....	....	16	....	....	200	30
Totals	43	110	43	51	56	52	5550	2060

Sat. May 21, 1777. I set out from my own house in Falmouth at 7 o'clock for Boston. I stopped at Bradburys and oated my horse, then proceeded to Kimballs, dined, and then rode as far as Maxwells in Wells, oated my horse, drank half a mug of toddy, and proceeded to York. Lodged at Woodbridges. After I went to bed Mr. Vaughn from Scarboro arrived.

PRATT
LEATHER

Sunday the 25th. We set forward at 6 o'clock, proceeded to Portsmouth, passed the Ferry, and just as we were about to mount, Mr. Vaughn's friend found he had left his bag at York, called the boat back as it had just put off, and he returned to York for his bag. I proceeded to Greenland, put up at Mr. Folsom's. Went to meeting in the forenoon. Dined there on roast veal, then set forward as far as Welles at Hampton Falls, where Mr. Vaughn joined me. We supped and repaired to bed.

Monday, May 26. We set forward, breakfasted at Davenports at Newbury, set forward, went by Byfield and called at Mr. Moody's school to see my son; found him well. Left him a suit of clothes and proceeded to Ipswich and dined on soused salmon, then proceeded to Peamonts ten miles from Treadwell's, oated our horses and proceeded to Newell's at Lynn, when we met with Mr. Archer and Capt. North, who built a ship at Falmouth, drank a glass of Madeira with them, then supped on hashed veal, drank a bowl of toddy and repaired to bed.

Tuesday, May 27th. Set forward before breakfast, proceeded to Winnissimett Ferry, wind blew very hard. We left our horses at Watts', and crossed the Ferry. I proceeded to Bracket's, where I arrived at 10 o'clock, breakfasted and dined at Bracket's, where I saw my son Eben just come out of the hospital.* I spent the afternoon with some of my old friends, and the evening at the Town House with a number of the members of the House.

Wednesday, May 28th. At ten o'clock the house met. Read the precepts, and at 12 o'clock walked in procession with the council, the Cadet Company under arms, and a band of music, to the old brick meeting house,† where the Revd. Mr. Webster of Salsbury delivered a sermon well adapted to the occasion. I dined in Faneuil Hall, with the council, minister, and the Cadet Company; at four, the house met and proceeded to the choice of 18 Councillors for the Colony of Massachusetts Bay. There were but 13 chosen the first day, the House adjourned till tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

A list of the Councillors for the year 1777.

The number of the Board,	16
On the part of the House,	177=193

97 makes a vote.

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* His eldest son, who had been sick with smallpox.

† Near head of State Street, site of Joy's Building.

These 13 were chosen the first day.

James Bowdoin,	Esq.	152	Jos. Palmer,	Esq.
Caleb Cushing,	"	184	Sam'l Holten,	"
Jabez Fisher,	"	191	John Whitcomb,	"
Benj. Greenleaf,	"	107	Artemas Ward,	"
Richd. Derby,	"	119	Moses Gill,	"
Benj. Austin,	"	172	Benj. White,	"

Danl. Hopkins, 123

These below are the gentlemen's names having the most votes.

Thos. Cushing,	Esq.	73	Timo. Edwards,	Esq.	91
Eben'r Thayer,	"	91	Francis Dana,	"	77
Henry Gardner,	"	91	Aaron Wood,	"	51
John Pitt,	"	73	Eben'r Brooks,	"	60
Oliver Prescott,	"	62	Major Fuller,	"	47
Wm. Phillips,	"	61	Timothy Davidson,	"	63

Thursday, May 29. The House met and proceeded to the choice of five councillors to make up the 18. After several times voting the number was made up, then we proceeded to the choice of the other council, finished about 6 o'clock, and adjourned to tomorrow at 9 o'clock.

Friday, May 30th, 1777. The House met and proceeded to examine the precepts. It appeared no return had been made from the County of Cumberland and Lincoln. Mr. Pickering then addressed the Speaker, and told him it had been practised in case any member whose precept was not returned, could make it probable he had been legally chosen for him to keep his seat until it should be returned, and desired I might be called on for that purpose. I told the speaker I was loath to come, but as I had received so great a majority as 99 out of 102 votes, I thought I was under an obligation to accept. The question was put whether I should keep my seat, and passed unanimously. I dined this day at my lodgings.

Saturday, May 31. Esq. Douglass returned from Ticonderoga, who was sent there last session, to inquire into the state of our army. He was admitted to the floor of the House, and informed there was great want of blankets, clothing and small stores, that they had good meat, bread and peas. That there was about the 20th of May 3000 troops in good health, and that he met a great number of soldiers on their way, supposed to arrive in two days, as would make up 4000, and that great quantity of our provisions and other stores were left last winter on the roads to Ty., and that some of them had been squandered away by the teamsters. At 1 o'clock adjourned to Monday 10 o'clock. I dined at my lodging. Went to Watertown in a whaleboat in company with a number of young gentlemen. Put ashore at Cambridge and refreshed ourselves, then proceeded to Watertown

where we arrived at sunset. I supped and lodged there at Mr. Parkers, breakfasted at Mr. Crofts, and attended (June 1st) public worship all day. Dined at Mr. Crofts and supped and lodged there, with a large company.

Monday, June 2nd. Breakfasted with Mr. Parker and rode to Boston with him in his chaise. The house met at 10 o'clock. It was voted to appoint a committee to procure and forward the stores to the soldiers of this State, both to the N. & S. Dined at home. At 3 o'clock the house met and came to the chose of 5 men for said committee, and the following men were chosen, viz. Col. Orn, Capt. Hosmer, Capt. Washburn, Mr. Patridge and Mr. Webster.

Tuesday, June 3rd. A resolve passed that the commissary, one for the North, one for the South Dep't should distribute the slops and small stores to our soldiers at the regulating prices.

Wednesday, June 4. Loud reports prevailed that there had been an engagement with the enemy, and that we had greatly the advantage.

Thursday, June 5. A report of a joint committee of both Houses reported that an Expedition be formed again. A number of regulars attempted to fortify the River St. Johns. One battalion to be raised in the Easterly part of this State. And another battalion to be raised in Novaso [Nova Scotia?], for which the commanding officer that should be appointed, should carry blank commissions with him.

Friday, June 6. The House accepted the report of the above said committee, and appointed a committee to provide store.

Saturday, June 7. The House chose Field Officers for the St. John expedition. Chose Col. Little, Brigadier; Col. Allen, First Col.; John Preble, Lieut. Col.; and Mr. Smith of Machias, Major. Left it to the field officers to choose Chaplain, Adjutant and Sergeant. The House chose Quartermaster. The Board of War to agree with two armed vessels to go on the Expedition and to furnish all the apparatus of war and provisions for the same. Col. Hollan was apprehended and committed to jail, as was also Nathan Jones.

Sunday, June 8th. A fine day.

Monday, June 9th. Overcast, the House were on the regulating act.

Tuesday, June 10th. Rainy day. Debating the regulating act—Came to a vote, 153 votes, 31 for repealing the act. The committee on the Pearsontown petition reported that the town should be incorporated, provided the inhabitants have leave to tax *all* the lands in said town a half penny an acre during the term of four years.

Wednesday, June 11. The consideration of what sum shall be raised the present year. Referred the same to the second Wednesday of the next sitting of the Court.

Thursday, June 12. Rainy weather. The House voted to come to the consideration of forming a new constitution.

County of	Suffolk,	20	Hampshire	51	Plymouth	14
"	Berkshire	25	Essex	21	Worcester	44
"	Dukes	53	York	16	Lincoln	45
"	Middlesex	38	Barnstable	11		
"	Bristol	14	Cumberland	16	Total,	318

262 of which have a right to send Representatives from each of the Towns. There is in this State 7500 bushels of salt, a committee was chosen to distribute the salt to the inland towns.

Friday, June 13. Afternoon, the slave bill was taken up, and after long debate it was voted it should lie, until a committee chosen for that purpose should write to Congress to know their minds, whether it would be agreeable to them that we should free the negroes.* When the Committee reported the letter, the house rejected it and let it lie until Monday.

Sunday, June 15th. An overcast day, went to Mr. Stillman's meeting.

Monday, June 16. Mostly on petitions.

Tuesday, June 17. The Court received a pressing letter from Gen'l Putnam, to send forward all the recruits to fill up the Continental Battalions, as Gen'l Washington expected a general engagement every day.

Wednesday, June 18. Voted a bounty of 6£ to each non-commissioned officer and soldier who should engage in the Expedition to St. Johns River. Chose Muster Masters, Col. Waite for the County of Cumberland. I was this day on three Committees of both Houses; one for regulating the Militia.

Thursday, June 19. A fine day.

Friday, June 20. At 10 o'clock the Court came to the choice of a Councillor for the Province of Maine in the place of Mr. Chauncy, who resigned. The votes of the House were 98, and the votes of the Board 10. I had 101 votes. At 11 o'clock the Board sent a message to the House, requesting that I might be sent up to take my seat at the Hon. Board. I was then asked by the Speaker if I would accept. I rose and expressed myself in the following manner. Mr. Speaker, I return my grateful acknowledgements to the House for voting me a seat at the Hon. Board, and am fully sensible of the great honor they have done me, and stated that it would have afforded me great pleasure and satisfaction to have kept my seat in the Hon. House,

* In Vol. IV. Mass. Hist. Coll., 4th Series, pp. 333, is an able article on Slavery in Massachusetts, which states that the Supreme Court in 1769 decided, in the case James *vs.* Lechmere, essentially that slavery did not exist by law in Massachusetts.

but as it was their Honors' pleasure to remove me to the Board, I accepted of the great honor conferred upon me, and as I ever had, so I was resolved I ever would do everything in my power for the preservation of the rights and freedom of my bleeding country, and hope my future conduct in the exalted station they had raised me to, would justify their partiality in my favor. Capt. Henry Young Brown's petition came up to the Board; the Committee of both Houses to whom it was referred reported that he have leave to withdraw his petition. The petition of Palatiah Webster praying he might have liberty to pay the net proceeds of the sale of a sloop, to Abial Wood (which amounted to $2000) to said Wood, was committed to a Committee of the House. They reported in favor of said prayer. It was read at the Board, and on a motion made, it was ordered to lie on the table until Dr. Taylor came in. The petition of the Committee of Safety of Gorham was committed to Mr. Pitts and others; they reported that said committee take the steps of the law to recover said goods. Major Fraser from Philadelphia told me some time in April last, that they had obliged the Schot. (?) merchants of that State to purchase a ship and depart for Europe, to the amount of two hundred and thirty.

Sat. June 21. A fine day. A letter from Ty. was read at the Board, dated ye 6th June, which represented our soldiers there to be in great want of blankets, arms and clothing. Capt. Job Prince, who came from Rhode Island Wed. (who was lately taken), informed the Board he was informed there were 130 of our men prisoners in that place.

Sunday, June 22. Overcast. Mr. Paine and I went to Mr. Stillman's meeting in the morning, where I heard an excellent sermon, on the following subject, viz. "I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance." In the afternoon we went with Brigadier Danielson who joined us, to hear Dr. Eliot. We got there before the meeting began, and went into his house. We found he had a country minister with him who was to preach, and we being disappointed hearing the Dr., went to Mr. Lothrop's meeting. Nothing new.

Monday, June 23. It rained a little. At 10 o'clock, A.M. the Council met and passed on several petitions, then adjourned to 3 o'clock, met and voted that several Muster Rolls presented to the Board should be allowed and warrants granted for the payment of the same. A man from Halifax was before the Board, who with some others made their escape in a whale boat. He informs me that a ship arrived there, and told them that they left a fleet four days past, consisting of 70 sail, with 3000 troops on board, and that there were 15000 troops at Halifax, 600 of the best of which they detached for New York, and that they were short of provisions. What were left

are very sickly, not more than 300 fit for duty. The Rainbow of 40 guns was at Halifax, and two others, one of which was the Cobat. The Board of war rec'd a letter from France, dated ye 25th of April last, informing them that France has now determined to have no war with England or any other power, and all the preparations she has made, and been making in times past, for that purpose, are declined.

An Account of Flour in several Magazines.

At Concord,	1250	At Cambridge,	680
" Watertown,	530	" Sudbury,	122
" Westborough,	200	" Boston,	341
" Delogge. Sherburne,	422	In the whole,	4545

Rice purchased by the barrel, 1300

In Boston and Watertown, 417

Boston and Watertown, 57½ tons of Bread.

Roxbury.

In Boston, 152 Quintals of Fish.

Casks of Rice.

Boston,	12	Sudbury,	1139	Cambridge,	40
Westboro',	32	Concord,	8	Watertown,	12

Casks of Peas—Boston, 20. Boxes of Candles, Firkins of Butter—Boston 41. Watertown, 100.

The above are all Continental Stores.

Wednesday, June 24, 1777. A fine day. The Board met at 9 o'clock. A committee was appointed, Capt. Hosmore and Mr. Hall from the House and myself on the part of the Board, to consider a letter from Gen'l Heath and report. One penny a mile allowed to each man drafted from the Militia to march to Ty. or other posts, for carrying their own packs.

Wednesday, June 25. The Board met at 9 o'clock. Mr. Dana presented the petition of Mr. John Peck, with a verbal report which was refused, as in all petitions directed to the whole Court, the report must be made in writing.

Thursday, June 26th. A fine warm clear day. The Council met. The draft of a letter to the State of New Hampshire was read, desiring them to give liberty to their men to enlist in the service of this State in an Expedition to St. John's River. At 11 o'clock the Council and House adjourned till 3 o'clock. The Convention met in the Representatives' room. It was then voted that the eldest councillor should be the Chairman of the Convention. I being the oldest councillor was desired by the body to take the chair. It being almost one o'clock, it was moved and seconded to adjourn to Monday next at 3 P.M. Which we proceeded to do. A letter was rec'd from Gov. Cook with two large packets of letters, from a number of gentlemen and

ladies from York and Rhode Isl. to their friends in this State, all opened. Dined at Capt. Ervin's with several gentlemen.

Friday, June 27. A fine day. The Council met at nine o'clock. A letter from Gen'l Pickering at Peaksville, representing our soldiers at that post as almost naked, and that Gen'l Washington had but 8000, which he had represented as quite insufficient either to withstand Howe or to attack his army, and begged our troops might be sent forward immediately. In the afternoon it was voted by the Board that * * * * should be immediately engaged to carry the prisoners to Rhode Island, that are in this State, and to receive ours that are in their hands.

A report from a committee of both Houses was reported to the Board, that the Houses had chosen Hon. Rob't Treat Paine and Col. Orn, a committee to consider with the States of York, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Hampshire, to confer on the expediency of carrying the Regulating Act into execution, and many other affairs of a public nature. The Board chose the Hon. Thomas Cushing to meet the 30th of July next at Springfield. It rained this afternnon and in the night, and thundered.

Sat. June 28. A cloudy morning. Mr. Webster, a gentleman from Philadelphia, and I went into the water, back of the magazine, which gave my blood a fine spring. The Board met at nine o'clock. A resolve passed both Houses that Col. Wm. Howard be directed to raise by enlistment one sergeant and five privates, to be employed in scouting on the frontiers. Adjourned until Monday at 10 o'clock. I went to Watertown and spent the Sabbath there very agreeably.

Monday, June 30. Returned to Boston at 9 o'clock. A letter was read from Gen'l Spencer, informing that the front of Gen'l Washington's army had attacked the rear of Howe's, and that three flat bottomed boats passed by the prison ship laden with the wounded men. There was also a boy before the Council, who said he left New York Tuesday last, and that he saw the day before several carts go by the prison where he was, laden with wounded men. The Council adjourned to three o'clock. Met the House in the Representatives' room in convention. As the Committees were not ready to report, they adjourned to the second Tuesday of the next sitting of the Court. After transacting some common business, adjourned until to morrow at 9 o'clock.

Tues. July 1. A fine day. Several letters were written, viz. one to Congress, one to New York, and one to each of the New England States, acquainting them with a resolve of the Court to meet at Springfield the 30th of July next, and there in conjunction with such members as shall be sent by the other States, consider what method is

best to be taken to prevent the depreciation of the currency of the several States, and to consider what is best to be done relative to the Regulating act. The Committee reported a commission for the Board of War.

Wed. July 2nd. An overcast day. Nine o'clock the Council met. A letter from Gen'l Schuyler dated ye 28th of June last, informing that the enemies fleet and army were arrived at Crown Point, and that the troops with him were insufficient to defend the extensive lines and forts and Ty. About 12 o'clock the Hessians that were taken passed by the Town House. There was a very great crowd of spectators. The militia of Hampshire were ordered to march immediately and rendevous at Fort Ann or Fort Edward for reinforcing the Northern Army. The Council passed on Mr. Webster's petition praying he might have an order of County to pay Abial Wood $2000—which he had of said Woods in his hands, that said Webster pay said money into the Treasurer of this State. Nath'l Jones' petition for enlargement was considered, and voted that said Nath'l Jones be confined to the town of Newbound, it being made to appear that said Jones was enemical to his country. Dr. Churt had liberty to go to Rhode Island, to be exchanged for Dr. McHenry.

Thurs. July 3rd. The Council met at 9 o'clock. A fine day. A resolve passed that the Brigadiers of Hampshire and Berkshire should be ordered to march all the militia that was in their power, to muster immediately to Fort Edward or Fort Ann, with proper officers, there to rendevous, and to have the same pay and subsistence that other militia have had on like occasions. All persons concerned in Post riding to be exempt from personal military duty. Jos. Palmer was chosen third Maj. General of the militia of this State. Dined with Mr. Gill. At ½ past 3 o'clock a General Council was convened and several civil officers chosen. The Gen'l Council was then adjourned until next Thurs. at 3 o'clock P.M.

Friday, July 4th, 1777. A fine day. At 9 o'clock the Council met, transacted several affairs of a Public Nature. At ½ past 10 the Council and House walked in procession to the Old Brick Meeting House, where Dr. Gordon preached from the 1st of Kings, Chapter 2, verse —. A discourse well adapted to the occasion. After service the Council and House walked in procession, the Company of Cadets at their head, about half way down the street by the Town House and back to the Council Chamber, where the Council and House of Representatives and a number of gentlemen partook of a handsome collation provided, and many loyal toasts were drunk. The Council met at 3.30. I omitted to mention that the cannon were discharged at the Castle, Fort Hill, and from sundry ships in the harbor. Thirteen cannon were

MAJ. GEN. ARTEMAS WARD

fired in the street below the Town House, and about 300 of the militia of Boston, and the Cadet Company drawn up in the said street, fired three volleys. At night fireworks were played off, and several shells thrown, and several thousand men and women assembled. Gen'l Ward, Brigadier Danielson, Mr. Paine and myself went on the common to see the performance.

Sat. July 5. A very fine day. The Council met at 9 o'clock. A resolve of the house was sent up that Dr. Church who was on board a transport and had liberty from the Court to proceed to Rhode Island, should be taken from said vessel, and recommitted to jail. The Council unanimously non-concurred. The commissions of the Board of War, consented to by the House. By all the returns made by the several Colonels in the Continental Army, it appears there has been returned 7558 men.

Sunday, July 6th. A fine day. Mr. Paine and I went in the morning to Mr. Eliot's meeting. I dined at Mr. Carns, went to Mr. Howard's meeting in the afternoon.

Monday, July 7th. A fine day. The Council met at 10 o'clock. Capt. Claxton came before the Board, and informed them he arrived from France yesterday, and brought in 170 bbls. of powder, 40 chests of arms, 10 tons of lead, sundry anchors, cables, chain and rigging he took out of several vessels he had burnt. There was a resolve passed last Saturday, to give a bounty of 3 shillings per bushel for all the salt that shall be made out of salt water, within this state. Several letters rec'd from Ty. informing the enemy was within three miles of Ty.

Tuesday, July 8th. A fine day. The Council met at 9 o'clock. Yesterday nine members were chosen to form a board of War, the following gentleman, viz. Mr. Savage, Mr. T. Brown, Mr. Williams, Mr. Otis, Mr. Walker, Mr. Glover, Mr. Prescott, Mr. Osgood, Mr. Grey, who resigned, and Mr. Peleg Wadsworth who was chosen in his room. 12 o'clock a message came from the House to the Board, informing them they have despatched all public business, and desired a recess till the first Wednesday in September next, and were accordingly adjourned.

Wednesday, July 9th. A rainy night and overcast day. At 10 A.M. the Council met. Had sundry letters, one from Gen'l Schuyler, with a memorandum of sundry presents to be given to the chiefs of the Six Nations, who are to meet at Albany the 15th of this month. The memorandum is as follows. 20 lbs. Vermillion. 50 doz. Knives. 20 lbs. Verdigris. 100 doz. Nee lles. 10 doz. small looking-glasses. 100 Bunches Beads. 12 pieces coarse Calico. 20 pieces ———. 4 Boxes Short Pipes.

Thursday, July 10. A fine day. The Board met at 10. A number of commissions signed, and warrants delivered, and other public business transacted.

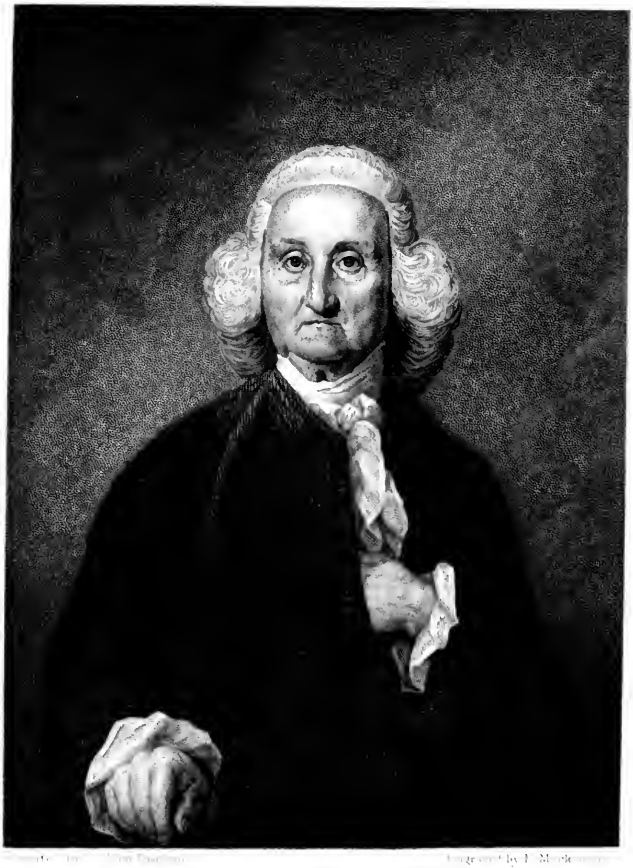
An account taken from Mr. Ebenezer Davies:

From Quebec to Detroit 1000 miles. From Michilimackinaw to Detroit 170 miles. Twagoloche, 60.

Regulars at Niagara 600. At Fort Erie 60. At Detroit 80. At Michilimackinaw 270. At Quebec on the 13th of May there was 37 armed vessels, from 44 guns down to 6. In the whole province of Canada 10,000 Regulars. Forty men have been carried off in one day at St. Johns by sickness. St. Johns Fort was burnt with all its stores in Feb. last. Burgoyne arrived at Quebec the 1st of May. The number of cannon on the walls of Quebec 36. The Hessian troops very sickly and uneasy. He was taken prisoner by the Kickapoos and carried 3 or 4 hundred miles to the Northward.

Friday, July 11. A fine day. The Board met at 10. An express arrived at the Board from Gen'l St. Clair, that on the night of the 6th he had retreated and left Ty. which the enemy immediately took possession of. The enemy proceeded to Skensburg, and thus this important post was unaccountably given up. This evening at 9 o'clock, came Mr. Ward from Rhode Island State, one of their Council, who informed me that on the evening of the 10th inst. Lieut. Col. Barton and Capt. Adams having certain intelligence that Gen'l Prescott lodged in a house four miles out of town, and a quarter of a mile from the main guard, with only one sentry at the door. These two officers with 43 more, set off in boats from Warwick Neck, and proceeded to Rhode Island, which is about 8 or 9 miles, and landed within quarter of a mile of said house. They marched in three divisions. Col. Barton and Capt. Adams first advanced, the sentry hailed them and asked "Who was there?" They answered, "Friends." He bade them "advance and give the countersign." They accordingly advanced and rushed on him and disarmed him. The fore door being bolted, they stove in one of the windows and jumped into the room. The other men at the same time surrounded the house. They ran up the stairs and burst open the chamber door which led into Major Gen'l Prescott's chamber. He called out he was a General Officer in His Majesty's service, and hoped they would treat him like a gentleman, as he had always treated the prisoners belonging to our State. His aid de camp jumped out of chamber window and was taken by the men below together with the sentry. All this was done without one gun being fired or any discovery being made.

They repaired immediately to their boats with their prize. Just before they arrived at the place from whence they set out, the Island



JONATHAN TRUMBULL.

Jon; Trumbull

was alarmed. They got on shore just at break of day that morning. Gen'l Spencer sent his coach for Gen'l Prescott.

Saturday, July 12. A rainy day. The Court met at 9 o'clock. Mr. Ward applied to the Court for assistance to defend their State. The Council took the affair into consideration, and resolved that a regiment should immediately be formed, consisting of eight companies, 86 men in each company, including non-commissioned officers and privates.

Sunday, July 13. An overcast day. An express arrived from Governor Trumbull, informing that Gen'l Howe had left the Jerseys and embarked his artillery, troops, and light horse, and had fallen down to Sandy Hook, on which the Council was collected together. At 9.30 o'clock orders were immediately issued, ordering all the militia to be ready to march at a minute's warning, well equipped with arms and ammunition and six days provision. An express was sent to Dartmouth to send out two small swift sailing vessels as spies, and on their discovering any of the enemies vessels, to repair to the nighest port in this state and send by express an account of the same to the Council. The Council adjourned till 12 o'clock. Went to Dr. Chauncy's meeting. Met according to adjournment. Passed several orders, adjourned till to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Wednesday, July 16. * * * * of those that were candidates for their 1st Degree, the number was forty one. The names of those who were candidates for the 2d degree, the number was seven; these were proposed by the President of the Council for their approbation, that they might be admitted to take their respective degrees. Those that had taken their second degree before this time, the number was 29. The President informed the Board that there was a member of the Corporation, and a tutor of Harvard College wanting. The Board gave direction to the corporation to choose two gentlemen in their room. Deacon Storer was chosen treasurer of the Corporation in the room of Hon. John Hancock.

Thursday, July 17. A very fine day. The Council met at noon. An express arrived from New Hampshire, requesting arms and lead, also gave an account that Howe with all his forces was got 30 miles up the North River. Thomas Cushing and myself were appointed to consider what power the Council were clothed with in the recess. Found their power so limited they did not choose to grant any fire arms, but gave orders to the Committee of War to furnish Hampshire with five tons of lead, and five thousand flints.

Friday, July 18. A fine day. The Council met at 10 o'clock. Passed an order that a number of arms returned by Col. Graton should be received by the Committee. A warrant was ordered to be

passed on the Treasurer to pay £400. to enable the Committee at Plymouth to pay the bounty to the men destined for the State of Rhode Island. An order was passed that the sheriff of the County of Suffolk should convey the Hessian non-commissioned officers to Cambridge jail to close confinement, and one officer sent to Newtown to be confined within two miles from where he lives, and to give his parole. Ordered that the Board of War deliver Dr. Abel Marsh and Chas. Phelps 300 arms for the use of Dan'l Clapp, appointed Commissary for the St. Johns Expedition. Also to said Phelps 150 lbs. powder, 300 lbs. Lead and 400 Flints.

Sat. July 19. A very warm pleas[t] day. The Council met at 10 o'clock. The Commissary Gen'l was ordered to lay in wood sufficient for 1000 men for three weeks at Noddle's Island ; for 1000 at the Castle, and 1000 at Hull. Mr. Hodgdon came from Ty. He was in Ty. when it was taken, and says there was on the several forts 163 bbls. powder, 3000 bbls flour, and between 8 and 900 bbls. of beef and pork. It was with great reluctance the soldiers left Ty. Ten days before they left their posts, 400 arms arrived at the landing at the lower end of Lake George. Gen'l St. Clair on being informed of it, ordered them immediately back again to Fort Edward. Last night an express arrived from Portsmouth with despatches from Dr. Franklin from France, for Congress. Set (?) at 4 o'clock, A.M.

Sunday, July 20th. A fine day. Went to hear Dr. Chauncy in the morning, and to hear Mr. Stillman in the afternoon. Spent the evening with Gen'l Ward at Capt. Ervins.

Monday, July 21. A fine day. The Council met at 10 o'clock. The Board received a letter from Dr. Franklin, in which he informs that he has purchased for the States 205 Brass 4-pounders, with their carriages, traces for the horses, shot, &c., 26 Brass Mortars, a great number of shell, 30,000 fusils, and that a number of expert officers of artillery and engineers, with a vast quantity of powder, have been shipped and gone for America. The above letter is dated 27th of May last. A resolve of Council passed that 50 men should be drafted from the militia of Boston, to do duty at Hull, under the direction of Col. Craft, for six weeks. A letter from Mr. Deane, and one from Mr. Lee, was received, who writes very encouragingly, that a quantity of cables, anchors, sailcloths, hats and coarse linen from Spain, were shipped for America. On the petitions of Capt. Bray and Deane that they might have liberty to go to Caprisal (?) and bring up their wives and children and effects : As it appeared to the Council they were well affected to this State, their prayer was granted. Dr. Church petitioned the Council for liberty of the yard, but as he was ordered to close confinement, the Council did not enlarge him, supposing they had not the power.

On Nathan Jones petition praying that he might have leave to return home from his confinement to the limits of New Town, the Council gave the petitioner leave to withdraw his petition.

At 10.30 Gen'l Ward came to my room with Mr. Brackett, and read an express from Gov. Trumbull, that 40 sail of square rigged vessels were standing down the sound. The Council immediately met and sat until after two in the morning. Sent out expresses to the several Counties, ordering the Brigadiers and Colonels to draft half the militia, well equipped with arms and ammunition, and six days provision, and march immediately to the State of Rhode Island, and order the Selectmen of each town to send waggons with provisions after them.

Tues. July 22nd. Last night it rained. An overcast day, wind N. E. The Board met at 9 o'clock, sent an express to Gen'l Lovett to hold his Brigade ready to march to the defence of the Harbor of Boston.

An account of what Colonels were sent to raise half of the militia for the defence of Rhode Island, viz. :

Colonels Brooks, Balard, Denney, Whitney, Read, Convers, Wheelock, Cushing, Ward, Holman and Howe.

Colonels commanding the troops in the Continental Service for three years, viz. :

Colonels Francis, Vose, Brewer, Alden, Wigglesworth, Bailey, Nixon, Wesson, Greatan, Putnam, Jackson, Marshall, Sheppard, Bigelow, Bradford, Crane, Henry Jackson and Col. Lee. The whole number of men enlisted in the several Regiments is 7816.

Wed. July 23. An account of what emissions of bills of credit have been made in the State of Massachusetts since April, 1775 :

May, 1775. Cash borrowed on Province Notes, payable in silver and gold,	$75.000
May 8, 1776. One emmission of Treasury Notes to be redeemed by money due this State from the Continental pay, June, 1777,	50.000
July 2, 1776. One emmission of Treasury Notes payable June, 1778,	100.000
One emmission for Bounties,	200.000
One emmission same year,	206 400
One emmission,	50.000
	$681.400

Note. All the above is on interest.

Money emitted not on interest.

177–.	August, one emmission of Bills, Payable 1778, 1779, 1780,	100.000
1776.	March, one emmission of Bills,	75.000
"	June, " " " payable in 1778,	100.000
"	Sept. 16, " " " " in Mar. 1781,	50.004
"	Oct. 29, " " " " " 1781,	50.004
"	Nov. " " for	75.000
"	" " "	20.034
	Total not on Interest,	470.042
	" on "	681.400
	Total of Bills of credit,	$1.151.442

Thurs. July 24, 1777. A fine day. Council met at 9. An express from Mr. Cook informing us the Transports, the sight of which alarmed us so much, were either bound for Europe, or designed to take hay off Fisher's Island. We therefore sent out counter orders to stop their march; and one other express requiring our assistance, we ordered the 6th part of the militia in the County of Worcester, and the 6th part of one regiment out of the County of Middlesex to march immediately for the Northern Army. This afternoon I rode to Dorchester Neck in Brackett's chaise, went to the Castle and was very handsomely entertained. They have got the repairs of the Castle in fine forwardness; the cannon mostly mounted, and the works as far as they are finished are ten times preferable to the former works.

Friday, July 25. A fine clear day. The Council met at 9 o'clock. The Secretary asked leave to be absent this day, which was granted. A letter from Col. Marshall, dated the 17th July, at Fort Miller, complaining they wanted *everything*, and begged they might be relieved. At 11 A.M. a Gen'l Council was held. The following named gentlemen were appointed to the following offices, viz.:

Wm. Pynchon, Sheriff for County of Hampshire.

John Whittier, of Haverhill, Justice for County of Essex.

Seth Sweetser, of Charlestown, " " " " Middlesex.

Clement Jordan, of Cape Elizabeth, Justice of Peace for County of Cumberland.

James Bowdoin, of Boston,	ditto	of Suffolk.
Peleg Wadworth, of Plymouth,	ditto	of Plymouth.
Wm. Whittemore, of Salem,	ditto	of Essex.

Saturday, July 26. A foggy morning. The Council met at 9 o'clock and passed several orders. Application was made by a Captain of the Train that he might have an order to enlist three men out

of the Guard Ship who were willing to serve us. The Council thought it would be best to send them to Rhode Island, and redeem some of our people out of the enemies hands. This morning our committee returned from Providence. Liberty was granted Col. Peter Frye of Salem, to depart for Nova Scotia, on request of the Committee of Salem.

The Capt. of the Cartel vessel is ordered to take all the seamen on the Guard Ship, except those taken in the Fox, man of war. The 1st Lieut. behaved in such a manner to the Commissioner of Prisoners, that he ordered him put in irons.

Sunday, July 27. A very warm day. In the morning I went to Mr. Stillman's meeting. Dined with Mr. Brick. Went to Mr. Howard's meeting. After meeting I went with Major Carns and drank part of a *gallon bowl of punch*, then walked down to the head of Long Wharf. I drank tea with Col. Sears, a New York gentleman ; *a very fine woman is his wife.* Last night it rained hard.

Monday, July 28. A fine day. The Council adjourned to 10, met and proceeded to business. A letter from the President of Congress to the whole Court directing them to enquire into the capture of a Brig. It was ordered to lie on file till the House met. Sundry letters were received from Fort Edward and other posts ; all seem to give different accounts of the evacuation of Ty.

Tuesday, July 29. A very fine day. The Board met at 9 o'clock, and proceeded to bus. Gave orders to the Cartel vessel to get ready to sail for Rhode Island. The list of prisoners before the Board this day was forty-nine. An answer to Gen'l Schuyler's letter was prepared by a Committee. Dined with Mr. Arfton. (?) Rained a little.

Wed. July 30. A fine day. The Council met at 9. Rec'd several letters by express from the Southward, which gave an account of the enemies sailing from the Hook on the 23d inst., consisting of 170 sail. One young Williams, a son of Avasamus Williams of New York, was sent from thence with a letter directed to Gen'l Burgoyne at Fort Edward, and gave him six half joes to carry it safe, with a promise of a great reward in case he delivered it ; but by many circumstances it appears it was designed the letter should fall into our hands. The fellow enquired for the main Guard at Peekskill and del'd the letter to Gen'l Putnam, from whom we had the following advice. We also received a letter from Gen'l Schuyler, dated the 24th of July, from Moses Creek, four miles south of Fort Edward. He informs us that the result of a resolution of a Council of General Officers was that half the militia of the County of Berkshire should return to their respective homes, but that not more than one quarter part remained, and that he had of the Continental troops less than 2800 and 1000 militia,

and requested that 2000 of the militia should be instantly sent to him. We sent off an express immediately to New Hampshire, with a copy of Gen'l Spencer's letter. Doctor Eliot came to Council and desired the Board of Overseers might be adjourned to this day fortnight, which was done. The Board agreed to call the House together, to meet at the Court House on Tuesday next, the 5th of Aug., and that a proclamation be issued immediately and put in both the Thursday's papers.

12.399 due from Capt. Joseph Noyes to the commissary of supplies. James Canton Parker.

April 21, 1779. Rev. Saml. Deane appointed to preach to the people in the East County, to be paid £30. per month.

1780.

Simeon Ashley's grandfather willed to him a certain tract of land in Falmouth, called formerly Pine Point. Known now by the name of Flying Point. Mem. To enquire of Ben. Winslow concerning the title Mr. Ashley had to said land, and to talk with the Hon. Jeremiah Powell on the subject. His fathers cousin's name was Noah.

The resolve passed relative to the post April 28, 1780, for it to be continued for six months, that he set out for Portsmouth immediately on the arrival of the post from Boston, and return from Falmouth to said Portsmouth before the post sets out for Boston.

An account of the Commonwealth's part of the Protector's Prizes sent to Providence:

12 Hhds. Bread.
20 Firkins Butter.
14 Bbls. Pork.
24 Bolts of Duck.
8 doz. Sailors Hats.
12 Coils Cordage.
105 lbs. Ham and Dried Beef.
Potatoes.
25 bbls. Beef.
1 Tierce Beef.
11 Boxes Candles.
88 lbs. Twine.
14 Sailors Jackets.
6 Bbls. Flour.
1270 galls. Teneriffe Wine.

Sloop Union.

An act to empower the Selectmen of each town to licence as many vandue masters as they shall see fit.

Falmouth,	912	3	4	Royaltown,	88	14	8
Yarmouth,	811	6	6	Gray,	99	17	8
Cape Elizabeth,	526	16	7	Bakerstown,	17	08	2
Gorham,	462	11	11	Ramantown,	34	10	4
Brunswick,	405	10	11	Silvaster,	14	10	4
Harpswell,	302	0	01	Bridgtown,	17	3	2
Windham,	191	16	00				
New Gloucester,	216	19	00		5000	17	00
Scarboro',	713	4	05				
Persontown,	150	2	11				

The present tax 374 thousand and odd pounds. The Bounty given by the three Counties to the men serving there is reimbursed by the Court.

Wednesday, Sept. 6, 1781 (? 1780). I set out for Boston from my house in Falmouth at 10 o'clock. Dined at Mr. Storer's in Biddeford. Baited at Kimball's, and lodged there, where I met Mr. Deering from Boston. I proceeded on my journey before sunrise (7th). Breakfasted at Col. Groo's. Baited at Greenland at Poor's. Dined at Hampton Falls. Lodged at Mr. Crosses. Left one hundred hard dollars with my son Joshua's wife,* and breakfasted there. (8th) Baited at Pemonts in Ipswich. Dined at Danvers with Capt. Derby, in company with Judge Trowbridge. Our conversation turned chiefly on politics, but as they differed very much from me in sentiments it rendered the conversation less agreeable. I oated at Newells in Lynn, and from thence proceeded to Winnessimmett Ferry, where I arrived before sunrise (Sept. 8th). I got to Major Phillips where I lodged by daylight, this was on Friday evening.

Sat. Sept. 8th. I went to Wheelwright's wharf where the prize ship lay taken by the Fox, and where her cargo was stored. I found the deer skins and some of the Indigo much damaged.

Sunday, Sept. 9th. Went to Mr. Cooper's meeting. Dined with Capt. Percy.

Monday, Sept. 10th. I spent most of the day in informing myself what the prices of goods were.

Tuesday, 11th. Tried to sell some of my part of the prize goods, without success.

Wednesday, Sept. 12. A fine morning. At 10 o'clock, at which time the Gen'l Court was to sit, I went to the Senate Board, but found no member there except the President. At 4 o'clock, P.M. there was a quorum of the Senate met. I was sent to the House with a message on business of the Gen'l Court, but as there was not a quorum of the House, they refused to receive the message.

Thurs. Sept. 13. The Senate met at 10 o'clock and proceeded to business. Elizabeth Stevens obtained leave of the Senate to proceed to New York in the first Cartel.

Friday, Sept. 14. At 9 o'clock the Senate met and proceeded to bus. A committee was chosen to be joined with a Committee of the House, to consider the state of the Commonwealth at large, and report. We received the agreeable advice that Gen'l Green had gained a complete victory over Lord Rawdon, killed and took a number of his troops, together with a number of waggons, horses, &c., and also

* She was a Miss Hannah Cross, of Newburyport.

had taken five vessels laden with provisions and burnt them, with the military chest containing 700 guineas, which last were given to the men.

Sat. Sept. 15. A number of letters were read from Gen'ls Washington, Heath and others, whereby it appears that Massachusetts is charged by Congress in the sum of 36,731,351 dollars bills of the old tenor, and 1,806,803 dollars of the new emission. The Committee to consider the Governor's message, and the several papers accompanying it, were Gen'l Brooks, Mr. Sumner and Mr. Turfs.

Sunday, Sept. 16. I attended public worship in the morning at Mr. Howards; in the afternoon at Mr. Clarks.

Monday, Sept. 17. The Senate met at 3 o'clock, P.M., and proceeded to Business. A bill was passed to incorporate a number of Doctors by the name of the Medical Society. I was appointed with Mr. Baker, to be joined with Gen'l Parks, Major Washburn and Mr. Hill, to consider the Preeslt petition, who was appointed a missioner to the Indians.

Tuesday, Sept. 18. I gave Mr. Sam'l Eliot an order on Mr. Robt. Jenkins, for all my part of Indigo now in his hands, he to give me as much as any of the cargo shall sell for.

Wed. Sept. 19. We had the agreeable advice that the British Fleet were returned to York in a shattered condition, with two ships short of what they went out with. Voted, that the five thousand pounds taken out of the 64,000£ (which it was resolved should be defaced) should be replaced by the Treasurer out of Bills of the new emission in his hands. A Committee to report the State of the Treasury, reported there was but 50£ hard money, and about 5.000£ in Bills of the new emission.

Thursday, Sept. 20th. The Court sat at 10. 12.30 the Senate went to the Council Chamber and met the Corporation. Chose Mr. Willard President of the College, and conferred the honor of Doct. of Law on the French Ambassador and the Hon. John Adams. A message from the Gov. with several letters were brought by the Secretary and read at the Board, and sent down to the House.

Friday, Sept. 21. Rainy morning. At 10 the Senate met and proceeded to business. Several bills and petitions.

Sat. Sept. 22nd. In the morning I went to Mr. Wheelwrights wharf. One bundle of Indian dresses, and two bundles of good and two of damaged deer skins, in the hair, and one keg of sago (60 lbs.). Examined Gen'l Wards and Mr. Sam'l Adams accounts as members of Congress.

Sunday, Sept. 23. Went to Mr. Howards meeting in the morning, and Mr. Clark's in the afternoon.

Monday, Sept. 24. The Senate met at 3 o'clock, and proceeded to

business. Gave orders to the Commissary to furnish one Lane, who was in a Private Flag for the West Indies, with provision. A letter from Gen'l Heath to the Governor, accompanied with a message from him, was laid before the Senate by the Secretary, signifying that he had received certain advice that the enemy was preparing a great number of small craft at St. Johns, and baking hard bread at Mt. Royal, which gave reason to suppose they were meditating an Expedition against some of our back settlements.

Tuesday, Sept. 25. A very fine morning. The Senate met at 10 o'clock, and proceeded to business. Thos. Childs and others petition was committed. The Committee on valuation reported that each County should pay on the thousand,

Suffolk,	148 11 10	Essex,	147 13 09
Middlesex,	128 05 00	Hampshire,	109 10 00
Plymouth,	67 00 00	Bristol,	62 15 00
Barnstable,	24 00 00	Worcester,	147 03 05
Cumberland,	36 14 00	Lincoln,	23 03 07
Salvester,	438 — —	Bridgetown,	138 15 00

The whole tax of the Counties £9224 9s. 10d. 25 shillings on each poll on the first col^{m}, and so in proportion on the additional sum in the last column. Each assessor neglecting to do his duty to pay a fine of 10£. Distillers of all spirituous liquor to pay the excise on his disposing of the same. The Collectors are to be chosen by joint ballot of both Houses, one for each County. He to give bonds. Every Taverner and retailer shall take an exact account of all spirituous liquor they shall have by him or her, on the 20th Nov. 1781. 1067 Signers to the Berkshire memorial to Gen'l Court to enquire the reason Gen'l Fellows was suspended in the office of Sheriff for said County.

September 29. Joseph McAllen bought one tierce of Rice, wt. 565, tare 60 = 505 lbs. nett a 30s. £7.11.06. Delivered him 20 lbs. Peppers. Half bushel of barberries and 2 doz. limes. Cumberland was taxed in the year 1772, 28.05.10. In 1778, 28.05.10. In 1781, 30.09.08. Falmouth taxed in 1772, 10.04.06. Yarmouth 3.16.02½. Scarboro, 53.17.99. Brunswick, 2.01.00. Cape Elizabeth, 3.15.00.

Received of Mr. Tate one note for 10£. One for four pounds ten, endorsed Jan. 23, 1777. One for £29 14s. Dec. 1, 1777, One ditto for 3.11.00. W. I. Rum, brandy, wine and Geneva, 8d. per gall. N. E. rum 4d. excise, 10 per ct. allowance for leakage. Bonds not more than 200 nor less than 50 to pay for taking license from Selectmen. Bohea tea 6d. Green tea 3d. not to sell less than 12 lbs. Coaches £5. Chariots £5. Phæton £3 each, Chaise 12s. ea. chaise or sulky 9s. Fine for selling any article in less quantity than prescribed, to be fined not more than 10£ nor less than 20s.

Gen'l Washington arrived at Williamsburg Sept. 14, and went on board the French Admirals ship, and had a conference relative to the operations against Cornwallis' army, that went from the Northward, arrived at James River and landed the 23rd Sept., the operations to begin the 26th. Gen'l Washington said: I anticipate the reduction of Cornwallis and his army with great satisfaction. Gen'l Washington had 3000 men from Count De Grasse. His whole army 14,000. Cornwallis 7,000. The French fleet 35 ships of the Line. The British 21.

Falmouth taxed in 1772,	10 04 06	Brunswick,	2 01 00
Yarmouth,	3 16 02½	Cape Elizabeth,	3 15 07
Scarboro,	3 17 09		

1782.

Feb. 11. A resolve passed the Court that all the soldiers notes that shall become due next March, or that are now due, shall be taken in pay for absentees estates that may be sold. On the petition of Georgetown, praying for an abatement of the number of men they were to raise for three years; Resolved that 6 men be deducted from 18, which was their quota, and that they have until the last of April next to raise the remainder. No man allowed to vote in town affairs unless he is rated for 20£ real estate, exclusive of his poll in one tax, or if he shall pay 2-3 as much as one single poll tax, he shall have liberty to vote.

All persons in this Commonwealth to return to the Town Treasurer, or Parish, or District Treasurer, an acct. of what old Continental Bills they have by them, before the ——.

Boston, Sept. 1782.

Major John Phillips, Dr.

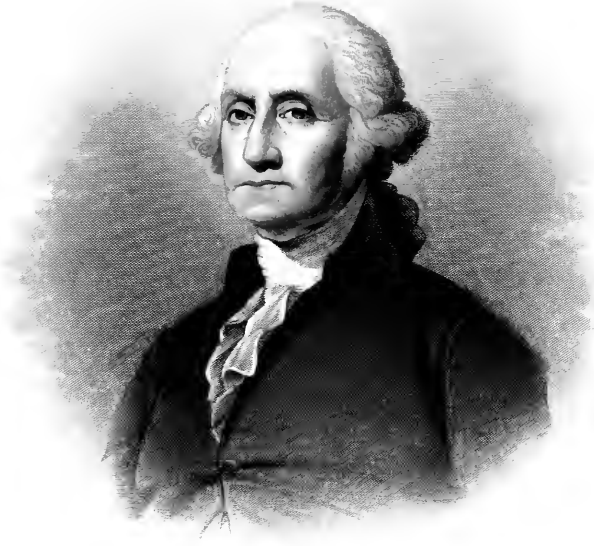
To cash ten dollars,	£3	00	00
" 1 Firkin of Butter,	3	11	08
" 15 of Coffee at a pistareen,		18	00
" Cash, ten dollars,	3	00	00
	£10	09s	8d
Oct. 5, Cr. by Cash,	3	00	00

Boston, Sept.

Adam Coulson, Dr.

To 24 prs. of womens leather gloves a 5,	£6	00	00
Cr. By note of hand given up,	1	12	02

Sept. 28. Put on board Capt. Greenleaf, one ream of choice writing paper. Put on board Capt. Thurlow, 80 lbs. Coffee, 20 lbs. pepper, 4 rolls of paper bordering, and put in Eben's chest 3 bunches of



G. Washington

pens, 3 lbs. of pepper, 3 lbs. of netting-needles and 50 darning-needles. Gave to Eben 40 pounds, old tenor.

Oct. 3. Put on board of Capt. Thurlow, 2 lbs. of Tea, and one bushel of barberries, one piece of yd. wide Irish Linen, 25 yds. at 4–4d, one doz. of small toothed combs, 10s. one pair of Buckles, 3s. and papers for a Cartel to Penobscot.

Oct. 5. Adam Coulson Dr. to twenty-three Indian dressed deer Skins a 6s. 6£ 18s. 00d.

Oct. Put on board Gooding one box of candles, 52½ a 1s. and one sable skin muff 6s. for making.

Oct. 28. Put on board Capt. Lock 105 lbs. Coffee in a bag. 6 lbs. white lead. 6 lbs. Whiting. 500 lbs. 10d. nails. 200 lbs. 20d. ditto.

Adam Coulson Cr.

By one dozen womens mits,	2	14	00
" two pr. Goloshes,		17	00
" two pr. womens shoes,		16	00
	4	07	—

All receipts in the hands of individuals, given them by the late Treasurer, if not paid by the 10th of Dec. next, are to be returned by them to the present Treasurer, and he to issue his execution against the ——— collectors.

Nov. 15. Left at Major Phillips 5 ruffled shirts, 1 pr. blue breeches, 1 pair black silk ditto, one silk waistcoat and 1 blue coat.

Nov. 18. Left with Mr. Edw. Emerson, one receipt from the Treasurer on Mr. Joshua Lunt for 8.12.06. One on Dan'l Emery, 8.00.00.

* An act against going to the enemy. "Any person taken in going to the enemy with a flag into any part of the king's dominion of Great Britain, shall forfeit all his estate and suffer three years imprisonment, and give bonds for his good behavior during the war."

An act for the due observance of the Lords day. "Every person that shall do any kind of business, or gaming or recreation, shall forfeit in not more than 20s. nor less than 10s. No person or teamster shall travel on the Lord's day but from necessity, on forfeiture of a sum not less than 10s. nor more than 20s. No funerals allowed on Sunday. No bells tolled, or graves dug, on forfeiture of 20s. Every person that shall be found in a tavern or retailers house or yard, on Sat. or Sunday evenings drinking or spending the time, 10s. or 5s. *strangers excepted.* Every person in health that does not attend public worship once a month, shall pay 10s.—not passed the House. No writ to be served on Sat. night after 10 o'clock. Every town neglecting to choose wardens, Boston to pay a fine of 10£ and the other towns 5£. No Warden obliged to serve oftener than once in five years. Every town clerk neglecting to read the above act at

the annual meeting in March, shall pay 20s. To be read on the last Lord's day in Feb. every year, instead of reading it at Town meeting. Any person convicted of profane swearing shall pay 8s. and if convicted a second time, double, and if a third time treble. Any person refusing to assist an officer in the execution of his office shall pay 40s. Every person in this Commonwealth, to return to the selectmen of his respective town, the number of Old Continental Bills that they have by them, and the said selectmen to make a return of the same to the Secretary's Office. Paid Major Phillips ten dollars and one piece of gold and two pistareens. Feb. 1782.

The fee bill of 1773, is continued until the end of next session. Resolve, that the agents for selling absentees estates be directed to lease out all of those estates, that they think will be most for the interest of the Commonwealth.

Falmouth is taxed,	£994	03	00d.	New Glocester,	351	13	4
County of Cúmbl'd,	994	3	4	Pearson Town,	234	3	4
Cape Elizabeth,	480	00	00	Gray,	160	00	00
On the polls, 16s. 8d.				Royalsburg,	165	00	00
North Yarmouth,	911	13	4	Backers Town,	70	00	00
Scarboro,	743	6	8	Sylvester,	70	00	00
Brunswick,	365	10	8	Bridgetown,	92	10	00
Harpswell,	345	16	8				
Gorham,	610	00	00		£6046	13	04
Windham,	370	00	00				

Harpswell in the former Tax stood at £395 16 08
In the present " " " 345 16 08

Justices Fees. Every blank writ of attachment or original summons, one shilling. For one witness or more, 6d. Settling an auction or filling a complaint in a civil cause, 1s. 4d. Fileing Papers, one penny ½ each paper. Writ of Execution 1s. 4d. Examining, allowing, and taxing a bill of cost 3d. Entering up judgment in civil or criminal causes, and recording the same, 1s. 4d.

An Account of Excise on Sundry Articles, on and after the 10th of Sept., viz.

One gall. of Wine, 1s. Brandy, do. W. I. Rum, 1s. N. E. Rum, 6d. and every other gall. of distilled spirits, 6d. For every pound of imported Tobacco, 2d. For every lb. of imported Snuff, 6d. Every lb. of Bohea Tea, 1s. For every other imported India Tea, 2s. Every lb. of Coffee, 3d. Chocolate, 2d. Imported Chocolate, 3d. Every loaf of Sugar imported by land or water, 3d. Every lb. of Snuff made in this state, 3d. Brown Sugar, 1d. Every bbl. of Cider or Perry, 4d. Bar Iron, 1s. Steel, 1d. for every lb. weight. Silver, 6d. Window Glass, every ft. 2d. Every ounce wt. of wrought Gold, 7s. 6d. Every Coach, 5£. Every Chariot, 5£. Phaeton, 3£. Four wheeled Chaise, 3£.

Fall back chaise, 15s. Every other sulky, 9s. Every Clock, 6s. Every gold Watch, 6s. Every other Watch, 3s. For all wrought Iron, Steel ware, wrought silks, muslins, lawns, gauzes, cambrics, and all beaver, castor and felt hats, of foreign manufacture. For all looking-glasses, china-ware, earthen-ware, painters oil colors, oranges, lemons and limes imported to this State, 5 per cent.

LETTERS, &c. OF BRIGADIER GEN. PREBLE.

1775—1782.

Falmouth, May 14, 1775.

Honored Sir,—The Committee of correspondence in this town beg leave to inform you that some time past we received advices from Georgetown, that Col. Thompson was fitting out two vessels there, with design to take the King's ship Canceaux, situated in this harbor and Commanded by Capt. Mowat, a gentleman whose conduct since he has been here has given no grounds of suspicion that he had any design to distress or injure us. But on the other hand, he has afforded his assistance to sundry vessels in distress. As we thought such an attempt had the appearance of laying a foundation for the destruction of the town, the Committee of correspondence met, and wrote to the Committee of correspondence of Georgetown, desiring they would prevent their coming. But on Monday night (May 10th) he landed upwards of sixty men, on the back side of the neck of land adjoining the town, who came there in a number of boats, and lay under cover until the middle of the next day. At which time Capt. Mowat, the Doctor of the ship, and Mr. Wiswall were taking a walk on said neck, when a party of Col. Thompson's detachment rushed from their concealment, surrounded the gentlemen and made them prisoners, and conducted them to the Colonel, who was with the main body on the back side of the neck. Capt. Hog, who now commanded the ship clapped springs on his cables, she lying within musket shot of the town, and swore if the gentlemen were not released by 6 o'clock, he would fire upon the town. He fired two cannon, and although there was no shot in them it frightened the women and children to such a degree that some crawled under wharves, some ran down cellar, and some out of town. Such a shrieking scene was never before presented to view here. The gentlemen who were in custody were conducted to a public house; where Capt. Mowat declared if he was not released it would be the destruction of the town. Every gentleman present used his utmost endeavors to accommodate the matter. Col. Thompson consented that a committee should be chosen, consist-

ing of officers from his party and gentlemen from the town; to consult in what manner the affair could be accommodated; but as it was late, the committee chose to defer the consideration of it till next morning. Capt. Mowat then requested he might go on board his ship that night, and he would pawn his word and honor that he would return next morning, at what time and place should be appointed. Col. Thompson assented, provided Col. Freeman and Brigadier Preble would pass their words that the several gentlemen should return according to their promise, and also pawn their word and honor that if the gentlemen failed in coming, they would deliver themselves up, and stand by the consequences; which was consented to.

Capt. Mowat not coming according to his promise, which was to have been at 9 o'clock the next morning; the sponsors appeared according to promise, and were confined. Capt. Mowat wrote to them, to let them know he had fully determined to have complied with his promise, but he had sent his man on shore to carry some dirty linen to his washing woman, and to bring off some clean. That said man made oath, that two of the body under arms, one of whom swore by all that was sacred, the moment he came on shore he should have what was in his piece. And the other, that he should never return on board again with his life. And that two more of his men made oath, they heard several of the men under arms say; the moment he came on shore they would have his life. This was what he wrote, to plead an excuse for not complying with his promise. Col. Thompson told the two gentlemen under confinement, that he must have some provisions and refreshments for his men, which they procured, to the amount of 13 or 14£, lawful money, on which they were dismissed about 10 o'clock, A. M. He sent an account to them for time and expense, amounting to 158£ 18s. lawful money, and gave them till 9 o'clock next morning to return an answer; which they did in the negative. He said he would have satisfaction before he left town. He then seized all the goods he could find, belonging to Capt. Coulson and William Tyng, Esq. They also carried off a boat belonging to Coulson, and one other belonging to Capt. Mowat. They also obliged Capt. Pote to furnish them with some provisions, and a small matter of cash. They also brought one man on his knees, for speaking disrespectfully of the Colonel and his men.

Col. Thompson, we doubt not, is a true friend of his country, and a man of courage and resolve; but our town lies so much exposed to the Navy, that had he succeeded in his attempt, of which there was not the least probability, it must have proved the destruction of this town, and the country back, which is now in the greatest distress for provisions. We have only related plain facts, that the honorable

members of the Provincial Congress may not be imposed upon, with false accounts, to whom please communicate this letter.*

We are with esteem, gentlemen,
Your most Obt. Humble Servt.
JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

To
The President of the Provincial Congress.

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* The committee to whom the foregoing communication was referred, reported the following letter to Col. Thompson, which, however, was not accepted.

"SIR,—This Congress have received information that the Committee of Correspondence of the town of Falmouth, on hearing you were about making an attack on the Canceaux, man-of-war, lying in the harbor of that town, desired you to forbear any proceedings of that kind, which you promised to do; but that you afterward took the Captain of said ship of war, and detained the Hon. Jedidiah Preble and Enoch Freeman, Esq. as hostages for the return of said Captain; and that you levied contributions of money and other things, from the subjects there, and took a boat from the said Canceaux. Though the Congress approves of your general zeal for this country, yet it appears that your conduct in taking the Captain of the ship, against your promise, and your levying money, or other things of the people, is by no means justifiable; and it is therefore expected that you attend the next Congress that shall be held in this Colony, and do your character justice in this matter; and that you return said boat, and stay all further proceedings of this kind in the mean time."

Enoch Freeman, one of the Falmouth Committee of Correspondence, wrote under date of May 15th, to the Committee of Safety of Provincial Congress—"The alarming attempt of Col. Thompson to take the ship Canceaux, Capt. Henry Mowat commander, now in this harbor, has occasioned very great uneasiness in this town, as it has a tendency to bring on us certain ruin, by the Admiral's resenting it in such a manner as to block up our harbor before the time. We have no force to oppose or prevent it; no fortifications, no ammunition, no cannon, and if provisions are stopped from coming here, the town is ruined, as well as the county which depends upon the town for supplies, of which at present there is great scarcity. We think Col. Thompson's attempt was rash and injudicious, if not unjustifiable, as we cannot learn he had any authority from you or the Congress. We are sure it was contrary to the will and without any orders from his superior officers in the militia, though solicited for by him, and the people here seemed to be laid under contribution to subsist his men. We hope care will be taken that every attack upon our enemies through the province, will be conducted by proper officers; orderly, regularly, and with proper authority; lest it should occasion a civil war amongst ourselves. It is true in defending ourselves, which may be sudden; immediate and resolute opposition in the best manner that can be thought of, should be adopted. But we are afraid that if any number of men, at any time and in any manner may collect together and attack anything or any person they please, every body may be in danger, '*Sat verbum sapienti.*'

"We are also concerned lest there should be a good deal of confusion arise, from a number of our men in the County possessing themselves of the enlisting papers lately printed. Some callin' themselves Colonels, some Majors, appointing their own officers, adjutants, chaplains, chirurgeons, &c. &c., without having as we can learn, any written orders for so doing; for they seem to contend already, who shall be chief officers; and that they are uncertain whether the men they enlist, are to be stationed here for our defence, or to march to the camp at Cambridge, to make up the standing army.

"Enlisting papers we understand were sent to Gen. Preble, but he not having any written orders, did not act in the affair. If the army can be completed without drawing men from here, as we have all along been made to understand was the case, we cannot help thinking it would be most prudent. However, we shall not be backward if there is real occasion for our men. And in that case we humbly submit whether it would not be best that some

The Committee of Safety to General Preble.

Cambridge, May 20, 1775.

Hon. Gen'l Preble.

Sir,—This Committee received your favor of the 15th inst. touching the raising of men for the service of this Colony; and note your just observations on the subject. The Committee, after the resolution of the Congress for establishing an army of 13,600 men, thought the exigencies of the times, and the exposed situation of several of the towns near Boston, made it absolutely necessary that the army should be immediately raised, and that for the facilitating of this important business, it was expedient that orders should be issued to such men as were recommended as proper persons for important trusts. Accordingly orders were issued to as many Colonels as were sufficient to complete said army; but from the delay which appeared in the armys being formed, by the slow progress made in enlisting men, and the exposed situation of the Colony Camp by the going off of a number from time to time, it was deemed necessary that further orders should be issued for completing the army with all possible speed, and in consequence of that determination, Col. March, among others, received orders to enlist a regiment for the service of this colony, and we understand has made considerable progress in enlisting men for said service. We are also informed by your honor, that Col. Phinney has received enlisting orders from you, and has engaged in the business of enlisting men to complete a regiment. And we are further informed by your honor that it is impracticable that two regiments should be raised in the county of Cumberland; and being told by Col. Phinney that many of the men that would be raised in your county, could not be supplied by the towns from which they are enlisted, with fire arms and blankets; this Committee taking into consideration the exposed situation of your county, and the probability of the army being completed without drawing men from those parts of the Colony which are more immediately exposed, would recommend, Sir, that you would use your influence that a stop be put to the raising any men in your county, until it may be known from the returns from the several Colonies authorized for the raising of regiments, whether it may be necessary to take any men from your county. Should this necessity take

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person or persons should be appointed to conduct the affair according to orders. We hope we shall be excused for thus troubling your honor; as we are solicited to do it by a number of gentlemen.

We are with great veneration,

Your Honors most Obt. Servt,

Enoch Freeman (per order).

place, this Committee will endeavor to give you such early intelligence as may be necessary. The request of this Committee to your honor we flatter ourselves, will not be conceived by you as carrying in it the least disrespect to Col. March or Col. Phinney, but solely from the probability of the armys being complete, without taking men from those parts of the Colony which are more immediately exposed. We should be glad to see your honor at Head-quarters, which we hope your health will soon admit, and with you we join in the hope upon seeing a speedy end to the great difficulties, this disturbed Colony now labors under.*

We are with great respect,

Your Honors humble Servts.

P. S. Please inform the within Colonels of this determination.

Falmouth, June 14, 1775.

Honored Sir,—These wait on you by Col. Phinney, who informs us he has ordered the men lately enlisted in this county, to guard the sea coast and islands within said county, to secure the cattle and sheep from the ravages of cruisers from the Navy; but as no provision is made for their subsistence, it cannot be expected they can do duty without. We refer you to Col. Phinney for particulars. Four Indian Chiefs arrived here to day, with Capt. Lane, from the Penobscot Tribe. We hope their expectations will be answered; which will lay the foundation for securing to our interest the whole tribe.†

We are honored Sir,

Your most Obt. Humble Servts.

Jedidiah Preble,
Enoch Freeman.

Hon.

Joseph Warren (to be communicated).

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* June 10, 1775.—The Committee of Safety reported to Congress, "Early after the 19th April, this committee sent ten sets of beating orders to the Hon. Jedidiah Preble, desiring him to give out such orders to such persons as were suitable for commission, in order to form a regiment. Col. March was also supplied with ten sets of orders for the purpose of raising a regiment to be commanded by him. Soon after it was represented to us, by the Committee of Correspondence of Falmouth, that it would be inconvenient to that county, in their exposed situation, to raise men for the army. The same was agreed to by Cols. Phinney and March, and this Committee. On which we wrote to Gen'l Preble, informing him of the same; but heard nothing further until about six days past, when we received a letter from Col. Phinney, of about 500 men enlisted in a regiment to go under his command, and Col. March certified that he agreed to come in as his second, a copy of which letter to Gen'l Preble accompanies this report.

† Monday, June 19, 1775. Journal of the 3d Prov. Congress. Capt. Goodrich, Mr. Aiken, and Capt. Dwight, were appointed to consider a letter from the Hon. Jedidiah Preble

Falmouth, June 15, 1775.

Honored Sir,—Mr. Lane has returned here, with four of the Penobscot Tribe; we have furnished them with carriages to convey them to you, and Mr. Lane with money to pay their expenses. Orono the chief man seems to be sensible, and hearty in our cause. He reserved what he chiefly has to say, till he comes to the Congress. We gave them assurances that they might depend upon being provided for while there, as well as on their return back again, wished them a pleasant journey, and that the event might be happy to them and us. We suppose Mr. Lane will give account of the expense, therefore we have sent none.

Wishing success to our righteous cause, we are your honors

Most Obt. and Humble Servts,

The Committee of Correspondence,

Jedidiah Preble, Chairman.

To Hon.

Joseph Warren,

Boston.

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and Hon. Enoch Freeman, respecting Col. Phinney's regiment being commissioned for the defence of the sea coasts.

The 3d Provincial Congress passed the following Resolves concerning the matters mentioned in the foregoing letters—viz.:

June 24, 1775. Resolved,—That the resolve which passed yesterday relative to Col. Phinney's regiment, be so far reconsidered as that the remainder of said regiment, after 400 thereof have marched to the camp at Cambridge, be immediately raised and stationed in such places in said counties, as shall be thought best by Gen. Preble, Col. Freeman, and Maj. Wheaton of St. Georges, until they receive further orders from the Congress, or a General Assembly of this Colony.

Resolved,—That it be recommended to our good brothers the Indians of the Penobscot Tribe, to immediately apply to Gen. Preble and Col. Freeman of Falmouth for a supply of provisions and all other necessary goods, and would recommend said gentlemen as the most suitable persons to supply the Indians, who will undoubtedly do them justice; and it is hereby recommended to Gen. P. and Col. F. to supply said Indians with provisions and all other necessary articles, upon the most equitable terms, and to receive their furs and skins in payment; and the said Gen. Preble and Col. Freeman are hereby desired to supply said Indians at the truck house at Penobscot.

July 9, 1775. Resolved,—That the Hon. Jedidiah Preble and the Hon. Enoch Freeman be and hereby are empowered to supply the Indians of the Penobscot Tribe with any quantity of goods, not exceeding the value of 300£, and to draw on the Receiver General for the same, who is hereby directed to pay such drafts, in three months after the date of this resolve. And to take furs and skins of the said Indians, in exchange, and on the account of this Colony; they to be accountable for their forwardings.

July 10, 1775. The Committee of Supplies were directed to deliver to Capt. John Lane, 25 lbs. of powder, for supplying the Indians; taking his receipt therefor, and which he was to deliver to Gen. Preble and Col. Freeman in account of the Colony.

July 13, 1775. Whereas—The Hon. Jedidiah Preble or the Hon. Enoch Freeman, have employed some person to build a number of whale-boats, for the service of the public,

Therefore, resolved—that the Committee of Supplies be and are hereby directed to deliver to Capt. Briant Morton an order to be by said Morton delivered to said Preble and Freeman, such a quantity of nails and provisions, as they think will be necessary to complete the building of said boats.

Falmouth, the 15th June, 1775.

Dear Sir,—These waite on you by Capt. Lane who arrived here yesterday from Penobscot, with our Indian Chiefs who are bound to the Congress. I hope and wish they may meet with such encouragement as may engage them in our interest, as I think it of the utmost consequence to engage that Tribe, and I doubt not but your using your Interest in the Congress will very much contribute to the effecting it.

Col. Goldthwait will no doubt make interest to have provision made for Subsistance of the garrison at Penobscot, but I will leave you to judge whether a man is fit to command such a fortification as Fort Pownal, who will suffer two Schooners to rob it of Guns and ammunition.

I think it will be the height of imprudence to neglect the supplying the Truck trade, and shall be much obliged to you to use your influence, that my son may be continued Truck master, as he has been at great expense to furnish himself with a habitation, and other necessaries for carrying on the Indian Trade. I shall refer you to your honored father's letters for news. Please present my compliments to all inquiring friends.

I am your ready friend and humble Servant,

Jedidiah Preble.

To

Samuel Freeman, Esq.

Falmouth, 5th January, 1776.

Sir,—The receipt of your favor of the 20th ultimo, we acknowledge and observe the contents, your anxious concern for the credit of Falmouth affords us great pleasure, but we are very sorry so many of the members of the honorable Court (as you intimate), should be prejudiced against this town, for not throwing up a bulwark the night preceding the conflagration, when that night was the only time we had allowed by that villain (Mowatt) to secure our wives, children and effects; besides if cannon had been mounted we had not powder enough to have served properly half an hour. It is impossible any person can with propriety condemn the conduct of Falmouth in that respect. If the town is to be blamed, it is for not being provided with a stock of powder. It is cruel and unjust to charge the town of Falmouth with Capt. Noyes' cowardice; we wish sincerely that the officers' and soldiers' behavior on that day had been such as to have justified their conduct. As to what you say in respect to Gen. Frye's not being able to procure utensils, we are very sure he never applied for any. We are glad an easy method has been found to make saltpetre, and ordered to be published. We hope the Bill you mention

for the recovery of our stolen goods, will answer the laudable intent of the Court in passing it. In answer to your letter directed to Mr. D. Ilsley, of the 22d ult. (to be communicated), we would say we have no vessel in port but what is frozen up, that will answer the schedule sent to us, except one sloop of Capt. Bucknam's, about 99 tons, which we have engaged. Capt. William McLellan, the bearer, is empowered to charter her, and has agreed to go master. We can procure between 30 and 40 hhds. of fish, with some hoops and stores to fill up, but fear not enough without some boards are allowed to be put in, we doubt not but you will assist Capt. McLellan and give him the best advice in your power. We received the resolve of the Court, requesting a list of all vessels suitable for armed vessels, and of all persons proper for masters, seamen and marines, to be employed in the Continental and Colony service, or that are willing to fix on their own account. There is no vessel in port that is suitable, there are some good men fit for masters, seamen and marines, but they want to know what encouragement is to be given, as no terms are mentioned.

We are with respect,

Your friends and humble servt.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE,
Chairman of the Committee of Safety.

SAMUEL FREEMAN, Esq.
Watertown.

Watertown, Oct. 23d, 1776.

DEAR SIR,—I arrived here this day at two o'clock, P.M., in good health. I have conversed with the gentlemen chosen by the town of Charlestown to go to Congress, and they have almost convinced me there is at least a probability of obtaining some partial relief for the sufferers of Falmouth. I would, as Mr. Freeman is going to Falmouth, advise you to get the accounts completed in a proper manner. They must be all drafted in a book, for model of which I refer you to the bearer, Sam'l Freeman, Esq.; and the Commissioners must be sworn that they have made a true statement of the damages sustained by the sufferers, according to their best skill and judgment. The Enemy has got entire possession of Lake and Crown Point, for which I am heartily sorry. Mr. John Adams is arrived from New-York, and advises that Gen'l Lee is arrived there with six thousand men of are inforcement to Gen'l Washington, and that our troops are in high spirits. I have but one minute's time, as Mr. Freeman is waiting, to subscribe myself, Your ready friend and humble servt.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

To
Coll. JOHN WAITE,
Falmouth, Mass.

Boston, January 4, 1777.

Gent.,—I heartily congratulate you and all my friends and worthy Countrymen on the important and very interesting Hand-Bill, which is a copy of a letter from Gen'l Heath to Mr. Bowdoin, the President of the Council.

Another letter from Major Francis Shaw of the same date, to the Secretary, confirms the account and says he had it immediately from Gen'l Washington himself, and saw the Hessian prisoners. May every heart glow with gratitude and praise to the God of Armies and take courage from his favors.

So wishes Your Friend,

Sam'l Freeman.

It is reported that 15,000 French Troops have arrived at Cape Francois.

To Hon. Jedidiah Preble, Esq. or
John Waite, Esq.
to be communicated.

Boston, January, 1777.

Dear Sir,—The military operations of War appear at present, with a promising aspect, all the accounts we have from the army lately seem to be favorable, you have had no doubt a partial account, of the several actions, between Gen'l Washington and Gen'l Howe. We have had an account from the army that Fort Washington and Fort Lee, are both in our Possession, with the cannon, and that there was a brigade of Hessians, had laid down their arms, and Gen'l Howe had sent them prisoners to New York. I dined with young Mr. Bowden, who said it might be depended on.

There was this day an express from the Congress, by which the Court was informed that Gen'l Howe had committed Gen'l Lee for six Hessian officers, that five of the Hessian officers and Col. Cammal which are now in our hands, should be treated in every respect in the same manner as Gen'l Lee should be treated by them, they also have ordered that Col. Cammal with all the regular officers in our hands shall be closely confined till further orders. The General Court passed the Regulation Bill, fixing a price on every necessary of life, and to take place to morrow; they have also resolved that every town in this State, shall cause every seventh man in it, to engage in the service of the United States, to complete the Army.

The Treason Bill passed both Houses. The Court is so attentive to public business, that I believe I shall not get the Independent Company established.

I am Sir, your ready friend and Humble Servt.

Jedidiah Preble.

Boston, March 15, 1777.

Dear Sir,—The Merchant, the Trader, the Farmer, the Mechanic, and every denomination of men seem at present to be governed by self interest without any regard to their neighbors; the merchants store their rum, sugar, molasses, and cotton, with a view to sell it to the neighboring states, for a greater price than set by the regulating Act, the farmers keep their hay, fat cattle and sheep, in their barns, their poultry at the door, their butter and cheese in the cellar, their wood standing; so that there is little or nothing brought to market; the people in this town have been freezing for want of wood, and starving for want of provisions. I never saw Boston so distressed for the necessities of life, as at this time. The House have recommitted the Regulating Bill for some alterations, the General Court cannot repeal the Act, without rendering the Legislative power of no effect. The men ordered to Tyconderoga cannot march for want of arms and blankets; committees are chosen to provide every town in this State, to collect the blankets each town was ordered to furnish.

The Committee of War has secured twelve hundred yards of Blanketing which was taken in a prize, which will be some help. The face of public affairs appears with a promising aspect. You have no doubt had an account of Gen'l Washington's killing and taking five hundred of the enemy lately; and deserters are daily flocking over to us. The province of Maine and town of Falmouth in particular are highly applauded by the General Court for being foremost of any part of this State in furnishing their quota of men for the army.

The selectmen of Brunswick, and Thompson, have been heard on the floor, and he is allowed a seat in the House; it is not in my power to give you the particulars, as I was confined to my lodgings for two or three days by an inflammation in my foot; during which time his trial came on, for which I was exceedingly sorry. Thompson despairing of being chosen next year to represent Brunswick, has petitioned the Court that Harpswell may be annexed to it, hoping by that means to make his calling and election sure; but I shall do every thing in my power to prevent it. There has been great preparation making at Providence for an expedition to Rhode Island; which was to have taken place yesterday morning, but I am afraid it may not be carried into execution; I really wish it may. There is a French Ship arrived from France at Portsmouth, with twelve thousand stand of arms, lacking fifteen; and one thousand pounds of powder. The rest of her cargo consists of bale goods. She brings an account of a fifty-gun ship which was to sail a few days after, with fifty pieces of brass cannon, and other warlike stores, for this port. This seems to look like a prelude to a French war with England. She also says there are between

thirty and forty sail of French ships ready to sail for America, with bale goods and warlike stores. I saw Gen'l Sullivan who commanded the party in the last engagement, who told me there was 504 of the enemy, killed, wounded and taken: he also told me that one officer with 39 men lay concealed, and that a Highland officer stepped upon a log and that they all fired at him and shot forty balls through his body. He also said a private of our party, ran up to a regular officer who was wounded, and the officer begged of him to take care of him, and put in the soldier's hand ten guineas and a gold watch, which he had no sooner done, than a party of the enemy hove in sight, on which the soldier made off with his prize.

The General Court are cheerfully employed in devising means to fill up the Continental Army and equip them which I hope will not be long. My compliments to all friends. I am your ready friend, and Humble Servt.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

Col. JOHN WAITE, Jr.
Falmouth, Mass.

Boston, May 29, 1777.

DEAR SIR,—I was at your house, the afternoon before I set out for this place, but I was so unfortunate as not to have the pleasure of seeing you, and knowing if you had any commands to Boston: As you were from home, I could not procure the precept and return of the members chosen to represent the town of Falmouth in the Great and General Court the ensuing year; for want of which we are unqualified for a seat in the House. I need not tell you it is absolutely necessary to forward said precepts as soon as possible. By accounts received from different quarters, I believe there is but little danger of our maintaining our independency. It seems probable the German powers will furnish very few, or no more troops for Great Britain; and that Carleton is to retain no more troops in Canada, than just to garrison the Fort; and send the rest to Gen'l Howe's assistance. I have sent by Ebenezer,* the Connecticut Paper in which there is some agreeable news, and refer you to that for particulars. Pray write me by the first opportunity how affairs stand in Falmouth. My compliments to all friends.

I am with due Respect,
Your Humble Servt.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

To
Coll. JOHN WAITE,
Falmouth.

* His son Ebenezer.

REV. MATHER BYLES.

Boston, June, 1777.

Dear Sir,—I received your favor of the 25th ult. on which day I set out for Boston. I went to town on the Thursday before I set out on my journey, inquired if you were at home. I was answered in the negative. I again went to town the next day, on purpose to see you, and was told by your good lady, you were gone to Sacarappa. I leave it to you to judge whether I had not as much reason to expect you would condescend to call at my house, as you passed by the door, which you knew was always open to Col. Waite, as you had to expect you should have seen me on Saturday before I set out. I was sorry I had not the Precept, as I had no right to a seat in the House, until the precept was returned, however by the indulgence of the Hon. House, and the large acquaintance I have with some of the members, on ascertaining I was legally chosen by a majority of my town, it passed for evidence, and I was admitted to keep my seat. I was this morning informed that advice was lately received from Mr. Franklin, that every application made to other powers, had succeeded beyond his expectation, and equal to his most sanguine wishes. I saw a young man that left Head-Quarters yesterday, who told me Gen'l Washington had sixteen thousand seven hundred men with him, and that there were three thousand more on their march to Philadelphia to join our Army. From all the accounts I have been able to collect, it appears to me that the situation of our public affairs appears at this time more encouraging than ever they have been since the contest between Great Britain and America commenced. Dr. Matthew Byles was last Monday tried by a Special Court, brought in guilty by the jury of unfriendliness to the State, and ordered to be delivered to the Committee or Board of War, to be sent on board the Guard Ship. He was guarded by three constables to the Board of War; he told them if they ordered him on board that ship it would be present death to him; they took compassion on him and confined him to his own house, under the care of a sentry.

Ira Thompson is here, and has prepared a petition to the Court, praying that Parsontown may not be incorporated. He has charged the proprietors with voting him out of his living; which I look on as a very great reflection. It has not yet been considered.

I should have written more fully, but Capt. Buller is waiting, by whom this comes; I am, after my compliments to all Friends,

Your Humble Servt.

Jedidiah Preble.

To

Col. John Waite,

Falmouth, Mass.

June 20, 1777.

Dear Sir,—As the House has been pleased to expel me,* for what reason I am not able to judge, I had liberty before I left my seat to ask the favor of the House to send out a precept to the town of Falmouth, for the choice of a representative in my room. I am far from pretending to dictate to the town of Falmouth in their choice of a member to represent them in the General Court, however as the House is very much attached to Mr. Freeman, I would only beg leave to recommend him as a gentleman that would give universal satisfaction to the General Court. We hear Commodore Manly has taken three prizes since the brig he sent into this harbor. There seems to be little or no action in the several Departments of our Army; I think our military affairs cannot long remain in this situation. By advice from Ty. this morning we learn our men there are in high spirits, and in great good health, but that they expected an attack very soon. Pray let me have the opportunity to acknowledge the favor of a few lines from you which will be (after my compliments to all friends) very agreeable to your ready friend and

Humble Servt.

To Jedidiah Preble.

Col. John Waite,

Falmouth.

Boston, June 30, 1777.

Dear Sir,—The Council had this day, a letter from Gen'l Spencer, in which he informs us that he had read an account from one Capt. Buckley, who was on board a prison ship in New-York; that on Sunday last, viz. the 22d inst. he heard a very heavy firing of cannon for several hours, and although he could not hear the small arms, it being between Brunswick and Amboy, yet he could plainly see large volumes of smoke rise when no cannon were fired, and he saw three flat bottomed boats pass by the ship he was in, laden with wounded men, but the particulars he had not learnt. A young fellow was also before the Council, who came from New-York last Tuesday, who told the same story, with the addition that he saw several carts pass by the prison he was in, laden with wounded men. We have also certain intelligence, that Gen'l Howe has retreated from where he advanced, which was about eight miles, and was actually embarked on board the transports, and that Gen'l Lee was sent on board a man-of-war; it is

* On the 20th June, 1777, he was elected a Councillor for the Province of Maine, in place of Mr. Chauncy resigned. The vote of the House was 98, and by the Board 10; total, 108. Of these he received 101 votes, as appears in his private journal.

very difficult to conjecture which way he proposed to move. It is thought by some, his design is up the North River to endeavor to join Burgoyne, who it is apprehended designs to pass the lake and attack Tyconderoga. While I was writing this, several letters came to the Board, with favorable accounts which I am not at liberty to communicate, the Council being enjoined to secresy. I this morning saw a gentleman at my lodging, who told me a young man came into Ty. from Canada, who pretended he had been a piper there, and had liberty to return; he was suspected to be a spy, and when he got to Albany Gen'l Schuyler told him he certainly was a spy, and he would immediately treat him as such, and ordered preparations to be made for his execution, telling the fellow to prepare for death, for that he had but one half hour to live. The man was greatly intimidated, and told the Gen'l if he would save his life, he would tell him all he knew. He then told them he had a canteen with two tops to it, between which there were two letters, one for Gen'l Howe, the other, I think was for the Admiral; they were found there and forwarded to Gen'l Washington, the contents not made public. Immediately on the receipt of those letters, the General took up all the vessels and boats in North River, and ordered three Brigades to march for Peekskill, and a camp to be formed on White Plains. It is thought by many, by the late movements, that Howe's design is to proceed up the North River, and Burgoyne to come over the lake to join him, others think he designs for some of the New England States; I believe he has done with the thoughts of going to Philadelphia. There is a large committee of both Houses sitting every day to consider what mode of government will be the most proper to adopt, and when said committee have agreed on one, to report to the Convention which consists of the members of both Houses; and if the Convention accept their report, then that form of Government is to be sent to the several towns in this State for their acceptance. My compliments to all friends.

I am Sir, your ready friend and Humble Servt.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

To

Coll. JOHN WAITE, Esq.

Falmouth.

Boston, July 1, 1777.

DEAR SIR,—The scandalous retreat of Gen'l St. Clair from Tyconderago, is matter of great speculation. I have seen two letters from him; and if he can give no better satisfaction to the public than is contained in them, he deserves the severest punishment in the power of authority to inflict. We have had intelligence that part of our

army retreated to Fort Ann, and that Col. Sam'l Brewer commanded them, and that fifteen hundred of the enemy attacked him, and that he nobly defended his post, and that the enemy left three hundred dead on the field. If the same spirit had animated Gen'l St. Clair, Ty conderoga would still have been in our hands. I hope this will teach us never to give a Commission to a Scotchman again. I understand there were one hundred pieces of cannon on the lines at Ty.; they with all the provision, ammunition and camp equipage, have fallen into the enemy's hands. I congratulate you on the gallant behavior of Commodore Manly, and Capt. McNiel's gallantry, in not only hunting the fox, but in catching him. This is a noble example for all sea commanders to follow. There is a fine prize arrived at Dartmouth, with five hundred hhds. of sugar. Also one other prize from the West Indies, her cargo is unknown here. The merchants and others at New York, are packing up all their goods, household furniture, &c. Their troops are embarked on board their largest ships; which are wooded and watered, as if designed for a long voyage, but I rather think they are designed for Rhode Island, as they may safely land there; and there is nothing that I can see to prevent their taking possession of Providence. I think it an object worth their attention; as two of the Continental ships and several others of Force, together with fifty or sixty other vessels are in that harbor. The Council have issued orders to all the Brigadiers in this part of the State to see that all the militia under their command hold themselves in readiness, at an hours warning to march, well equipped with army ammunition, and six days provision, to any part of the State that may be attacked. We have also one regiment to be drafted for the defence of the State of Rhode Island; to be taken out of three regiments that are situated nearest that place.

I would have written more fully, but there is such a crowd of public business, and but few members of the Board attend, so that I have very little time to spare. Pray let me have the satisfaction of hearing from you at the first opportunity; I this minute heard of your choice of a representative, and think you have made a better choice than you did before. My compliments to all friends; I am Sir,

Your ready friend and Humble Servt.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

To

Coll. JOHN WAITE, Esq.

Falmouth.

Boston, July 16, 1778.

Dear Sir,—I congratulate you on the success of the American Army, for the particulars of which I refer you to Thursday's paper, which I suppose will reach you before this. It appears to me, the great Gen'l Clinton cuts but a very despicable figure, in his first setting out at the head of the British Army. The game they have been playing, ever since the contest between Britain and America took place, is not worth the candle. However, I am fully persuaded they are near the end of their tether. We have a report here that they are shipping all their heavy cannon at Newport; and at Halifax they are in the greatest confusion imaginable, and fortifying with all possible despatch. We also hear there are a number of the refugees that declare they will return, and throw themselves on the mercy of the State, live or die. Among which is Foster, Hutchinson, and Maj. Paddock the chaise-maker in this town. But if all were of my mind, they should keep the side they have chosen, and never be allowed to set their feet on any part of America in our possession. The day before yesterday the Council dissolved the bond of matrimony between Wm. Sturges and his wife, on full proof of her inconstancy. Yesterday on the petition of a great number of the most respectable gentlemen of Boston and elsewhere, in behalf of one Jones who was under sentence of death, and was to be executed next Thursday; there were fifteen members of the Board present, and after considering all circumstances relating to said Jones' crime and trial, the question was put; there were eleven for a pardon and four against it. We this morning received the agreeable intelligence of the French fleets arrival in Chesapeake Bay, consisting of twelve ships of the line and six frigates. Provisions are very scarce and dear, rice $15 a hundred, rye $7 a bushel. The State of Connecticut has laid an embargo on all provisions from being transported by land out of the State. The Council has written to Gov. Trumbull, representing the necessity of their supplying us, and praying the embargo may be taken off. Please to favor me with a line by the first opportunity, which will very much oblige your ready friend and

Obedient Servt.

To Jedidiah Preble.

Coll. John Waite, Jr.
Falmouth.

Boston, August 17, 1778.

Dear Sir,—These leave me in perfect health, as I hope they will find you, your good family and all our connections; a blessing to be prized above rubies. We have three posts between here and Rhode

Island established, so that we have intelligence of the army at that place every evening. Capt. Staral goes for Falmouth to-morrow, by whom this comes, shall to-morrow give you what situation our army is in, under the command of Gen'l Sullivan; as the post will be in, the night ensuing. Our troops were yesterday morning within two miles of the enemies lines. We are all filled with anxious concern for the return of the French fleet: on which in my opinion depends the success in a great measure of the enterprise against Rhode Island; they are expected every hour. Saturday last Jacob Hathaway, one of the men whose oxen the Committee of Falmouth stopped and sold last August, threw in a petition to the Council accompanied with a letter of recommendation from Gov. Trumbull, and one other from two Justices of the Peace and sundry others, signifying he had taken the oath of fidelity to the United States, and that he bore a good character. Mr. Wendell and myself were chosen a committee to consider the petition, and report what was proper to be done there. I endeavored to excuse myself as being one of the Committee, but the Council would not. We sat and had the said Hathaway before us. He made his story as good as he could, and Mr. Wendell believed him, being a very honest man himself, he said from what he had heard, the Committee had good reason to suspect them; but he really thought this man honest, and it was justice he should be paid for his oxen. However I told them the Resolve prohibiting any provisions being exported from this State to any other, by sea or by land, was come into the whole Court, and therefore Council could not take cognizance of the matter. Mr. Wendell told him if he would get a petition to the whole Court, he would take care of it, for he really thought he ought to be paid. This is the state of affairs relative to the sixteen oxen, at present; I would have you consult with the concerned to-morrow and please to advise me of the result, and if not too much trouble please to send me every step that was taken by the Committee, and whether you think the resolve of the Court will justify in detaining said oxen, please to favor me with the news at Falmouth. I rejoice to hear my children are well recovered of the small pox, and thank you for the intelligence.

The 18th August.

We have had advice from head quarters, that our army were advanced within half a mile of the enemies lines, and that they were in high spirits, and march up to their lines in the greatest order and regulation. The General complains that he has not men enough to make the victory certain; however, he is resolved to risk it. I am exceedingly sorry there is no news of the French fleet; however, what

happens in the course of Providence will always turn out for the best. My compliments to all friends. I had like to forgot to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 6th inst., which afforded me great satisfaction. I am with sentiments of friendship and respect,

Your most obedient humble Servt.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

To

Coll. JOHN WAITE,

Falmouth.

Boston, December 8, 1778.

DEAR SIR,—I was last Sunday evening in company with Gen'l Warren, and some other gentlemen. He informed us that he had seen Mr. John Adams's wife, who told him she had received letters from her husband in France; and that he advised her that America had nothing to fear from Great Britain, and signified that Spain would soon join. I understand our ambassadors are about applying to other powers besides France and Spain, and hope they will meet with the desired success. We have nothing lately from Head-quarters worth observing. We have had accounts from Sheepscot, that there are two 20 gun ships, and two tenders cruising off that harbor, with a design to capture two ships loading there with masts, whenever they should go to sea, which if they should effect, it would be (considering the want of those articles in the British Navy), better to them than silver or gold. The Council have applied to the Navy Board, asking them to send two of the Continental Ships. And the Council have ordered Capt. Williams, commanding the armed brig Hazard, to join them, in order to disappoint *those British Pirates* from fulfilling their purpose; but I am very sorry the Navy Board discover so much coolness and even backwardness in sending these ships on this expedition, when they have been repeatedly applied to, more especially as there are now six frigates in this harbor, and some of them have been in port six months. There must be a very great neglect in some department or other. It is a shame and scandal to the whole Naval Department, that so many fine ships should lie so long in harbor, and suffer the enemy to capture our vessels with inferior forces. The Congress, in my opinion, had better have made a present of all the Continental ships, as fast as they were built, to some spirited gentlemen in the several States, who would have properly employed them; than to have put them under the direction of agents and Navy Boards; and I believe would have been gainers by it. I never saw more business carried on in Boston than at present; the streets are so crowded with carts, trucks, horses and people, it is difficult in passing. Goods are amazing dear, and rising every day. If some method is not hit on to stop the

depreciation of the currency, the States will be ruined. There is a report that Congress proposes to send to France, for £3,000,000 in goods, and which they can have for credit; and have them convoyed to America by several 74 gun ships. These goods to be put into the hands of some gentlemen in each State, to be sold out, twelve for one, on account of the United States, and the net proceeds to be returned into the Continental Treasury and burnt. By this mode of procedure, by running three millions sterling in debt to France, we should sink 36 millions lawful money of the public debt. If this could be done, it would be the cheapest way we could devise to take the major part of the paper money out of circulation. Should be much obliged to you to tell my son Edward* to send me the Continental tickets by the very first opportunity, as one of them drew a prize, and if it is not here by the 1st of Jan. I shall miss taking out any tickets in the 2nd Class. I must beg the favor of a few lines, to let me know what passes in Falmouth, and how our friends are. I have nothing to add, but that I am, with tenders of any service in my power,

Your ready friend and Humble Servt.

To JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

Coll. JOHN WAITE,
In Falmouth.

Boston, March, 1779.

SIR,—These leave me in perfect health, as I hope they will find you, and all our connections. I saw a letter from Col. Parker addressed to Mr. Williams, dated at Philadelphia, Feb. 23d last, one paragraph of which I have transcribed, and is as follows, viz.: "goods continue high and have risen lately. Iron is now at 600£, notwithstanding the arrival of the best good news since our troubles began. Officers, members of Congress and others have assured me, in short it is universally known, or rather believed that such news is received, but it is not to be divulged yet. *I am glad Congress can for once keep a secret*, for I am told that scarcely an instance has happened before, when some member has not divulged it. This kind of intelligence we have had divers ways, and I have not the least scruple but Spain has recognized our Independence. Britain, look to yourself! A letter from Gen'l Washington to Gen'l Gates, informing him that the army was in good health, high spirits and well fed and clothed, which I am very glad to hear. I cannot get one penny of money from the Treasurer on account of the sufferers of Falmouth. I am dunning him every day. People here in general are in a suffering condition for want of

* Afterwards Commodore Edward Preble, then 17 years old.

bread, and I see but very little likelihood of their being soon relieved. Mr. Butler will bring you the Tax Bill, and the sooner the rates are made, the better for the public and private. A gentleman arrived here last evening from Philadelphia, who informs that Gen'l Lincoln has defeated the British army, and taken thirteen pieces of brass cannon, and three hundred prisoners; I shall be glad to have it confirmed. There is a report in town that Britain *has offered to acknowledge our independence* and withdraw their troops; provided they may keep Canada, Nova Scotia and Pensacola. I never should be willing they should have Canada; but it is out of our power to enter into any treaty without the consent of France; and France, I am fully persuaded, will never consent to part with Canada. Holland also has offered to enter into a treaty of commerce with us. My compliments to all friends, your lady in particular. A few lines from you will lay under a new obligation, your assured Friend and Humble Servt.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

To Coll. JOHN WAITE,
In Falmouth.
Favor of
Mr. Batter.

Falmouth, July 11, 1781.

DEAR CHILD,—I received your favor with great pleasure and satisfaction to find you have met with so much kindness and friendship from Col. Tyng and lady. I have written him my acknowledgments on the subject, and hope that your future conduct will be such as to render you in some measure worthy their future notice. As you are admitted on shore, a favor denied all the officers of the ship, never stain your honor by attempting to escape. I shall do every thing and pursue every measure that affords the least prospect of success, to get you exchanged in a justifiable way. Present your mama's, and my best compliments to Col. Tyng and lady, and let them know Madame Ross was in good health yesterday. Be always on your guard against temptations, or giving the least occasion to any that has shown you favors to charge you with a breach of trust. Be kind and obliging to all. For no man ever does a designed injury to another, without doing a greater to himself. Let reason always govern your thoughts and actions. Be sure and write me at all opportunities; your mama, brothers and sisters join me in presenting their love to you, and wishing you a speedy exchange.

I am your ready friend and affectionate father,

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

To
My Son EDWARD.*

* Afterwards the Commodore; at that time, a prisoner on board the Jersey Prison Ship, New York.

Boston, Feb. 27, 1782.

DEAR CHARLES,—The particular regard I have always entertained for those that gave you being, excites in me a friendly desire to contribute as far as lies within the compass of my abilities, towards the happiness and prosperity of their offspring. Consider you are an only child, and on your close attention to your studies, and future proper conduct, very much depends your worthy parents' happiness. You are now in the bloom of youth, and Nature has been very liberal to you, in adorning you with superior abilities for one of your age; therefore I would advise you to keep a continual watch and guard over all your words and actions. Endeavor always to conduct yourself in such a manner as shall meet with the best * * * * * * * [This portion of the original is torn and illegible.] * * * Take heed never to treat those whom Providence has placed you above, with contempt, for this reason, because no person that is ever so poor and despicable, but may have it in their power to serve you, or injure you. Consider you are now, by the care and kindness of your indulgent parents, placed at a school where if you apply yourself to your studies in a proper manner, you will as you grow into manhood be properly qualified to make your way through life with honor; and be a candidate for preferment, and a useful member of this Commonwealth. Always avoid heedless disputes, and never commence any quarrels; but always make your passions the subject of your reason. If any thing I have said in this letter shall contribute any thing to your advantage, it will afford the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to your ready friend and well wisher,

JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

Mr. CHARLES MILLAR,
Andover.

POETRY.

By Brig. General Jedidiah Preble.

ON NOTHING—An Impromptu.

Nothing, what art thou! no where to be found,
Yet everything on earth thou dost surround.
In thy dark womb, this work lay hid from sight
Till Great Jehovah said "Let there be light!"
No sooner spoke than instantly obeyed,
And then from nothing everything was made.
The numerous fish that in the ocean swim,
Were every one from nothing, made by Him.
The beasts, the birds, and every creeping thing
The Great Creator did from nothing bring.
The Earth, the Sea, the Stars, the Moon, the Sun,
From naught were made, when first this world begun
And thus have I this verse on nothing made,
Which has no being, not so much as shade.

ON THE EXTENT OF THOUGHT.

On fancy's wings my towering thoughts shall rise,
And trace the regions far beyond the skies,
And leave all sublunary things below
To try the stretch of thought, how far 'twill go;
Thro' worlds unnumbered o'er amazing height
My anxious thoughts pursue their rapid flight,
Swifter ten thousand times than bullets fly,
Or fiery streaks of lightning cross the sky;
Swifter than do the subtle rays of light
Dart from the blazing sun, to banish night.

New worlds each moment rising to my view
I swiftly pass, and still discover new,
Till all creation's bounds at length I reach,
And then, my thoughts, you've took your utmost stretch,
For all beyond immensity of space,
There 's neither here, nor there, nor time, nor place.
Retire, my thoughts, and soar aloft no more,
But learn the Great Creator to adore.

A FRAGMENT—1777.

To injured* Troops, the gallant general spoke:
Will you with tameness bear the British yoke?
Will you Americans, enured to pains
And toils of war, drag ignominious chains?
Turn and behold where British hostile bands
Seize on your property, lay waste your lands.
Your daughters, wives, snatched forcibly away,
Slaves to proud England's sons, to lust a prey.
Hark, how with piercing crys ye injured maid,
By force subdued, implores a brother's aid:
In agonies repeats her brother's name,
To stay the ruffian, and preserve her fame!
Rouse, soldiers! rouse. A glorious vengeance take!
Religion! Honor! Freedom! all's at stake!

The Reply of the Soldiers.

Enough! they cried, let Washington proceed,
We dare to follow, where he dares to lead!

ON —— ——, PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE—1782.

Our President's witty, and though he knows how,
Speaks more than the rules of the Senate allow.
His arguments are weighty, and for the most part
Are larded with reason, and managed by art.
He never passed over the smallest mistake,
But stopped, and proposed amendment to make.
He has gained by experience in public employ,
The mode of refusing, or art to comply.

* Veteran. (e)

ON THE UNEASY MEMBER FROM NEWTOWN.

The member from Newtown
No rules can control,
His chiefest delight is
In calling the roll.
He's here, and he's there,
He comes in—He's called out,
He disturbs the whole Senate
By walking about.
He never is idle,
Works early and late,
Despises the torys,
Is a friend to our State.
Would he obey orders
And sit in his seat,
He would make up the number
Of sixteen complete.

What is the most perfect popular government?

That where an injury done to any private citizen is such to the whole State, or where the law has no superiors, or where the inhabitants are neither too rich or too poor. Where virtue is honored and vice detested. Where dignities are always conferred upon the virtuous and never upon the wicked. Where the citizens fear blame more than punishment. Where the laws are more regarded and have more weight than the orators.

COMMISSIONS, &c.

PROVINCE OF THE MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

WILLIAM SHIRLEY, Esq. Capt. General and Governor in Chief in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, &c.

SEAL.

To JEDIDIAH PREBBLE, Esq. Greeting:

By virtue of the Power and Authority, in and by his Majesty's Royal Commission to *Me* granted to be Captain General, &c. over His Majestys Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid (I do by these presents) reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and good Conduct, Constitute and appoint you the said *Jedidiah Prebble, to be Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment to be raised for an Expedition intended to be carried on upon the Eastern Frontiers of this Province for the defence thereof of which John Winslow, Esqr. is Colonel.* You are therefore carefully and dilligently to discharge the duty of a Lieutenant Colonel in leading, ordering and exercising said Regiment in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline; hereby commanding them to obey you as their *Lieutenant Colonel*, and yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me, or the Commander in Chief for the time being, or other your Superiour Officers for His Majestys Service, according to Millitary Rules and Discipline, pursuant to the Trust reposed in you.

Given under my Hand and Seal at arms at Boston, the twenty-third day of April In the twenty-seventh year of the Reign of His Majesty KING GEORGE THE SECOND, Annoq Domini: One thousand seven hundred and fifty-four.

W. SHIRLEY.

By his Excellencys command,

J. WILLARD, Sec'y.

Boston, June 10, 1754.

PROVINCE OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE, Esqr. took the Oaths appointed by Act of Parliament to be taken instead of the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, and Repeated and Subscribed the Test or Declaration in the said Act Contained, together with the Oath of Abjuration. Also an Oath appointed by Law to be taken Respecting the Bills of Public Credit of the neighbouring Governments.

Before us, JOHN HILL, SILVANUS BOURN, } Councillors.

NOTE.—See page 44 for account of this expedition. Gov. Shirley died March 25, 1771. (See Smith's Journal, vol. i. pp. 219.)

PROVINCE OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS BAY.

****
* SEAL. *
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THOMAS POWNALL, Esq.; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England, and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.

To JEDIDIAH PREBBLE, Esqr. Greeting:

By Virtue of the Power and Authority in and by His Majesty's Royal Commission to *Me* granted to be Captain General, &c. over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid, I do by these Presents (reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage and good Conduct) constitute and appoint You the said JEDIDIAH PREBBLE to be *Colonel of a Regiment of Foot raised by me for a General Invasion of Canada.*

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a *Colonel* in leading, ordering and exercising said Regiment in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline, and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Colonel*, and you are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions, as you shall from time to time receive from the General and Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces in North America, or any other your Superiour Officer, according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my *Hand* and *Seal at Arms* at Boston, the thirteenth Day of March; In the thirty-first Year of the Reign of His Majesty KING GEORGE THE SECOND, Annoq; domini, 1758.

T. POWNALL.

By His Excellency's Command,
A. OLIVER, Sec'y.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay. York ss. May 23, 1758.

Colonel Jedidiah Prebble repeated and subscribed the Test or declaration, and took the Oath Prescribed by Act of Parliament. Also the Oath prescribed by a Law of the Province relating to the bills of the other Provinces.

Wm. Pepperell, Jacob Wendell, } Two of the Council.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

****
* SEAL. *
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Thomas Pownall, Esq.; Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New-England and Vice Admiral of the same, &c.

To Jedidiah Preble, Esquire, Greeting:

By virtue of the Power and Authority in and by His Majesty's Royal Commission to *Me* granted to be Captain General, &c. over His Majesty's Province of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid, I do by these Presents (reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Courage, and good Conduct) constitute and appoint You, the said *Jedidiah Preble*, to be *Brigadier General of the Forces raised by me to be employed in his Majesty's Service the ensuing Campaign; and to hold the Rank as a Brigadier General in the Provincial Troops.*

You are therefore carefully and diligently to discharge the Duty of a *Brigadier General* in leading, ordering and exercising said Forces in Arms, both inferior Officers and Soldiers, and to keep them in good Order and Discipline, and they are hereby commanded to obey you as their *Brigadier General*, and you are yourself to observe and follow such Orders and Instructions as you shall from time to time receive from me or any other your *Superior Officer* according to the Rules and Discipline of War, in pursuance of the Trust hereby reposed in you.

Given under my *Hand* and *Seal at Arms*, at Boston, the twelfth Day of March—In the thirty-second year of the Reign of His Majesty King George the Second, Annoq: Domini, 1759.

T. Pownall.

By His Excellency's command,
A. Oliver, Sec'y.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE PROVINCIAL CONGRESS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

Afternoon Thursday, Oct. 27, 1774.

It was moved that the Congress proceed to the choice of three General Officers, and resolved that they should first make choice of the gentleman who should have the chief command, and the committee having voted and counted the votes, reported that the Hon. Jedidiah Preble, Esqr. was chosen,

Hon. Artemas Ward next chosen. Then Col. Pomeroy.

Oct. 28, 1774. It was resolved the Hon. Jedidiah Preble and other constitutional members of His Majestys Council of this Colony by the Royal Charter chosen to said office last May session,* be desired to give their attendance at the next meeting of this Congress upon adjournment, that this body may have the benefit of their advice upon the important matters that may come under consideration, and the Secretary of Congress is hereby directed to transmit to those severally a copy of this resolve.

Dec. 8, 1774.

Resolved, that Mr. Sullivan be desired to forward to the Hon. Jedidiah Preble, Esqr. a resolve of this Congress appointing him a General Officer.

Feb. 9, 1775.

Resolved, that the Hon. Jedidiah Preble, Esqr., Hon. Artemas Ward, Esqr., Col. Seth Pomeroy, Col. John Thomas and Col. Wm. Heath, be and they are hereby appointed General Officers, whose business and duty it shall be with one and so many of the militia of this Province as shall be assembled by order of the Committee of

* Twenty-eight Counsellors had been chosen May 25, 1774, at the annual meeting of the General Court, agreeably to the Charter of William and Mary, three of whom were from Maine, viz. Jere. Powell, Jedidiah Preble, Enoch Freeman.

When the list was presented to Gov. Gage for his approval, he exercised his right of negative and rejected thirteen, but Brig. Preble was one retained. In August following, when the number of Counsellors was increased to *thirty-six*, and the right of choosing them was taken from the people, and the selection vested in the Crown, he was not one of those thus appointed.

Safety effectually to oppose and resist such attempt or attempts as shall be made to carry into execution by force an Act of the British Parliament entitled "An Act for the better regulating of the Government of the Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England," or who shall attempt the carrying into execution by force another Act of the British Parliament entitled "An Act for the more impartial administration of justice in cases of persons questioned for any act done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults in the Province of Massachusetts Bay"—so long as the said militia shall be retained by the Committee of Safety and no longer; and the said General Officers shall, while in said service, Command, heed, and conduct in such opposition in the order in which they are above named, any order or orders of any former Congress varying therefrom notwithstanding.

The Government and People of Massachusetts-Bay in New-England.

****
* SEAL. *
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To Our Trusty and Well-beloved
JEDIDIAH PREBLE, Esquire.

SIGNATURES.
Jer. Powell.
Artemas Ward.
W. Sever.
Moses Gill.
H. Gardner.
Benj. Austin.
Tim°. Danielson.
Dan'l Hopkins.
N. Cushing.
Tim. Edwards.
Oliver Prescott.
A. Fuller.
Josiah Stone.
John Pitts.
Joseph Simpson.
E. Brooks.

Whereas in and by an Act made and passed by the Great and General Court or Assembly of Our Province of the Massachusetts Bay in New England, at their Session begun and held at Boston, the thirty-first Day of May 1699, entitled An Act for establishing Inferior Courts of Common Pleas in the several Counties of this Province, it is enacted, "That there shall be held and kept in each respective County within the said Province yearly and every Year, at the Times and Places in the said Act mentioned and expressed an Inferior Court of Common Pleas by four substantial Persons to be appointed and commissionated, as Justices of the same Court (any Three of whom to be a Quorum for holding the said Court), who shall have Cognizance of all Actions arising or happening in such County, triable at Common Law, of what Nature, Kind or Quality soever; and are thereby impowered to give Judgement therein, and award Execution thereupon,"

We therefore, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty, Prudence and Ability, have assigned, constituted and appointed;

and do by these Presents *assign, constitute and appoint you the said* JEDIDIAH PREBLE, *to be one of our Justices of our Inferior Court of Common Pleas in the County of Cumberland within our State of Massachusetts Bay aforesaid, in all causes wherein any of the standing Justices of said Court are interested, or necessarily prevented giving their attendance, so that there shall not otherwise be a Quorum.* And WE do hereby authorize and impower you in all such cases to have, use, exercise, and execute all and singular the Powers, Authorities and Jurisdictions unto a Justice of said Court belonging or in any wise appertaining; and you with other two of our Justices of the said Court to hear and determine all such causes and matters as are by Law cognizable in the said Inferior Court, and to do that which to Justice appertaineth according to Law.

In Testimony whereof, WE have caused the public Seal of our State of the Massachusetts Bay aforesaid to be hereunto affixed: WITNESS the Major part of the Council of Our said State, at Boston the twenty-fourth Day of Sept. 1778.

By command of the major part of the Council, with the Advice and Consent of Council.

JOHN AVERY, Depty Sec'y.

Cumberland ss. *Falmouth, Oct.* 27, 1779.

Pursuant to authority given us by the Honorable major part of ye Council. We have administered to the Honble Jedidiah Preble Esq. the Oath of Allegiance and Oath of Office to which he is appointed by ye within commission.

ENOCH FREEMAN,
DAVID MITCHELL.

DEEDS, &c.

July 18, 1730. (York Co. Records, Lib. 14, Folio 9, 10.)

Thomas Pickering of Portsmouth, N. H. *Millwright*, in consideration of 140£ lawful money paid by *Jedidiah Preble*, of York, in the County of York, *Husbandman*, conveyed to him Two acres more or less of Salt Marsh in York.

Oct. 13, 1737. (York Co. Records, Lib. 20, Folio 50.)

Capt. Joseph Bane of York, *Gent.*, conveyed to *Jedidiah Preble* of *York*, *Yeoman*, "about two acres of land on the N. W. side of the highway that leads up by the dwelling house of Banes to a Place called Scituate in York."

July 6, 1738. (York Records, Lib. 20, Folio 241.)

John Preble of York, *Yeoman*, in consideration of two acres of land and five shillings paid by *Jedidiah Preble of York*, *Yeoman*, conveys to him one acre more or less of Salt Marsh on the S. E. side of Mill Creek, above the Great Bridge, and near the said *Jedidiah's* dwelling house, which salt marsh said John purchased of John Sayward Jan. 11, 1721.

Dec. 23, 1739. (York Records, Lib. 19, Folio 293.)

John Stewart of Scarborough, County of York, &c. *Housewright*, in consideration of 500£ paid by *Jedidiah Preble* of *York*, *Yeoman*, conveyed to him 120 acres in Wells, with dwelling house, out houses, Barns, Gardens and Fences thereon—also, half of a Salt Marsh lying in Ogunquit marshes, between Abraham's river and the sea wall, being in partnership with Benjn. Stevens—the whole about seven acres.

Jan. 6, 1739. (York Records, Lib. 19, Folio 314.)

David Bennett of York, *Physician*, in consideration of sixty pounds Bills of credit paid by *Jedidiah Preble* of York, *Yeoman*, conveyed twenty acres of Land in Wells, being part of a fifty acre grant made

by the town of Wells to Samuel Stewart, Senr., Thomas and James Baston, Job and Daniel Low, at a legal meeting held in the year 1701.

Jan. 4, 1744–45.

Benj. Bridge of York, *Tailor*, for the consideration of 43£'s paid by *Jedidiah Preble* of *Wells, Coaster*, conveyed to him half an acre and seventeen poles of land with the House thereon which he purchased of Jos. Holt in 1740.

Feb. 7, 1743. (York Records, Lib. 21, Folio 122.)

Wm. Curtis of Wells, *Husbandman*, for the consideration of *three pounds* lawful money, conveyed to *Jedidiah Preble* of Wells, *Yeoman*, all his lands in Phillipstown deeded him May 1, 1739, by Jeremiah Moulton of York. The House lot put down No. 31, containing 50 acres, together with 80 acres of land running back from and the same width as the 50 acre lot until 130 acres are complete.

April 27, 1747. (York Records, Lib. 26, Folio 136.)

Col. John Gorham, Esq. of Boston, in consideration of 5£ old tennor Bills of credit paid by *Jedidiah Preble* of Wells, *Gentleman*, conveyed at the house of Mary Wheeler in Falmouth, Aug. 19, 1751—

Nov. 27, 1753.

Benj. Godfrey of Falmouth, *Shipwright*, bound himself in the sum of 150£ lawful money, to be paid him by *Jed. Preble* of Falmouth, Esq. under the following conditions—*Jedidiah Preble*, at the request of *Dan'l Godfrey* deceased of Falmouth, *Housewright*, became a surety for the payment by said Godfrey of 200 ounces of silver to *Nathan Hale* of Newbury, Esq. If *Benj. Godfrey* takes up the bond thus given and deliver it to Jed. Preble on or before Nov. 27, 1754, so as to release him from all cost and damage on its account, then his obligation was to be void.

October 4, 1753. (York Records, Lib. 30, Folio 205.)

Joshua Bangs of Falmouth, *Gentleman*, in consideration of 52£ 2s. 8d. lawful money paid by *Jedidiah Preble* of Falmouth, *Esquire*, conveyed to him certain uplands and Flats in Falmouth neck, where the town stands, being for a privilege for wharfing, &c., and lieing along by and adjoining to the western side of his old wharf and warehouse, 100 feet wide, &c.

March 1, 1757. (York Records, Lib. 33, Folio 25.)

Samuel Crockett and Priscilla his wife of Gorhamtown, Shipwright, and others of Falmouth, in consideration of 11£ 4s. lawful, paid by Jed. Preble of Falmouth, Esq. convey to him their right to *Mackworth's*

Island near the mouth of Presumpcot river in said Falmouth, being 5½ acres on the S. E. side of said Island.

Dec. 16, 1758. (York Records, Lib. 35, Folio 71.)

Christopher Stone of Falmouth, Esq. in consideration of one right in the seventh township granted by the General Court of Massachusetts unto the Narragansett soldiers, said right being the 120th part of said Township—

October 6, 1749. (York Co. Records, Lib. 27, Folio 244.)

John Owen of *Falmouth, Chairmaker,* for the consideration of 700£ money old tennor paid by *Jedidiah Preble* of Falmouth &c. Esq. conveyed to him, an acre and a half of land more or less, in the First Parish of Falmouth, bounded at the S. wstly corner of Samuel Procters acre lot, thence running S. wstly fronting on Middle street six rods, and to extend the same width adjoining partly on Sam'l Procter's acre lot, and partly on Moses Pearson's acre lot, till it comes to Back Street together with the Dwelling House and shoemakers shop thereon, which land he some time since purchased of Thomas Moseley and John Millar.

March 9, 1748. (York Records, Lib. 27, Folio 171.)

Samuel Waldo of Boston, Esq. in consideration of 250£ last emission of Bills of credit paid by *Jedidiah Preble* of *Falmouth, Esquire,* conveyed to him 100 acres of land in Falmouth, beginning at the Sthly corner of the 100 acres sold Capt. Samuel Skillings by Waldo, &c.

Jan. 23, 1753.

Moses Pearson, Enoch Freeman, Esqs. and *Joshua Freeman,* Gent. of Falmouth, 2£ 17s. 4d. 3 farthings paid by *Jedidiah Preble* of *Falmouth, Gentleman,* convey to him right No. 14, in Narragansett township No. 7 (Gorham town), the sum which it was sold for Taxes at Public Vendue of 48£ lawful paid *Jed. Preble, Esq.* of Falmouth, conveyed to him land estimated half an acre on the south side of Fore river in Falmouth, the bounds of which are described with the Dwelling House thereon.

Sept. 30, 1760. (York Records, Lib. 31, Folio 80.)

Joshua Bangs of Falmouth, *Gent.,* in consideration of 266£ 13s. 4d. paid by Jed. Preble, Esq. of Falmouth, otherwise called "Jedidiah Preble, Commander of Fort Pownall at Penobscot" conveyed to him an Island "commonly known and called by the name of Portland Island, otherwise called Androsses Island, lying in the Township of Falmouth," and containing 215 acres more or less. In case the said Bangs repaid the consideration with interest before 13 Sept. 1761, this sale was to be null and void.

Sept. 30, 1761. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 2, Folio 3 & 4.)

Clement Jordain of Falmouth, *Gent.* for the consideration of 300£ lawful, conveyed to *Jed. Preble,* Esq. of F., the Easterly half of Richmonds Island, containing above 100 acres, beginning at the middle of a *bar of sand* on the northerly side that runs to the main.

Sept. 17, 1762. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 2, Folio 174.)

Sam'l Cobb, Executor of *Joshua Bangs* deceased, in consideration of 466£ 13s. and 4d. conveys to Jed. Preble of F. an Island in Casco Bay, formerly called *Androsses* Island and latterly Bangs Island, containing about 230 acres, situated on the easterly side of Portland Sound going into Falmouth Harbor, "between Ram Island, House Island and Peaks Island," together with the House, barn, outhouses and fences thereon.

May 7, 1762. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 2, Folio 110.)

Peter Sterrat of Falmouth, *Husbandman,* sells for 246£ 13s. 4d., sixty acres of land to Jed. Preble, Esq. of F., near Pond Cove, and half of another tract in the same neighborhood containing 25 acres, also another tract or gore of land containing 38 acres.

October 29, 1762. (Lincoln Co. Records, Lib. 3, Folio 257.)

The heirs of Brig. Gen'l Sam'l Waldo, in consideration of 720£ received of Jedidiah Preble of Penobscot, county of Lincoln, conveyed to him 2700 acres of land in the neck of land whereon Fort Pownal stands; in case the neck did not contain that number of acres it was to be made up from land next adjoining. There being reserved to the *Waldo heirs forever* all fresh water rivers and streams in said tract of land, all marble and lime stone, and all quarries and ledges thereof, with liberty of digging the soil to get the same out for transportation, and erecting mills and lime kilns. Fort Pownal and government buildings were also excepted.

Jan. 21, 1763. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 2, 261–62.)

John Furbish of Falmouth, *Mariner,* for 53£ 6s. 8d. sells *Jed. Preble, Esq.* of F. 12½ square rods of land, 4 rods 12 links wide on Middle street in Falmouth, between lands owned by John Anderson and Benj[a] Branch, and which he bought of John Millar the 19 of the same month. The sale includes house, fences, &c.

July 30, 1765. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 6, Folio 42, 43.)

Sam'l Plaisted of Scarborough, *Gentleman,* for 22£ lawful, paid by Jed. Preble, Esq. of Falmouth, sells him Salt Marsh by the side of Nonsuch river.

Dec. 2, 1767. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 3, Folio 198–99.)

Samuel Cobb, Shipwright of Falmouth, Executor to Joshua Bangs, Gent. in consideration of 196£ lawful, paid by Jed. Preble, Esq. and Enoch Ilsley,* merchant, in equal halves conveys to them the wharf and warehouse, late belonging to Joshua Bangs on the S. easterly side of the road that leads from King street† to the Ferryways, together with the whole interest of Bangs, in the Dock on the SWstly side of said dock, the same having been struck off to Jed. Preble, the highest bidder at a public vendue held Sept. 29, 1767.

Dec. 29, 1769. (Cumberland Co. Records, .)

Sam'l Cobb, &c. Executor of the last will, &c. of Joshua Bangs, for a consideration of 351£ 6s. 8d. conveys certain parcels of Real Estate therein described to Jed. Preble, and adjoining the land previously sold.

March 15, 1769. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 5, Folio 214.)

Clement Jordain of Cape Elizabeth, in consideration of 210£ lawful, conveyed to Jed. Preble, Esq. of F. the westerly half‡ of *Richmonds Island*, containing 100 acres, more or less.

June 1, 1770. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 7, Folio 25.)

Robert Allen, Gentleman, and Jonathan Allen, Esq. both of Chillmark, Dukes Co., Mass., appoint Jed. Preble, Esq. their attorney to sell and dispose of their real estate in the Township of Falmouth with full authority.

August 12, 1770. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 7, Folio 179.)

Enoch Freeman, Moses Pearson and S. Longfellow, a committee of the proprietors of Pearsontown, sell for taxes for 9£ paid by Jed. Preble, Esq. of F., Right No. 93, in said township, excepting a 30 acre lot.

September 20, 1771. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 9, Folio 341.)

Jedidiah Preble, Esq. of Falmouth, "in consideration of the love I have and do bear towards my wife Mehitable, and in consideration of 5s. paid by Thomas Oxnard of Falmouth," conveyed to him, but retaining for his own and wife's uses and benefit during their natural lives, and to her heirs and assigns forever after his decease, a small lot of land in Falmouth adjoining John Tyng's land, with his dwelling house, barn and all appurtenances.

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* Enoch Ilsley, Aug. 10, 1769, for the sum of 88£ lawful, sells and quit claims his right and title to this land, &c. to Jed. Preble.

† Now (1869) India street.

‡ Clement Jordain had eight years previously, viz., Sept. 30, 1761, sold him the Easterly half of the Island for 300£.

Nov. 26, 1777. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 11, Folio 57.)

Jed. Preble, Esq. of Falmouth, for the sum of 200£ lawful, conveys to ——— the land and flats purchased by him and Enoch Ilsley of Sam'l Cobb, Executors of the Estate of Joshua Bangs.

July 30, 1779. (Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 10, Folio 382.)

Sarah Waldo of Boston, *widow,* in consideration of the sum of 52£ 2s. 6d., conveyed to *Jed. Preble,* Esq. of Falmouth, 139 rods of Land in *Capeissick,* in Falmouth, adjoining land purchased by said Preble of James Frost.

The Estate of Brig. Preble after his death was appraised by Enoch Freeman, Richard Codman and Enoch Ilsley, Sept. 5, 1785 (See Probate Records, Cumberland Co., Vol. 3), viz.:

	£ s. d.
His *Mansion House,* including the lot of land and outbuildings (excepting the shop and counting room adjoining the House), purchased of Richard Salter,	£189 06 08
Shop and Counting Room adjoining said Mansion,	70 05 04
House and Lot improved hy Thomas Child,	120 00 00
Western Wharf and flats, near the Ferry way, with the privilege of the Dock between the two wharves,	140 00 00
Eastern Wharf and flats, with the privilege of the Dock between the wharves,	60 00 00
Lot of Land where the late Capt. Bangs's House formerly stood, with the Barn standing thereon,	50 00 00
Five Cow-rights on Munjoy,	50 00 00
Brexstwork between the wharves and privilege of dock,	48 00 00
Bangs Island and buildings thereon,	300 00 00
Richmonds Island and buildings thereon,	400 00 00
Two hundred acres in Pearsontown,	40 00 00
Total Real Estate,	£1468 00 00
Personal Estate,	233 08 04
Total Real and Personal,	£1701 08 04

In addition, the following notes:

A Loan certificate		Feb. 25, 1778, for	$300	
do.	do.	" 9, 1779, "	$300	
do.	do.	" 9, 1779, "	$400	
do.	do.	" 25, 1779, "	$300	$1300

A State Note,	Nov. 1, 1782,	"	£100	
do. do.	" 1, 1782,	"	£100	
do. do.	Feb. 1, 1783,	"	£180	£380

Brig. Preble's Will, dated Feb. 10, 1784, recorded in Vol. 3, Probate Records, Cumberland Co., p. 292, bequeaths his property as follows:

1st. The payment of his just debts and funeral expenses.

2d. Bangs Island to be his wife's during her life.

3d. One hundred pounds lawful, to be paid one year after his decease to each of the following persons, viz.: His sons John, Ebenezer, Edward, Joshua, Enoch and Henry, and also to daughter Statyra.

4th. The remainder of his Estate to be equally divided. To his children and heirs of *deceased* son Jedidiah, one tenth; to Lucy Webb, wife of Jonathan Webb, of Boston, one tenth; to Martha Oxnard, wife of Thomas Oxnard, one tenth; to sons John, Ebenezer, Edward, Joshua, Enoch, Henry, and to daughter Statyra, one tenth each.

Further, after his widow's decease, Bangs Island to be equally divided as above.

Ebenezer Preble, and his widow, the Executors.

THE CHILDREN OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JEDIDIAH PREBLE AND THEIR DESCENDANTS.

1733 — 1869.

"Hester Sandys, the wife of Sir Thomas Temple of Stowe, Bart., had four sons and nine daughters, which lived to be married, and so exceedingly multiplied, that she saw seven hundred extracted from her body. Besides there was a new generation of marriageable females just at her death."

"When Charles, thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, had completed his restoration of Arundel Castle, he proposed to entertain all the descendants of his ancestor Jock of Norfolk, who fell at Bosworth Field, but gave up his intention on finding he should have to invite upwards of six thousand persons."—*Fuller's Worthies.*

"The Earl of Sandwich, in 1665, at a dinner table conversation, stated, that in King James I.'s time, when it was proposed to cut off the entayle of some land which was given, with remainder to the family in Henry VIII.'s time, to Chief Justice Sir Edward Montagu — His grandson Lord Montagu did answer to the King, in showing how unlikely it was that ever it could revert to the crown, that at that time there were 4000 persons derived from the very body of the Chief Justice. The number of daughters in the family having been very great, and they too had most of them many children, and grandchildren and great grandchildren."—*Pepy's Diary.*

THE DESCENDANTS OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JEDIDIAH PREBLE.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE, JUN.

ELDEST SON OF FIRST MARRIAGE. 1734 — 1783.
AND HIS DESCENDANTS TO 1869.

JEDIDIAH PREBLE, JUN., the eldest son of the Brigadier by his first marriage, was born at York, Maine, in 1734. He married Miss Avis Phillips, of Boston, 1761 or '2, and died 1782 or '3. His death was occasioned by the breaking of his leg, and his subsequent exposure, incident to his shipwreck upon Seal Island, off the Coast of Maine.*

July 29, 1761. Thomas Trott, Cordwainer, of Falmouth (see Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 2, folio 37), conveyed to him one quarter of an acre of land on the Southerly side of Middle street, in Falmouth, three rods in width on the street, for the sum of 30£ lawful, being land the said Trott had purchased of his father John Trott, March 4, 1758. In this deed he is styled Jedidiah Preble, Junr. of Falmouth, merchant.

May 3, 1763 (see Cumberland Co. Records, Lib. 3, folio 26), Thomas Thomes, Mariner, of Falmouth, for 105£ lawful, sold him a lot 3 rods 15 links wide on Back street, adjoining Enoch Moody's land, being the same he bought of his father Joseph Thomes, one fourth of an acre. These purchases are interesting, showing as they do the value of land in Portland one hundred and ten years ago.

* See "Birth, Parentage and Experience of Jedidiah Preble 3d" (his son), written by himself. Portland: Printed by J. & W. T. Edwards, 1830.

† Now Congress street.

From the book printed by his eldest son in 1830, we learn that Jedidiah Preble, Jun. was blessed with a very retentive memory, and that on a certain occasion having heard the Rev. Mr. Whitfield preach a sermon from Genesis xxii. 12, concerning the offering of Isaac by Jacob, he retained, and could repeat the whole of it. His son, who appears to have been a monomaniac on subjects of religion, though sensible and honest in other respects, states that his father "was engrossed in business, and was possessed of good natural talents, and a bright genius, but sometimes indulged in language unbecoming a rational creature, until the loss of his property taught him patience and forbearance."

His wife was a member of the Episcopal Church, and, says her son, very strict in teaching her children the Catechism, Hymns, &c., and often discoursed with them concerning religion, especially on Sabbath days, and evenings after they were in bed—but, adds her son, "though I believed, when a child, if there ever was a christian upon earth my mother was one, yet notwithstanding her morals, she lived in the pride of life, dressed to excess and even attended balls, and chanted to the sound of the viol, all of which was then called innocent." We wonder what her son would say to round dances, and the degeneracy of the present times. After her husband's death, Mrs. Preble married and removed from Castine to Portland, and surviving her second husband passed the remnant of her declining years with her eldest son, who had removed to Clinton, on the Kennebec, until he married, when she returned to Portland, until he had prepared for himself a new home in Stark, Maine, where she ended her days.

The following dream is related in the book already referred to, which may serve to amuse the believers in that phenomenon.

"My father being out of health and resting in bed one afternoon, fell into a slumber, and dreamed that Mr. Whitfield rose from the dead, and came to him with an open Bible in his hand, and pointed him to the text, Proverbs, xxix. 1, '*He that being often reproved, hardeneth his neck, shall be suddenly destroyed, and that without remedy.*' Said my father, 'I am very much surprised, Mr. Whitfield, that you should command me, who am a man of small learning, to preach.' To which Mr. W. replied, 'Don't you remember David the stripling who went forth against Goliah, of Gath, with a sling and a stone? You have the same God to protect you. Take the sword of the spirit, which is the word of the Lord.'

"My father dreamed that he took the Bible from Mr. Whitfield, and preached from the text pointed out to him, to a large congregation, and that his words had such effect, that they drew streams of tears from his own and their eyes, and he awoke weeping."

We have no record, however, of his ever having preached in his waking hours, and the moral effect of his dream seems to have been lost.

Jedidiah Preble, Jun. seems to have inherited a taste for, and sometimes to have cultivated the acquaintance of the Poetic Muse. Several specimens of his verses are extant, and if they do not exhibit the highest order of poetic talent, their moral counsel is irreproachable, and they show him to have been a man cultivated and educated to the average standard of the time in which he lived.

As an example of his poetry, we give the following:

LINES ADDRESSED TO HIS ELDEST SON, WHILE VERY YOUNG.

"Jeddy my first born, study God to please,
Then with thy days, thy wisdom will increase.
Ne'er to thy fond parents be thou unkind,
But cultivate a docile, gentle mind.
Thy conduct; let it ever virtuous be,
Warring against each sin, most heedfully.

"Flee youthful lusts, that war against the soul,
And rule thy passions with a firm control;
Be ever mindful of thy final state,
And daily watch at wisdom's ample gate:
Living each day as though it were thy last,
Nor let thy precious moments run to waste.

"And while thy feet attempt youth's flowery way,
Guard well thy steps, lest thou should'st go astray.
Each idle word, and every impious thought
Will to thy judgment be most surely brought.
Lying and swearing serve but to destroy,
While virtuous deeds lead on the soul to joy.

"Haste, then, thy steps, nor loiter on the road
Which leads the heart to virtue and to God;
'The soul's calm sunshine and the heart-felt joy'
Let no vain thought nor action e'er destroy;
Better's the little of the good I ken
Than all the wealth of many wicked men.

"Let no fell passions in thy bosom dwell,
For 'tis like witchcraft; 'gainst God to rebel;
While stubbornness is an iniquity,
And claims near kindred to idolatry,
To obey, more worth than bullock offering claims,
To hearken is better than the fat of rams."

The death of Jedidiah Preble, Jr. was very singular. Having taken passage at Castine on board a vessel bound for Passamaquoddy, the vessel was wrecked on Seal Island, about nine leagues or twenty-seven miles from the coast of Maine. It was very dark when the vessel struck, and while he was busily employed forward, the crew and passengers left the vessel and hastened to the shore. Looking around and ascertaining he was alone on board, he also attempted to land. There was a violent surf on, and the vessel was thrown so hard upon the rocks, as he was going aft, that her deck planks separated, and his leg was caught between them as they closed again, and cruelly crushed and shattered. The seams re-opening he was able to extricate himself from his perilous situation and reach the shore; but his sufferings from his wounded limb became extreme, and the island afforded none of the conveniences indispensable to his comfort. His chief subsistence besides water was a species of sea fowl called Gannet, which his shipwrecked companions caught upon the rocks, and which could be but poorly cooked, from the difficulty of finding fuel. In this helpless condition he lingered nine days, when he was relieved by death from his sufferings.

The remainder of the shipwrecked people having repaired the boat (its bows having been stove in), in the best manner they could with a bearskin, which had drifted on shore from the wreck, succeeded on the afternoon of his death in reaching the main land.

The Children of Jedidiah Preble, Jun. and Avis Phillips.

1. Nancy, born April 24, 1763; married Francis Adams, 1786, and died at Portland, Aug. 23, 1847, aged 84 years 4 months. In 1868, four of her daughters were living in Portland, as appears by the following, taken from the Portland *Transcript:*

"On the 24th June, four sisters dined together on Brown street, in this city, on the occasion of the birth day of the eldest, who was 81 years old on that day, their united ages being 311 years, respectively 74, 77, 79, and 81. The eldest was never married, the other three are all widows with good families of children. One has had 12 children, and now has 8 children, 42 grandchildren, and 2 great-grandchildren living. The family originally consisted of four girls, and four boys, all born in Castine, Me., where their father (Francis Adams) died in 1803, at which time their mother with eight children removed to Portland, the place of her nativity, where she lived with her children till they were either married or old enough to take care of themselves, and subsequently with her oldest daughter, and where the girls have lived ever since. The boys—one older and three younger than the girls—all died

many years ago." "The girls are all well, and all members of churches, three of them Baptists and one Congregationalist, all waiting for the coming of their Lord. Hitherto the Lord hath helped them."

"The eldest of these girls, though childless, was a mother to many generations; though never a mother in a maternal sense, yet many years a mother in Israel. She was with her sisters, and took care of them alternately in many of their sicknesses, and she was as a mother to their children and their children's children. She kept house with her mother from 1819, up to the death of the latter, in 1848, about twenty-nine years, and was her chief support, maintaining herself and mother by watching day and night over the sick and dying. Any one who wishes to see her, can have the privilege by calling at No. 82 Vaughan street, where they will find her cheerful, kind and tender-hearted, with a good memory, full of prayers and tears for all occasions, which she will bestow bountifully on all who need sympathy."

2. Jedidiah (3d), born at Castine, Me., July 29, 1765: married Content (daughter of Capt. Joseph Lander, whaleman, of Nantucket, Mass., and afterward of Stark, Me.), in 1790, who died in 1825. He died at Bethany, adjoining Batavia, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1847, aged 82 years 1 month 25 days.

He was a religious enthusiast, and a very eccentric character, as appears from a book entitled his "Life and Experience," which he wrote and published seventeen years before his death, when he was 65 years old. He dated his conversion to God, from the 14th of Jan., 1795—when, as he says in his book, "with him all the old things passed away and all things became new."

William Seaver, Postmaster at Batavia, answering some inquiries relating to him shortly after his death, wrote—

"I am an old resident here, and was personally acquainted with Mr. Preble, whom I always regarded as a very pious, ardent, and sincere Christian man, though quite eccentric and singular in his public manifestations of the same. He was illiterate, perhaps superstitious, thought lightly of all but spiritual things, and was occasionally seen praying and exhorting in the streets, which induced many to consider him partially insane. He was indeed a religious enthusiast, almost a monomaniac on the subject; but yet though always grave, was social and sensible in conversation, industrious and correct in his habits, and exhibited no indications of mental aberration. He left five children, who are still (1859) living.

An obituary notice appeared in the Batavia *Spirit of the Times*, Sept. 28, 1847, a few days after his decease, which says:—

"Mr. Preble's remains were brought to this village for burial, and his funeral was attended from the Baptist Meeting-House on Sunday last. Mr. Preble was poor in this world's goods, but always abounding in unaffected piety and good works. Singular as he sometimes appeared in exhibitions of religious zeal, his whole life gave evidence that he was honest and sincere. A Memoir of his life, written by himself, and published in 1830, disclosed in unlettered simplicity a life devoted to religion and piety.

He left with his son the following written memorandum with respect to his funeral, which was literally complied with.

"*Batavia, May* 30, 1846.

"A funeral sermon, the text Revelations xiv. 13. '*I heard a voice from heaven saying unto me, Write, Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, from henceforth; Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors; and their works do follow them.*' Hymns to be sung, commencing, 'Come, thou fount of every blessing:' and 'Why do we mourn departed friends.'

"N. B. Dress this body in old fashioned apparel with a white cloth tied about its head, and a sheet about its body, and a coffin made of Bass wood, or white pine boards, painted white (if painted at all), and my further request and charge is that none of my children or relatives wear any mourning for my dead or departed body, but rather rejoice and praise God with all their souls, minds, body and strength, that I have gone to be with God and Christ, which is far better; but strive to follow me, as I have strove to follow my dear Redeemer by his word and spirit, and what I have wrote I trust is by the direction of the good spirit of my God."

3. John Phillips, born at Castine, Me., April, 1768, and drowned within a stone's throw of his father's door, July 21, 1777, aged 9 years 3 months. His father mourned his death in some lines of which the following is a specimen:

"Ye gentle streams, that glide along my shore,
With pleasure I shall view your scenes no more,
Since near your banks I lost a lovely child,
Obedient to his parents, and of temper mild.

"Farewell all comfort, that this world doth give!
I cannot bear the thought he does not live!
* * * * *
For like a flower nipp'd by some sudden blast,
From health to death he suddenly did haste.

Calling for help and mercy !—which I hope
God granted, ere he fell beneath his stroke !
* * * * *
Where'er we walk, and trace his little feet,
Methinks these words to us, he doth repeat :

" O sorrowing mourners ! calm your troubled mind—
Mourn for yourselves, and those I 've left behind.
* * * * *
I must resign a lovely blooming child,
And let the earth his body hide awhile !
With hope to meet him in the world above,
Where our fond hearts shall shout redeeming love."

4. Samuel, born at Castine.
5. Daniel, born at Castine.
6. Avis Binney, born at Castine ; married John Carr, of Portland, April 5, 1801 ; died.

GRANDCHILDREN OF JEDIDIAH PREBLE, JUN. AND AVIS PHILLIPS.

The children of NANCY PREBLE and FRANCIS ADAMS
(All born in Castine, Me.) :—

1. Avis Phillips, born June 24, 1787. Living in Portland, Me., unmarried, in 1869.
2. Nancy, born August 25, 1789 ; married Simeon Skillings, Aug. 16, 1812, and had twelve children, viz. eight sons and four daughters. She was living in Portland, Me., in 1869.
3. Mary K., born July 23, 1791 ; married Joshua Mitchell, Nov. 30, 1809. She was living in Portland, Me., in 1869. She has five children, viz., three sons and two daughters.
4. Statira Codman, born April 22 ; married Nath'l Flint, January, 1817. She was living in Portland, Me., in 1869. She has four children, viz. two sons and two daughters.

(These are the four sisters mentioned in the Portland *Transcript.*)

5. Robert M., married ; and died, aged 35. His descendants are unknown.
6. Francis, died unmarried, at the age of 20.
7. John, died unmarried, at the age of 26.
8. Samuel, died unmarried, at the age of 27.

The children of JEDIDIAH PREBLE, 3d, and CONTENT LANDER :—

1. Sarah, born 1793 ; died unmar. March 5, 1838, aged 45.
2. John, born July 16, 1797 ; married Laura Capwell, daughter of William and Phebe Capwell, of Middleburg, Wyoming Co., N. Y. She died at Niles, Michigan, Dec. 31, 1861. He had six children, viz. three sons and three daughters. It is unknown whether he is living or dead, but has not been heard from since 1860.
3. Avis, born 1802 ; married Hiram Preston, June, 1825, and was living in Wyoming Co., N. Y., 1868. She had one daughter.
4. Lucy, born 1804 ; married Samuel Stow, 1826, and died at Battle Creek, Michigan, 1865. She had two children, a son and daughter.
5. Samuel, born April 16, 1806 ; married Eliza Baldwin, Oct. 29, 1831. He has had seven children, viz. three sons and four daughters, of whom, in 1869, two sons and three daughters were living. He was living at Batavia, N. Y., 1869.
6. Martha Oxnard, born 1804 ; married William Bangs, April 17, 1825, and lived in Gorham, Me., where she died in 1862, aged 58, leaving a son—Charles Edward.
7. Daniel, date of birth unknown, who died at the age of 15 "by the bursting of an artery in his arm abraded by the caustic discharge of a sore occasioned by a white swelling."
8. Mary, date of birth unknown, married John Maddocks in 1836, and had two sons. Date of her death unknown.
9. Ann, date of birth unknown ; she died young and unmarried.

The children of AVIS BINNEY PREBLE and JOHN CARR, of Portland, Me.:

1. John, born Jan. 23, 1802.
2. Joseph Rowe.
3. Moses Nowell.
4. Mary Rowe.
5. Daniel.
6. Wm. Wallace.
7. Susan.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF JEDIDIAH PREBLE, JUN. AND AVIS PHILLIPS.

The children of NANCY ADAMS and SIMEON SKILLINGS (All born in Portland, Me.):—

1. Edward, born April 28, 1813; married Elizabeth J. Cleaves, May 16, 1839—has had seven children, viz.:—1. Albert, born March 7, 1840. 2. Angelina B., b. Aug. 4, 1842. 3. Melvin, b. Aug. 14, 1845. 4. Ellen E., b. Oct. 11, 1847. And by a 2d marriage to ———: 5. George H., born June 3, 1856. 6. Martha J., b. June 6, 1859. 7. Mehitable, b. Dec. 26, 1861. All living in 1868.
2. Charles Porter, born Aug. 18, 1814; married Mary A. Jordan, Oct. 4, 1840. His children are:—1. Charles W., born June 15, 1843. 2. Franklin, born April 12, 1845, and *killed in the battle of the Wilderness*, May 5, 1864. And by 2d marriage with ———: 3. Warren P., born May 11, 1859. 4. George F., b. Sept. 25, 1865. All but Franklin living in 1868.
3. George W., born Dec. 10, 1815; married Margaret Pickard, May 12, 1839. He has two children, viz.:—1. George E., born Oct. 26, 1841. 2. Georgiana, b. Sept. 12, 1843.
4. Simeon, born March 12, 1818; married Nancy E. Sterling, June 1, 1841. Has eight children, viz.:—1. Luther E., born Dec. 18, 1848. 2. Oliver A., b. Sept. 13, 1850. 3. Elizabeth A., b. Nov. 16, 1852. 4. Mary E., b. May 28, 1855. 5. Nancy E., b. Aug. 3, 1857. 6. Simon W., b. Oct. 4, 1860. 7. Elmer E., b. March 26, 1863. 8. Fannie G. W., b. Oct. 27, 1865.
5. Robert F., born Oct. 31, 1819; mar. Harriet Trefethern, Oct. 13, 1842. Has six children, viz.:—1. Almira I., born Feb. 21, 1844. 2. Franklin, b. Jan. 1, 1846. 3. Simeon A., b. Oct. 28, 1847. 4. Florence, b. Jan. 23, 1850. 5. Henry T., b. Sept. 26, 1851. 6. Lincoln, b. Nov. 24, 1862.
6. Sarah A., born June 29, 1821; married Smith C. Hadlock, July 11, 1843. Has eight children, viz.:—1. Hattie A., born April 14, 1844. 2. Emma C., b. Feb. 17, 1846. 3. Nancy A., b. Oct. 23, 1847. 4. Samuel, b. Aug. 27, 1849. 5. Oliver E., b. June 1, 1852. 6. Cyrena A., b. Aug. 5, 1854. 7. Henry B., b. April 23, 1856. 8. Sarah G., b. May 7, 1858.
7. Silas Broad, born Oct. 23, 1822; died April 25, 1826.
8. Oliver Perry, born May 19, 1824; died unmar. June 10, 1852.

9. Eliza M., born Dec. 25, 1825 ; married S. L. Hubbard, Nov. 6, 1853. Has two children, viz. :—1. Willie I., born Oct. 19, 1854. 2. Lillie D., b. March 16, 1859.
10. Nancy Preble, born Feb. 25, 1828 ; and living in Portland, Me., unmarried, in 1868.
11. Silas Broad, 2d, born Aug. 25, 1829 ; married Serena Briggs, Nov. 22, 1855. Has four children, viz. :—1. Fredric M., born Dec. 6, 1859. 2. Charles W., b. March 6, 1862. 3. Rose M., b. March 2, 1864. 4. Anna C., b. Aug. 24, 1866.
12. Mary, born July 17, 1831 ; married James Bain, March 11, 1852. Has two children, viz. :—1. Alvin F., born March 26, 1853. 2. Mary, b. Oct. 29, 1855.

The children of Mary K. Adams and Joshua Mitchell :—

1. Eliza M., born Sept. 18, 1810.
2. Samuel, " Sept. 24, 1815.
3. Franklin, " Aug. 21, 1818.
4. Robert M., " June 14, 1822.
5. Mary K., " Aug. 21, 1831.

The children of Statira Codman Adams and Nathaniel Flint :

1. William, born April 12, 1818.
2. Harriet, " March 13, 1823.
3. John A., " July 4, 1828.
4. Elizabeth E., " Sept. 13, 1833.

The children of John Preble and Laura Capwell :—

1. Sarah, born Nov. 5, 1826 ; died April 8, 1840.
2. James, born Jan. 31, 1828 ; married Lucinda Johnson, April 2, 1860. Living, a farmer, near Niles, Michigan, 1869, and has three children, viz. :—1. Edward, born Jan. 13, 1866. 2. William, b. June 24, 1867. 3. Henry, b. Nov. 2, 1868.
3. George, born July 16, 1829 ; married. He was two years a private in a Penn. regiment during the rebellion, 1860–64.

4 and 5. William and Wilber (twins), born June 30, 1831. Wilber died the day of his birth. William was in Davisville, Yolo Co., California, in 1869.

6. Peter, born July 27, 1833.
7. Daniel, born Aug. 3, 1834 ; died Sept. 14, 1834.

8. Dorlasca, born Sept. 24, 1838; married Jonathan Wells, of Niles, Michigan, 1858, and left for Pike's Peak, April 4, 1859.
9. Clarissa, born Nov. 8, 1845; married Martin Gates, of Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1863. Died Jan. 18, 1864.

The children of Avis Preble and Hiram Preston :—

1. Sarah, married ——— Henshaw, an attorney at law in Weathersfield, N. Y., 1868.

The children of Lucy Preble and Samuel Stow :—

1. Ira, living at Battle Creek, Michigan, 1868.
2. Sarah, died unmarried.

The children of Samuel Preble and Elizabeth Baldwin (All born in Batavia, N. Y.) :—

1. Wm. Edward, born Dec. 29, 1832; unmarried, 1869.
2. Harris, born May 6, 1835.
3. Enoch, born March 4, 1838; married Josephine Stark, of Alexander, N. Y., and was living at Batavia, N. Y., 1869. Has one son, viz. :—1. Charles Henry, born Jan. 29, 1864.
4. James, born Dec. 7, 1840. He was an Orderly under Gen'l Schofield, and was *killed at Goldsboro', N. C., March* 31, 1865.
5. Laura, born April 19, 1847; married Henry Williams, of New York, Sept. 1, 1865.
6. Julia, born Aug. 4, 1849; died March 17, 1852.
7. Julia M., born June 28, 1853.

The children of Martha Oxnard Preble and William Bangs :—

1. Charles Edward.

MAJ. GEN. J. M. SCHOFIELD.

JOHN PREBLE,

THIRD SON OF FIRST MARRIAGE. 1742—1787.

AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

The third son of Jedidiah Preble, Senior, by his first marriage with Martha Junkins, was born at York, Me., in 1742. He was married by John Allan, Esq., to Sarah Frost, of Pleasant Point, on the Schoodic River, then called Plantation No. 1, and now the town of Perry, Me., November, 1783, and died of consumption, at Portland, Me., Dec. 3, 1787, aged 45.

He was an Indian interpreter, having made himself familiar with the Indian dialects, and was Truck Master for the supply of the Indians, by appointment of the Government of Massachusetts, at Fort Pownal, from 1770 to 1775.

In June, 1776, the General Court made provision for stationing a company of soldiers at Falmouth, for which they sent TEN cannon. The company was enlisted in the neighborhood to serve until December, and the command given to John Preble.

In 1777, he was appointed Lieut. Col. of the St. John Expedition, of which John Allan, of Machias, was the Colonel, and Col. Little Brigadier. (See Brig. Preble's Diary, Sat. June 7, 1777, page 71.)

There is frequent mention of John Preble in the Journal of Col. Allan, for which see Kidder's "Maine and Nova Scotia in the Revolution," which also contains a report made to Col. Allan, dated April 30, 1779, and signed by him. In Col. A.'s Journal he is styled either Mr. or Capt. Preble. Though chosen Lt.-Colonel, he seems never to have acted in that capacity.

THE CHILDREN OF JOHN PREBLE AND SARAH FROST.

1. Lucy, born ; m. John Mahar, 1803 ; died Oct. 10, 1845. Her husband died Feb. 7, 1855.

April 23, 1813. "John Mahar, of Plantation No. one, in the County of Washington, State of Mass. Yeoman, and Lucy Mahar, wife of said John Mahar and daughter of the late John Preble, late of Passamaquoddy, otherwise of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, in the State aforesaid, deceased, who was the son of Jedidiah Preble, late of said Portland, Esq. deceased," constituted Enoch Preble their attorney, to ask, &c. of and from Ebenezer Preble, &c., Executor of

the estate of Brigadier Preble, the just share of Lucy Mahar as one of the heirs of said Jedidiah or John Preble, &c.

THE GRANDCHILDREN OF JOHN PREBLE AND SARAH FROST.

The children of LUCY PREBLE and JOHN MAHAR:—

1.	John Preble,	b.	Sept. 17, 1804.
2.	Anna,	b.	July 19, 1807; died July 20, 1807.
3.	Sarah,	b.	Feb. 12, 1809; died Aug. 31, 1855.
4.	Rebecca,	b.	Mar. 30, 1812; died.
5.	James,	b.	Nov. 15, 1814; died Nov. 15, 1847.
6.	William,	b.	July 2, 1817.
7.	Joseph,	b.	Dec. 2, 1819.
8.	Polly,	b.	Oct. 15, 1823.
9.	Simon Frost,	b.	June 26, 1825.
10.	Lucy Ann,	b.	Nov. 15, 1828.

LUCY PREBLE,

FOURTH CHILD OF FIRST MARRIAGE. 1744 — 17 —.

LUCY PREBLE, the only daughter, and fourth child of Jedidiah Preble and Martha Junkins, was born at York, Me., about 1744, and married Jonathan Webb, of Boston, Jan. 1763. The date of her death is unknown to me, and I have not been able to ascertain whether she was the mother of children. Her husband was probably the son of the Rev. John Webb, who was ordained minister of the new North Church in Boston, Oct. 20, 1714, and continued its pastor to April 15, 1750, the date of his death.

MARTHA PREBLE OXNARD,

Eldest Child of the Second Marriage. 1754 — 1824.

And her Descendants to 1869.

Martha Preble was born on Falmouth Neck, now the City of Portland, Me., Nov. 18, 1754, and married Thomas Oxnard, June 17, 1772. Surviving her husband a quarter of a century in widowhood, she died at Portland, of a disease of the kidneys, Oct. 16, 1824, aged 69 years 10 months and 28 days.

Thomas Oxnard, the husband of Martha Preble, was the son of Thomas Oxnard,* an eminent merchant of Boston, and Sarah Osborn, the daughter of John Osborn, of Boston. He was born 1740, came to Falmouth previous to 1768, and died there of gout in the stomach May 20, 1799, aged 59 years. Some of the descendants of Martha Preble and Thomas Oxnard seem to have inherited the diseases which caused their deaths.

Falmouth was the only customs Collection District in Maine previous to the American Revolution. The Collector was appointed by a Board of

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* Thomas Oxnard, Sen. was the third Grand Master of the first Masonic Lodge established in New England. On the 30th of April, 1733, a *deputation* was granted by Lord Montacute, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of England, to Henry Price, "in behalf of himself and several other brethren" then residing in New England, appointing him "Provincial Grand Master of New England aforesaid, and dominions and territories thereunto belonging." From the powers contained in this *deputation* sprang the first existing Lodges in this country, and Henry Price is regarded as the father of American Lodges of Free Masons. On application of Benjamin Franklin, one was immediately after founded in Philadelphia, of which Franklin was appointed its "Right Worshipful Master." There are no masonic records in this country previous to 1733. On the 30th of July, 1733, as soon as his deputation was received from England, Major Price assembled the brethren residing in Boston at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, and appointed his Deputy Grand Master and Wardens; and on the same day that he organized the Grand Lodge he received a petition from eighteen masons of Boston in behalf of themselves and *other brethren*, asking to be established as a regular Lodge. This Lodge was denominated "First Lodge in Boston" until 1783, when it took the name of "St. John's Lodge," by which it has since been known.

Maj. Price was superseded as Provincial Grand Master in 1737, by a like commission granted by the Grand Master of England to Robert Tomlinson, who held the office seven years, and was succeeded in 1744 by Thomas Oxnard, who held it about ten years and died with his commission unrevoked. Upon the death of Mr. Oxnard, Maj. Price, as the oldest Provincial Past Grand Master in America, was called to the vacant Grand East until an appointment could be made by the Grand Master of England.

There were doubtless irregular meetings of masons previous to 1733, which had not the sanction or authorization of the Grand Lodge of England, which claimed and assumed authority over all masons in the colonies. In 1749, the old authority from Henry Price to Franklin in 1734 was superseded by a new warrant to him from Thomas Oxnard, Provincial Grand Master of all North America, constituting him Provincial Grand Master of Pennsylvania, with power to charter new Lodges.—Drake's *History of Boston*, and *Washington and his Masonic Compeers.*

Commissioners established by the British Government at Boston, which had charge of the officers of the Customs and the Revenue in New England. The office of the Collector was kept on Falmouth Neck. George Lynde was the last Collector under the British authority. In 1770 Thomas Oxnard was appointed his Deputy, and continued the Deputy Collector until the breaking out of the Revolution. He fled from the country after the burning of Falmouth, and remaining loyal to the King and Crown, was proscribed by the Act of 1778.

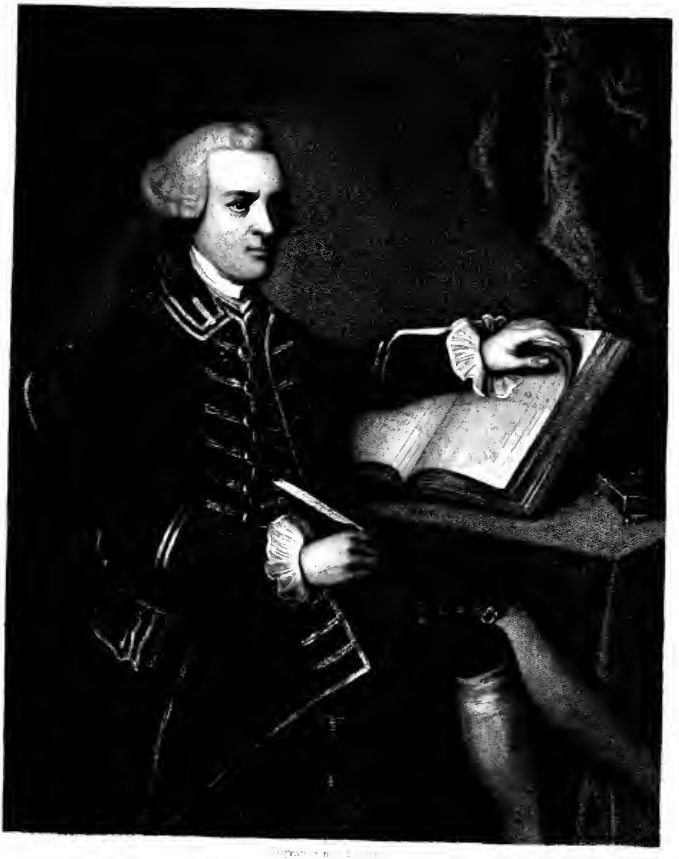
In 1782 he was at Castine, then in possession of the British troops, and sent for his wife. The application was presented to the Provincial Congress, which passed a resolve permitting her to go to him at Penobscot "with her two servant maids, and such part of her household goods as the selectmen of the town of Falmouth shall admit." His property was confiscated under the absentee act in 1782.

They both returned to Portland after the war, where on his arrival he was arrested under the law against absentees, and taken (1784) before Samuel Freeman, Esq., on a complaint made by Woodbury Storer, Esq., for returning from banishment. He was tried before Enoch Freeman, Samuel Freeman and Peter Noyes, Esquires, Justices, and on conviction was committed to Jail to remain until delivered by order of the Governor. Theophilus Parsons advised him, prepared a writ of *habeas corpus* for him, and argued that by the Treaty of Peace he was allowed to return, notwithstanding the State law.

He was permitted by Gov. Hancock to go to Boston, and remain until the session of the legislature, with the expectation that the law would be repealed; on being relieved from further trouble, he returned to Portland, where he and his brother Edward re-commenced trade.

In 1787, the Episcopal Church being destitute of a preacher, he officiated as its reader, with a view of taking orders in that Church. But in the pursuit of professional studies his religious opinions underwent an entire change, chiefly from reading the writings of Mr. Lindsey and Mr. Belsham of England, and his correspondence with the Rev. Doctor Freeman, of the Stone Chapel, Boston; so he abandoned the Episcopal Society, but continued to officiate to a few of his former hearers who had become Unitarians, or were inclined that way. He preached not only discourses written by himself, but read printed sermons prepared by others. His meetings were held in the old North Schoolhouse, which stood at the foot of Middle Street, Portland.

He was a man of general intelligence, a constant reader, and of unimpeachable honor and virtue. He was tall in person, thin and of a good presence, different from his brother Edward, who, although tall, was quite corpulent. He was more fond of study and meditation than action; the latter was even irksome to him.



John Hancock

He was buried in the Eastern Cemetery or old burial place on Munjoy's hill, Portland, where plain simple head stones of slate mark the last resting places of himself and of his widow.

THE CHILDREN OF MARTHA PREBLE AND THOMAS OXNARD
(All born in Portland) :—

1. Thomas, b. April 3, 1775 ; mar. Clarice De Grand, of Marseilles, July 19, 1810. He commanded the celebrated Privateer, "True Blooded Yankee," in the war of 1812–15, which created such havoc among the merchantmen in the British Channel, that the British Government offered a reward for her capture.

The "True Blooded Yankee" carried eighteen guns and one hundred and sixty men, and was owned by Henry Preble, a son of the Brigadier, who then resided at Paris. She was first commanded by —— Hailey, and subsequently by Thomas Oxnard.* She had an American commission, and sailed under the American flag, but always fitted and sailed from French ports, viz., Brest, L'Orient and Morleaux. She was very successful, cruising the greater part of the war in the British and Irish Channels, and making a number of rich prizes. These she generally sent into French ports ; a few, however, were sent to the United States. One ship sent into Brest was said to be worth $500,000 ; one laden with dry goods and Irish linens was ordered to the United States ; and the ship Industry was sent to Bergen, Norway, and there sold.

When "The True Blooded Yankee" arrived in France she was laden with the following spoils : 18 bales of Turkey carpets, 43 bales of raw silk weighing 12000 pounds, 20 boxes of gums, 46 packs of the best skins, 24 packs of beaver skins, 160 dozen of swan skins, 190 hides, copper, &c. &c.

In 1813, during a cruise of thirty-seven days at sea, she captured twenty-seven vessels and made two hundred and seventy prisoners ; and also took possession of an island on the coast of Ireland and held it six days. She also took a town in Scotland and burned seven vessels in the harbor., She was soon after fitted out to make another cruise in company with the Bunker Hill of fourteen guns and one hundred and forty men. Refitted for sea, and, manned with a crew of two hundred men, she sailed again for Brest the 21st of November, 1814, for the purpose of cruising in the British Channel, with

* Cog. Hist. of Am. Privateers, and Clark's Naval Hist. of the United States.

orders to divest her prizes of their valuable articles, and to sink, burn and destroy, but not to capture with the intention of sending them into port.

Thomas Oxnard settled in France, and engaged in mercantile pursuits both there and at Gibraltar. He died at Marseilles, June 16, 1840. On his death-bed he requested that his body might be shrouded in the American Flag, which was accordingly done. He had three sons and one daughter.

2. Edward, b. Sept. 13, 1777; mar. Rebecca Thompson; was lost in the Privateer Dash, which foundered at sea in the war of 1812–15, leaving no descendants.
3. Ebenezer Preble, b. June 12, 1782; died unmar. at Demerara, Oct. 22, 1800.
4. John, b. Mch. 16, 1783; died at sea, unmarried, Dec. 20, 1802, aged 19 years.
5. Martha, born April 17, 1786; mar. her cousin, Edward Oxnard,* July 26, 1819. Died Jan. 30, 1860. She had three sons and two daughters.
6. Mary, born March 5, 1787; died unmarried, Jan. 7, 1796.
7. Henry, born Jan. 6, 1789; mar. Charlotte Farnham, May 5, 1819; died at his residence, No. 4 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston, Dec. 15, 1843, leaving two sons and one daughter.

An obituary notice, published in the Boston Daily Advertiser of Dec. 18, 1843, says:

"At the decease of his father, Henry Oxnard was but ten years old, and in the fifteenth year of his age he commenced the arduous and perilous life of a mariner. From his vigorous constitution, daring enterprise, intelligence, and rectitude of conduct, he became a commander almost simultaneously with his arriving at the period of manhood,

* Edward and William Oxnard, who married Martha and Mehitable Oxnard, were sons of Edward Oxnard, born in Boston 1746, who graduated at Harvard College in 1767. Removed to England, and was married, Oct. 11, 1774, by Dr. Haven, of Portsmouth, to Mary, daughter of John Fox, a descendant of John Fox, author of the "Book of Martyrs," by whom he had—Mary-Ann, b. Jan. 31, 1787; m. Ebenezer Moseley, of Newburyport. William, b. Dec. 11, 1790; m. Mehitable Oxnard. Edward, b. July 13, 1791; m. Martha [illegible], b. June 9, 1793; m. John Fox. John, b. March 26, 1795; m. Catharine [illegible]. All [illegible] and Mrs. Fox are living (1860), aged respectively 80, 78, 76 and 74.

[illegible] were active affairs. After the burning of Falmouth he left the country, [illegible] about three years about the war. He was a member of the [illegible] Society for Relief of Distressed," composed of prominent refugees, who had a weekly dinner [illegible] to mourn over the privations and distresses which [illegible]. Returning to Falmouth after the war, he became a [illegible]. At the time of his death, he was building a large [illegible] by his wife from her mother. He died July 2, [illegible] Nov. 22, 1850, aged 81.

and soon afterwards was either interested in the ship or cargo, and in the double capacity of master and supercargo made numerous voyages to most of the chief commercial emporiums of Europe and South America, Hindostan, China and the Islands of the Eastern Archipelago.

"Having thus laid the foundation of a fortune by an uninterrupted and adventurous career on the deep, he established himself as a merchant at Boston, where, as a large ship-owner, he soon became conspicuous for his talents, and remarkable energy in the various branches of commerce, and as an extensive ship builder of vessels of the largest class, either for prosecuting voyages to ports beyond the Cape of Good Hope, or for the carrying trade between New Orleans, Mobile, Charleston and Savannah, and those of England, France and Ireland.

"In all his vast and complicated transactions he had acquired such an exalted reputation for integrity, such a faithful adherence to all those high principles on which the institutions of society are founded and depend for their stability, as to have secured that public confidence and respect which are the most precious rewards that man can hope to receive.

"For benevolence and enlarged views of his duties as a patriot, a philanthropist and Christian, he merited and received the gratitude and commendation of all classes of his fellow citizens. His heart was never appealed to by the unfortunate or the distressed from sickness or poverty, without affording such an illustration of his deep sympathy for their afflictions, as that they went away with gratitude and joy. His private charities were as extensive as was his public munificence in whatever might tend to the advancement and prosperity of all branches of industry and the public welfare.

"In the midst of his usefulness this excellent man has been suddenly stricken down by death; but his afflicted family and mourning relatives have the soothing consolation that he left not only numerous personal friends, but a whole community who appreciated his worth and deplore his loss as one of the benefactors and ornaments of society.

"His whole life presents an admirable example for youthful emulation; for it discloses how much success and an honorable reputation depend upon individual virtues and exertion—that in fact advancement in all the pursuits of man, is almost exclusively the result of the conception, will, determination and untiring perseverance of each individual, and that reliance is to be reposed upon, and desired objects attained, by personal determined action, rather than all the other means of aid which can be afforded by the whole world besides. Thus it may be considered as an established law of the human race, that the chief if not the only elements for progression in the physical and intellectual condition of man, are truth, justice, fidelity, honor, and a

firm reliance on the power, beneficence and mercy of God; and the glorious reward, here and hereafter, is the commendation and respect of mankind and eternal happiness beyond the sky.

"His death was occasioned by an affection of the kidneys known as 'Bright's disease'—named from its discoverer, who is said also to have died of it." He is buried in Mt. Auburn Cemetery, near Boston.

Mr. Oxnard was for many years the agent at New Orleans of the Lowell factories for the purchase of cotton.

8. Mehitable, b. May 6, 1791; mar. her cousin William Oxnard, Nov. 13, 1817. Living at Portland, Me., in 1869. She has had four sons and two daughters.
9. Enoch, b. Jan. 28, 1793; died unmar. Lost in the Privateer Dash, which foundered at sea in the war 1812–15.
10. Stephen Deblois, born April 11, 1795; mar. Anna Maria Gracie, Oct. 9, 1821; died at Portland, Me., May, 1836, leaving one son and five daughters. He was a Captain of merchantmen sailing out of Portland, for many years and up to his death, and his only son followed the same profession.

The Grandchildren of Martha Preble and Thomas Oxnard.

The children of Thomas Oxnard and Clarice De Grand (All born at Marseilles, France) :—

1. Thomas, b. July 3, 1811; m. at New Orleans to Louisa Adeline Brown, Feb. 23, 1839. Was several years a sugar planter in Louisiana, and established and was the original proprietor of the Oxnard Sugar Refinery, 103 Purchase Street, Boston. Residing (1869) at 101 Lexington Avenue, New York. Has four sons and three daughters.
2. Henry Alexander, b. Aug. 11, 1812; m. at Leghorn, Italy, to Marie Claire Bartolomei, Feb. 28, 1836. Residing at Marseilles, 1869. Has three daughters.
3. Fanny, b. Oct., 1818; m. Diego Guerrero, of Adra, Province of Almera, Spain, Jan. 9, 1836, where she was living a widow in 1869, without children.
4. Edward, b. April 16, 1822; m. at New Orleans to Palmyre Marie Brown, Jan. 17, 1846, and living at Pittsburg in 1869. Has three sons and a daughter.
5. John James, b. Jan. 18, 1827.

The children of MARTHA and EDWARD OXNARD :—

1. Mary Amory, b. April 5, 1820 ; living in Portland, unmar., 1869.
2. Charles, born June 29, 1822 ; living in Portland, unmar., 1869.
3. Osborn, born June 11, 1824 ; living in New York, unmar., 1869. Prof. of music.
4. Martha Ann, b. Dec. 12, 1825 ; living in Portland, unmar., 1869.
5. Edward Preble, born Oct. 29, 1829 ; m. Sarah I. Warren, dau. of Geo. Warren, Esq., of Portland, 1855. Has had two sons and three daughters. One of the sons died an infant. Living in New York, 1869.

The children of MEHITABLE and WILLIAM OXNARD :—

1. Clarice, born 1819 ; died, unmar., 1835.
2. Henry, " 1820 ; died, unmar., 1854.
3. William, " 1822 ; died, unmar., 1866.
4. Mary, " 1824 ; died, unmar., 1835.
5. Frederic, " 1829. Is m. and is a Trin. Cong. minister in Vermont, 1869.
6. Clarence, born March 21, 1834 ; unmar. and living in Portland, 1869.

The children of HENRY OXNARD and CHARLOTTE FARNHAM :—

1. Charlotte, b. May 11, 1821 ; d. unmar., Sept. 7, 1847.
2. Henry Preble, b. Sept. 27, 1822 ; d. unmar., June 26, 1856.
3. George D., b. Feb. 11, 1824 ; d. an infant, Oct. 26, 1826.
4. George D., b. Aug. 12, 1827 ; m. Caroline Adams ; living in Boston, Mass., 1869.
5. Horace, b. April 20, 1832 ; d. an infant, Sept. 1, 1835.

The children of STEPHEN D. OXNARD and ANNA M. GRACIE :—

1. Elizabeth Grace, b. Nov. 24, 1822 ; unmar., living in Portland, 1869.
2. Stephen Deblois, born Dec. 25, 1823 ; died, unmarried, 1840.
3. Harriet C., born May 27, 1827 ; mar. Arthur Noble ; living at Portland, and has two children.
4. Anna Maria, b. August 10, 1829 ; unmar., living in Portland, 1869.
5. Martha Preble, b. Sept. 9, 1833 ; unmar., living in Portland, 1869.
6. Mary Clarice, born April 15, 1835 ; mar. Chas. H. Shaw, of Portland ; died in 1858, leaving two children.

THE GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF MARTHA PREBLE AND THOMAS OXNARD.

The children of THOMAS OXNARD and LOUISE ADELINE BROWN :—

1. Louise Fanny, b. in the Parish of Jefferson, La., March 11, 1840; m. Richard Tucker Sprague at Marseilles, Aug. 8, 1860. Mr. Sprague is the son of Horatio Sprague, who was for many years U. S. Consul at Gibraltar, and was born at the Consulate. He is now (1869) a merchant in Boston, and has two sons and two daughters, all born in Boston, viz. :—1. Richard Homer, b. April 11, 1862. 2. Louise Victorine, b. Oct. 10, 1863. 3. Fanny Alice, b. Nov. 27, 1865. 4. Horatio, b. July 28, 1868.
2. Marie Alice, b. in New Orleans, Feb. 19, 1844.
3. Marie Diane, b. Aug. 1, 1851.
4. Robert, b. Oct. 9, 1853.
5. Benjamin Alexander, b. Dec. 10, 1855.
6. Henry Thomas, b. June 22, 1860.
7. James Guerrero, b. Aug. 27, 1861.

The children of HENRY ALEXANDER OXNARD and MARIE CLAIRE BARTOLOMEI

(All born in Marseilles) :—

1. Paulina Fanny, b. Aug. 11, 1838.
2. Marie Angèle Isaure, b. July 7, 1839.
3. Marie Angèle, b. Jan. 14, 1845.

The children of EDWARD OXNARD and PALMYRE MARIE BROWN :—

1. Adriene Amelie, b. in Buffalo, —— 19, 1846.
2. Albert William, b. in New Orleans, Oct. 9, 1847.
3. Matilda Jeanne, b. in New Orleans, March 26, 1852.
4. Phillipe Claire, b. in Marseilles, May 2, 1858.
5. George Camille, b. in Marseilles, Nov. 19, 1859.

This family is now (1869) living at Pittsburg, Pa.

The children of EDWARD PREBLE OXNARD and SARAH I. WARREN

(All born in Portland) :—

1. Alice Amory, b.
2. Charles Osborn, b. ——; d. an infant.
3. Fanny, b.
4. Ellen, b.
5. Earnest Henry, b.

The children of HARRIET C. OXNARD and ARTHUR NOBLE :—

1. Clarence, b.
2.

The children of MARY CLARICE OXNARD and CHARLES H. SHAW :—

1. Mary, b.
2. Stephen Oxnard, b.

EBEN PREBLE.

THE ELDEST SON OF THE SECOND MARRIAGE. 1757—1817.

AND HIS DESCENDANTS TO 1869.

the eldest son and second child of Jedidiah Preble and Mehitable Bangs, was born at Falmouth, Me., August 15, 1757. He was four times married, viz.:

1st, by Rev. Thomas Browne, to Dorcas, Oct. 7, 1781, who died Feb. 20, 1784, aged 25; dau. of Enoch Ilsley, of Falmouth.

2d, to Mary Derby, June 9, 1785, who died March 15, 1794, aged 31.*

3d, to Elizabeth Derby, July 2, 1795, who died Jan. 1799, aged 30.*

4th, to Abigail Torrey, who died in 1809.

His first and second wives are buried in the Eastern Cemetery on Munjoy's Hill, at Portland.

He survived his last wife eight years, and died at Richmond, Va., of consumption, April 19, 1817, aged 59 years 8 months.

He was one year a Selectman of the town of Falmouth, and in 1786 was one of the petitioners for the separation of Falmouth Neck from the other part of Falmouth, and was chosen an Assessor at the first meeting of the inhabitants of the new town of Portland.

He was well known as one of the most distinguished merchants in New England, and for his laudable exertions to promote intelligence in all the branches of moral industry, by liberal contributions to the funds of the Massachusetts Association, which was expressly established for that purpose, and by his personal experiments as a farmer and horticulturist at Watertown, on his estate, since owned and embellished by Mr. Cushing.

At the time of his death he was on his return from South Carolina, where he had spent the winter on account of the delicate state of his health.

His name is not perpetuated in any male descendant, all of his sons dying young and unmarried; and his line is continued solely through his daughter Caroline, who married Captain, afterwards Rear Admiral Wormeley, of the Royal Navy.

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* Daughters of Richard Derby. See p. 116 Hist. Coll. Essex Institute, Vol. iii. No. 4, 1861, for the parentage of Mary and Elizabeth Derby.

THE CHILDREN OF EBEN PREBLE.

1. Eben Ilsley, the eldest son of Eben Preble and Dorcas Ilsley, was born July 15, 1782, and died at Nismes, near Montpelier, in France, June 23, 1802, a few years before arriving at the age of twenty years. He was a most interesting and promising young man. The manner of his death is related by his uncle Henry, in a letter addressed to his uncle Enoch, then in France.

"*Nismes* (near Montpelier), *June* 24, 1802.

"DEAR BROTHER:

"I wrote you a few lines from Marseilles, informing you of the dangerous state in which Eben was. I have now to give you the dreadful news of the death of that excellent young man. He died yesterday morning, and will be interred this evening in the Protestant burying ground. I hope you will take the proper method to give his father these sorrowful tidings, and perhaps he will expect the worst of news. Finding that he was decaying very fast, I advised him to remain at Marseilles, but he would not consent to it, and insisted on going to Montpelier. He had not the smallest idea he was so near his end, and as is always the case in this disorder, flattered himself to the last moment, and died like an extinguished candle that lightens up before it goes out. I have paid the greatest attention to him, not only because it was my duty so to do, but had I no other tie, the high value I set on him as a friend and a pattern for young men, would have been sufficient motives to have induced me to make his road to the grave as smooth and easy as possible. I had for the last three months given him over, and the Doctor at Naples, on his first coming on shore, pronounced him in a dangerous way. At Leghorn the physicians told me he could not live more than a month or two in his opinion, but that it was possible the air of Montpelier might lengthen out his days for some time longer. At Marseilles the same opinion was given, and when we left that place I had not a doubt but that he would reach Montpelier; but the symptoms of an approaching end increasing, I thought it my duty to stop against his will, for he assured me that he had strength enough to proceed on, even *five minutes* before his death. I did not suppose him so near his end, as the physician told me his pulse was strong, and that he would probably survive ten or eighteen days longer.

"My feelings have received a dreadful shock in his loss, nor did I conceive it possible for the death of any person to have given me such real regret and affliction.

"I can write no more at present. My next shall finish the tale of woe. I shall write to-morrow to Mr. Kirkland; perhaps he will be the proper person to inform Eben's father of his death. On reflection, I think you had better write Mr. K. and give him a copy of this letter.

Your affectionate brother,

HENRY PREBLE.

"P. S. Since writing the above, I have written Capt. Silsbie, desiring him to take the proper means of giving our brother the news."

2. Mary, born at Newport, R. I., July 9, 1786; mar. Nathaniel Amory; d. Aug. 14, 1865, surviving her husband (who died in 1842) twenty-three years, and leaving no children.

Nathaniel Amory, the husband of Mary Preble, was the eighth child of Thomas Amory and Elizabeth Coffin. He was born in 1777, and was, at one time, in business at New Orleans with Messrs. Nott & Callender. After his marriage, he long resided with his father-in-law at the beautiful estate owned by him in Watertown, and which after his death was purchased and improved by the late John P. Cushing, Esq. He was appointed Navy Agent at Pensacola, under the administration of John Quincy Adams, but passed the last years of his life at Newport, R. I., and died at Boston, Mass.*

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* Jonathan Amory, the ancestor who first came to America, established himself in South Carolina about 1685. He was born in the County of Somerset, England, not far from the year 1640. His father owned the estate of St. Anns, and other lands in that County, which in the next century vested in his descendants in this country, but too heavily encumbered to be of any value. The family is supposed to be a branch of the Montfort L'Amaury of France. (For the genealogy of the Amory family, see His. and Gen. Register, Jan. 1856.)

Lower, in his Dictionary of Family Names, says the name of Amory is derived "from the personal name Emeric, or Americus, equivalent to the Italian Amerigo, latinized Americus, whence the name of the great western continent. It seems to have undergone the following changes: Emeric, Emery, Amery, Amory, Ammory, and in Domesday, Haimericus. It is asserted, however, that the family of D'Amery came to England with the Conqueror from Tours."

Thomas Amory, son of Jonathan, born in Limerick, Ireland, in 1682, where his father was then residing, accompanied his father to S. Carolina, but was educated in England, and engaged in business at London and elsewhere abroad, and was Dutch and English Consul at the Azores. In 1719 he returned to Boston, where he married Miss Rebecca Holmes, May, 1721. He bought lands at the south end of Boston, built a house and wharves, hired a counting-house of his friend Governor Belcher on Long wharf, engaged in commerce with the Azores, England, and the Carolinas, and died in 1728. His widow died in Boston, aged 70, in 1779.

Thomas, son of the foregoing, was born April 22, 1722, graduated at Harvard Coll. 1741, and studied divinity, but never took orders. As eldest son he inherited a double share of his father's estate. In 1765, he married Elizabeth, dau. of William Coffin, and purchased the house built by Gov. Belcher at the corner of Harvard and Washington Sts., the gardens of which *extended to the water*, and resided there until his death in 1784. The house built by Gov. Belcher was burnt in the great fire of 1790.

Nathaniel Amory, the husband of Mary Preble, was his son.

Mrs. Amory was a lady of surpassing intelligence and amiability, literary in her tastes and associates, though never herself an author, and was mourned by a very large circle of friends, to whom, as "Aunt Nat," she was known and endeared.

3. Charles, b. Feb. 1, 1788; d. unm. March 29, 1794.
4. Eliza Derby, b. April 8, 1796; d. young and left no children.
5. Charles, b. April 29, 1797; d. unm.—drowned by the capsizing of a brig in the Straits of Sunda, E. Indies.
6. Caroline, b. May 11, 1798; mar. Capt. Ralph Randolph Wormeley, Royal Navy, who died at Newport, R. I., where his widow is living in 1869. The issue of this marriage was one son, James Preble, who died in 1851, and three daughters, who are (1869) living.

I am indebted to Byrne's Naval Biography of the Royal Navy for the following account of Capt. Wormeley:—

"Rear Admiral Ralph Randolph Wormeley, Royal Navy, was born Oct. 29, 1785, in Virginia, where his family, both on his father's and his mother's side, had been seated since the period nearly at which that Colony was established. His maternal grandfather, Sir John Randolph, was Attorney General at the commencement of the War of Independence, and was under the necessity of fleeing to England, with the loss of a fine estate of which he and his ancestors had been in possession for one hundred and fifty years. One of his mother's brothers was Edmund Randolph, the Secretary of the first Congress. Bishops Porteus and Randolph, of the see of London, were also near relatives, and he had an uncle of his own name who served with distinction in the southern campaign as Captain of one of the loyal American corps.

Rear Admiral Wormeley entered the navy Oct. 30, 1799, as midshipman on board the *London* 98, in which ship and the *Royal George* 100, both commanded by Admiral John Child Purvis, he served in the Channel until March, 1801. He was afterwards, until promoted Lieut., Jan. 22, 1806, employed on the Home, Newfoundland and Cadiz stations, part of the time as master's mate in the *Magicienne* 32, *Aurora* 28, *Dreadnought* 98, *Prince of Wales* 98, the last the flag ship of Sir Robert Calder. While in her he saw 52 sail of the line formed in three columns off Ushant, and with twenty of those ships, was detached in pursuit of the French Fleet under admiral Villeneuve, and succeeded in reaching Cadiz in time to re-inforce Admiral Collingwood before the battle of Trafalgar.

After cruising for a short time in the Downs, in the Otter Sloop, Mr. Wormeley was appointed, in June, 1806, Flag Lieut. to Rear Admiral Purvis, with whom (excepting about five months when he had

leave of absence in 1807 and 8 on account of his ill health) he continued employed off Cadiz in the *Minatour* 74, *Queen* 98, *Atlas* 74, and *Terrible* 74, until Nov. 22, 1809, when he was nominated acting Commander of the *Minstrel* 18, in the Mediterranean.

While in the *Atlas*, that ship was for 6, 8, 10 and 12 months at a time off Cadiz without letting go an anchor. On one occasion, when the French army was rapidly advancing upon Cadiz, Mr. Wormeley was sent with 350 men to the Carracas to rig and rescue from their grasp five Spanish ships of the line. This service he accomplished in three weeks, and for his exertions he received the thanks of Lord Collingwood.

Feb. 10, 1810, he was confirmed a Commander in the *Minorca* 18, in which he remained upwards of four years. In the winter of 1813–14 he escorted in safety from Malta to Gibraltar, although harassed for three days by the presence of a French privateer, a convoy of *eighteen* sail, one of the richest that had ever left the above island; another convoy, which had left a month earlier, reached Gibraltar on the same day only.

June 4, 1810, he captured the Privateer *San Peur*, a felucca privateer of one long gun, 2 swivels and 39 men. He paid the Minorca off in May, 1814, and was advanced to Post rank, June 7, 1814, and though a constant applicant for sea service was never afterwards employed.

He was advanced to the rank of Rear Admiral in 18—, and died at Newport, R. I. Rear Admiral Sir Chas. Napier said to the compiler of these memoirs, in 1851, that it was not Admiral W.'s fault, but the government's, that he had not been actively employed in the later years of his service. It is only through his descendants that the line of Eben Preble is continued.

The Wormeleys can be traced without difficulty to 1312, in Yorkshire, England, and the name is found in all the early annals of Virginia. The Admiral's children were the first born out of that State in near 200 years.

Grandchildren of Eben Preble.

The children of Caroline Preble and Ralph Randolph Wormeley:—

1. *Elizabeth*, born July 26, 1822; mar. Randolph Latimer, of Baltimore, and has three children, viz. two sons and one daughter.

Mrs. Latimer, before her marriage, was a contributer to the Edinburgh Review and other English periodicals, and the author of two novels, entitled "Amabel, a Family History;" and "Our Cousin

Veronica." She was also, several years before our war of Emancipation, the means of rescuing from slavery several negroes on the old family estates in Virginia, obtaining subscriptions, and purchasing their freedom from their owners.

2. *James Preble*, born March 27, 1825; died unmarried, at the New York Hotel, January 10, 1851, aged 25.

He was educated as a civil engineer under the direction of the celebrated Mr. Brunel, and was esteemed by him a young man of talent and capacity. He had been recently engaged as engineer on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and but a short time previous to his decease received an appointment as Chief Engineer of the Syracuse Railroad, New York, which he accepted, but which his failing health obliged him to resign. He was born on his grandfather's estate, near Watertown, and his remains are entombed in the family vault under Trinity Church, Boston.

3. *Katherine Prescott*, born January 14, 1830. Living with her mother at Newport, R. I., 1869.

This lady was one of the Florence Nightingales of our late war, and one of the most enthusiastic and strongest supporters of the Sanitary Commission. Among the many of our countrywomen who were active and ardent in the soldiers' cause, there were but few who devoted themselves with more earnestness or greater ability, and few who entered into a greater variety of details in the prosecution of the work. Miss Wormeley was one of the earliest to engage in the work of procuring supplies and aid for the volunteer soldiery. The work began in Newport early in July, 1861. The first meeting was held informally at the house of Miss W.'s mother. An organization was obtained, rooms loaned for the purpose secured, and about $2000 subscribed. The Society, under the name of the "Woman's Union Aid Society," immediately commenced work with vigor, and shortly forwarded to the Sanitary Commission at Washington their first cases of clothing and supplies. Miss Wormeley remained at the head of this Society until April, 1862. It was kept in funds by private gifts, and by the united efforts of all the churches of Newport, and the U. S. Naval Academy, which was removed from Annapolis, Md. to Newport, in the spring of 1861.

During the summer of 1861, several ladies (summer residents of Newport) were in the habit of sending many poor women to Miss Wormeley, with the request that she would furnish them with steady employment upon hospital clothing, the ladies paying for the work. The poor women thus benefited felt the loss of their absence severely, when it occurred to Miss W. that the outfitting of a great army must furnish much suitable work for them, could it be reached.

She accordingly wrote to Quartermaster General Meigs at Washington, who referred her to the Department Quartermaster General, Col. D. H. Vinton, U. S. A., Office of Army Clothing and Equipage, New York. Col. Vinton replied in the kindest manner, stating the difficulties of such an undertaking, but expressing his willingness to give Miss Wormeley a contract if she thought she could surmount them.

Miss Wormeley's courage was equal to the attempt, and she succeeded far more easily than she expected in carrying out her plans. She engaged rooms at a low rent, and found plenty of volunteer assistance on all sides. Ladies labored unweariedly in cutting and distributing the work to applicants. Gentlemen packed the cases and attended to the shipments. During the winter of 1861–2 about 50,000 army shirts were thus made, not one of which was returned as imperfect, and she was thus enabled to circulate in about one hundred families a sum equal to six thousand dollars, which helped them well through the winter.

During all this time the work of the Woman's Union Aid Society was also carried on in Miss Wormeley's rooms, and a large number of cases were packed and forwarded thence under Miss W.'s superintendence to New York, or directly to Washington. Though an associate manager of the New England Woman's branch of the Sanitary Commission, she preferred this transmission as a saving both of time and expense.

The Society was earnest and indefatigable in its exertions, acting always with great promptness and energy under the direction of Miss Wormeley. On one occasion a telegraphic message from Washington brought at night an urgent call for a supply of bed-sacks. Early in the morning all the material in Newport was bought up, as many sewing machines as possible obtained, and seventy-five bed-sacks finished and sent off that day, and as many more the following day.

Miss Wormeley was just closing up her contract, when in April, 1862, the "Hospital Transport Service" was organized, principally by the efforts of Mr. F. L. Olmstead, the General Secretary of the Sanitary Commission. The sudden transfer of the scene of active war from the high grounds bordering the Potomac to a low and swampy region, intersected by a network of creeks and rivers, made necessary appliances for the care of the sick and wounded, which the Government was not at that time prepared to furnish. Hence certain large steamers chartered but then unemployed by Government, were transferred to the Sanitary Commission, to be fitted up as Hospital Transports for the reception and conveyance of the sick and wounded.

Miss Wormeley was one of the first to become connected with this branch of the service, and proceeded at once to her field of duty. She

remained in this employment until August of the same year, and passed through all the horrors of the Peninsula campaign. By this of course is not to be understood the battles, or the army movements, but the reception, washing, feeding, and ministering to the sick and wounded—scenes which are too full of horror for the tongue to tell or pen to describe, but which must always remain indelibly impressed upon the minds and hearts of those who were actors in them.

Active, and endowed with extraordinary executive ability, Miss Wormeley was distinguished for her great usefulness during this time of fierce trial, when the malaria of the Chickahominy swamps was prostrating its thousands of brave men, and the battles of Williamsburg, White House and Fair Oaks, and the disastrous retreat to Harrison's Landing, were marked by an almost unexampled carnage.

While the necessity of exertion continued, Miss Wormeley and her assistants bore up bravely; but no sooner was this ended, than nearly all succumbed to fever, or the exhaustion of excessive and protracted fatigue. Nevertheless, within a few days after Miss W.'s return home, the Surgeon-General, passing through Newport, called upon and personally solicited her to take charge of the Woman's Department of the Lowell General Hospital, then being organized at Portsmouth Grove, R. I. After a brief hesitation on account of her health, Miss W. assented, and on the 1st of September, 1862, assumed charge of the Hospital, and was officially called "*The Lady Superintendent.*" Her duties were general; they consisted less of actual nursing, than the organization and superintendence of her department. Under her charge were the female nurses, the diet kitchens, and special diet, the linen department and the laundry, where she had a steam washing machine, capable of washing and mangling four thousand pieces a day.

The Hospital had beds for two thousand five hundred patients. Miss Wormeley was assisted by four female friends, who were her assistant superintendents. Each of these had charge of seven wards, and were responsible to the surgeons for the nursing and diet of the sick men.

She remained at Portsmouth Grove a little more than a year, carrying on the arrangements of her department with great ability and perfect success. On holidays, through the influence of herself and her assistants, the inmates received ample donations for the feasts appropriate to the occasions, and at all times liberal gifts of books, games, &c. for their instruction and entertainment. But in September, 1863, partly from family reasons and partly because her health gave way, she was forced to resign and return home.

From that time her labors in the hospitals ceased. But in the following December, at the suggestion of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Ticknor, of Boston, and of other friends, she prepared for the Boston Sanitary

Fair a volume entitled, "The United States Sanitary Commission; a Sketch of its Purposes and its Work." This book, owing to unavoidable hindrances, was commenced so late that but eleven days were allowed for its completion. But with her accustomed energy Miss W. commenced and finished the book within the specified time, without other assistance than that volunteered by friends in copying papers. Graceful in style, direct in detail, plain in statement, and logical in argument, it shows, however, no traces of hasty writing. It met with great and deserved success, and netted some hundreds of dollars to the Fair.

Miss Wormeley attributed much of the success of her work in all the departments to the liberality of her friends. During the war she received from the community of Newport alone over $17,000, besides large donations of brandy, wine, flannel, &c. for the Commission and Hospital use. The Newport Aid Society, which she assisted in organizing, worked well and faithfully to the end, and rendered valuable services to the Sanitary Commission, and she was enabled at all times to add largely to its funds. After the completion of her book, her health did not permit her engaging in active work.*

4. *Ariana Randolph*, born Oct. 14, 1834; married Daniel-Sargent Curtis, of Brookline, Mass., and has two sons (1869).

She is the author of "*The Spirit of* '76," "A Change of Base," "Doct. Mondachin," and other parlor plays—which are playful and witty hits at the follies of the times. The "Spirit of '76," a take-off on the subject of women's rights, was brought out at Selwyn's Theatre in Boston, with great success, in 1868, and has been performed by amateurs at fairs and in parlors, all over the country, from Maine to California.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF EBEN PREBLE AND ELIZABETH DERBY.

The children of MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY and RANDOLPH LATIMER:

1. Caroline. b. at Baltimore.
2. Ralph Randolph. b. "
3. James Brandt. b. "

The children of ARIANA RANDOLPH WORMELEY and DANIEL-SARGENT CURTIS:

1. Ralph Wormeley.
2. Osborne Sargent.

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* The sketch of Miss Wormeley's work during the war of 1861-64, is abridged from "Woman's Work in the Civil War: a Record of Heroism, Patriotism and Devotion. By L. P. Brickett, M.D., and Mrs. Mary C. Vaughan. Published by Zeigler, McCurdy & Co., Philadelphia"—in which other notices of her may be found.

JOSHUA PREBLE,

SECOND SON AND THIRD CHILD OF THE SECOND MARRIAGE.

1759—1803.

JOSHUA PREBLE, the third child of Jedidiah Preble and Mehitable Baugs, was b. at Falmouth, Maine, Nov. 28, 1759; m. Hannah Cross, of Newburyport, 1783; d. Nov. 4, 1803, aged 43 years 11 months and 7 days. His widow died 1822, aged 59 years. He had two children who lived to maturity.*

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* His son, Joshua Preble, Jr. married and had children; but nothing certain is known of him or of his family, excepting that at one time he was living in Virginia, and it is believed resided at Norfolk.

There was an Edward Preble, a Mid-shipman in the U. S. Navy from 1817 to 1822, who may *possibly* have been his son. This Edward, it appears from the files of the Navy Department, was appointed a Mid-shipman Jan. 1, 1817, and his warrant was delivered to Capt. J. D. Henley, Feb. 1, 1817. June 28, 1817, he was ordered to Norfolk for duty on board the Schooner Nonsuch, and his orders were addressed to Barn Elms, Middlesex Co., Va. Aug. 17, 1821, he was ordered to the Franklin 74, and was drowned in Valparaiso Bay, March 20, 1822. This is all that the official record shows. In 1835, when the writer was a Midshipman on board the Frigate United States, in the Mediterranean, there was an old sailor attached to her, who was with him on board the Franklin in 1822, and spoke of him with respect and affection, said he was a fine officer, and that it was thought on board that he was the nephew of Com. Edward Preble. On the Navy Register of 1818 he appears attached to the Sch. Hornet; on that of 1819, to the "Congress." The Registers of 1820 and '21 do not contain his name, but in that of 1822 he is registered as born in Maine, and attached to the Franklin 74.

Desirous of obtaining his birth, parentage, &c., I addressed letters of inquiry to *all* the surviving officers of the Franklin, and received the following answers, which I extract to show the difficulty and trouble of tracing a doubtful point of a genealogical history.

Rear Admiral Charles Stewart, Senior Flag officer of the U. S. Navy, who has recently deceased, and whom I first addressed, replied as follows:

BORDENTOWN, N. J., Dec. 7, 1868.

GEO. HENRY PREBLE, Capt. U. S. N.:

DEAR SIR,—I have received your letter of the 10th inst., which has revived one of the most painful events which occurred during my naval life—the loss of so many valuable young officers.

It is not in my power to give you any certain information in regard to Edward Preble's parentage, but I was under the impression he was the son of Mr. Preble, merchant in Boston, who I understood was a brother of Commo. Preble.* In the Register of 1822 I find him appointed a Mid. in 1817 from Maine. I enclose you a copy of my letter to the Dept. in which I report their loss. I regret I am not able to give you any further information on the subject, and remain

Very respectfully,
Your Obed't Servant,
CHARLES STEWART, U. S. Navy.

U. S. SHIP FRANKLIN, VALPARAISO, March 23, 1822.

SIR:

* * * With the deepest pain and regret I have to announce to you the severe loss we have lately sustained by the oversetting of one of this ship's boats in the surf near Concon. This melancholy occurrence took place on the afternoon of the 19th inst., and deprived the service of the following promising and valuable officers, who perished on the occasion: Lieut. J. A. Perry, 2d Master C. E. Dupuy, Mids. Edward Preble, R. B. Coffin, R. Marshall and J. Creamer, and ord. seamen Reed and Smith.

The loss of so much distinguished talent and merit, added to their estimable characters and virtues, is sincerely deplored by every person on board this ship. * * *

I have the honor to be, &c. &c. &c. CHARLES STEWART.

Hon. Smith Thompson,
Sec. of the Navy, Washington.

* Eben Preble, of Boston, had no son Edward. See pp. 152–154. G. H. P.

Chas. Stewart
U.S.N.

Capt. Wilkes

The children of JOSHUA PREBLE and HANNAH CROSS.

1. ———, b. April, 1784; d. Nov. 31, 1786, aged $2\frac{3}{4}$ years.
2. Statira, b. 1785; m. William Moulton, jeweller, of Newburyport, 1826 (his second wife), who died, leaving her a childless widow. She was living on High Street, Newburyport, in 1869.
3. Joshua, b. 1787.

Rear Admiral L. M. Goldsborough wrote me: "Edward Preble was a Midn. on board the Franklin when she sailed from home for the Pacific in 1820 or '21. He was both a messmate and watchmate of mine. He was on board the Congress Frigate, Capt. Henley, during her cruise to the East Indies. My impression is that he was from the State of Maine, and that he was a nephew of the famous Commodore Preble. Such certainly was the general belief on board the Franklin. He was drowned in the 1st cutter of the Franklin at Quintara, some twenty miles from Valparaiso, about March, 1822. One the same occasion a number of other officers perished with him. The boat was filled with officers, and the only one saved was Midn. R. R. Pinkham. Quintara was the name of the estate of Lord Cochrane — the estate given to him by the Republic of Chili, and the officers who were lost, on the occasion in view, had been invited by his Lordship to visit his place to shoot ducks. When poor Preble's body was found on the beach, it was only to be identified by a mark on a remnant of nankin pantaloons. I superintended the interment of all the bodies lost in the Franklin's 1st cutter, and they were from necessity placed in one grave on the shore at Quintara. All were much mutilated by the surf and by fishes."

Rear Admiral Theodore Bailey wrote me: " * * I remember Mid. Edward Preble, He was the most intimate friend I had on the Franklin 74 in 1821 and 1822. He was drowned by the upsetting of a boat in the surf whilst on a gunning excursion to a neighboring bay several miles north of Valparaiso. * * * I do not recollect his conversing about his family connections. He was understood to be either a son, or closely connected with Commodore Edward Preble, of glorious memory."

Rear Admiral Charles Wilkes wrote: "I was a shipmate of Mid. Preble at the time, but I only know he was from Maine. It is very possible you may find a sermon preached by the Chaplain of the Franklin at that time [Nath'l Andrews, born in Eng. G.H.P.], in which he spoke of the several officers who were lost at the same time, and I believe it was afterwards published in the United States, in which he gave a short biography of each of the officers lost. * * * Midn. Pinkham and one of the men were the only ones saved out of eleven persons."

Commodore H. Purviance wrote: "I am sorry I cannot give you the desired information. * * * It was generally understood by his shipmates that Edward Preble was the grandson of the gallant old Commodore Preble, who was one of the founders of the navy."

Commodore Henry Adams, since dead, wrote: That he remembered Mid. Preble and his being drowned perfectly well, but he could give no particulars concerning his family or the names of his parents.

Commodore John Pope, who is also a native of Maine, after giving an account of the accident which caused his death, wrote: "My impression is that young Preble claimed to be a *cousin* of the Commodore, and hailed from some town eastward of Portland—but I may be mistaken, as it was a long time ago."

Chaplain John Lee Watson, U. S. N., informs me that he remembers Mid. Preble very well about 1818. He was then visiting around in Boston, and seemed to pride himself on his relationship to Com. Preble. He has the impression that young Preble was considered a nephew of the Commodore.

Mrs. Statira Moulton, the surviving daughter of Joshua Preble, Sen., writes me that she has no knowledge of young Preble who was lost in the Franklin. Unless the son of her brother Joshua, he could not have been the nephew of Com. Edward, and he could not have been his son or grandson, as the Commodore's *only son* was an infant at his death. It is quite probable, therefore, that he was a cousin or second cousin from the Eastern part of Maine.

The New York papers, the Boston Centinel of July 10, 1822, and the Essex Register, of Salem, contain accounts of the accident, and the Centinal says, "The native place of Midshipman Preble was Maine, and we believe he was a nephew of Commodore P."

I have no record of *any* Edward Preble born about 1800, who died unmarried, or anywhere near the time of this E. P.'s decease.

COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE, U. S. N.

Third Son by the Second Marriage. 1761 — 1807.

And his Descendants to 1869.

Edward Preble,* third son of Brig.-Gen. Jedidiah Preble and Mehitable Bangs, was born in that part of Falmouth now embraced within the limits of the city of Portland, Maine, Aug. 15, 1761. He was married by the Rev. Samuel Deane, D.D., to Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Deering,† of Portland, March 17, 1801 (who surviving him,

* This brief biography of Commodore Preble is chiefly abridged from "The Life of Edward Preble, by Lorenzo Sabine, pub. in vol. xii. Sparks's Am. Biography, 1846. G.M.P.

† Nathaniel Deering, the father of Mrs. Commo. Preble, was born in Kittery, Me., June 1, 1739, and died at Portland, Sept. 14, 1795, aged 56. The oldest son of fourteen children, his father dying when he was eighteen years of age, it fell upon him to contribute to support the numerous family. At the age of twenty two, with no capital but his industry and intelligence, he travelled east to better his condition, and after wandering still farther east, settled in Falmouth, probably induced thereto by his mother's recent marriage to Deacon James Milk, of that town. At Falmouth he diligently pursued his occupation as a boat builder, at his shop near the foot of Exchange Street. In October, 1764, at the age of twenty-five, he married Dorcas Milk, the second daughter of his step-father, and in 1766 his brother John married another daughter of the deacon.

At the death of D. a. Milk in 1772, he came into possession of a considerable estate, embracing a large portion of the eastern side of Exchange Street, and other parcels of real estate, which still remain in the possession of his descendants. The first store started in Falmouth after its destruction in 1775 by Mowatt was opened by him. It was on a small scale, suited to the depressed circumstances of the town, and was attended principally by his wife, whose shrewdness and good management contributed not a little to augment the inheritance which she had brought her husband. After the war he extended his business, entered into navigation, purchased large and valuable tracts of land, among which was twenty acres extending from Congress Street to Back Cove. He erected buildings, and at his death was engaged in extending the pier or breast-work which had belonged to Deacon Milk, and his own boat-yard, into a spacious wharf, which from its extent took the name of Long Wharf, and was for many years the commercial centre of the port.

His sudden death, in the vigor of life, and in the midst of his large enterprises, was a serious loss to the community.

When first married he lived in a house which stood on the river bank at the corner of Exchange and Fore Streets, which then overlooked the harbor. He afterwards purchased William Owen's house, which stood on the spot since occupied by the Exchange Buildings, erected in 1840 and burnt in 1855, and the U. S. Custom House and Post-Office, which was razed after the great fire in 1866, being considered unsafe, and on which the new marble Post-Office is now being erected. Here he and his widow who survived him forty years both lived and died. He left but two children: James, born Aug. 23, 1766, who died Sept. 9, 1809, aged 43; and Mary, b. 1770, who married Com. Preble, and died May 26, 1851, aged 81.

James Deering, son of Nathaniel, and brother of Mrs. Preble, m. Almira, dau. of Enoch Hacey, March 9, 1790, by whom he had Nathaniel, a graduate of Harvard Coll. in 1810, and [illegible]. One married the Hon. Thomas A. Desbois, and has no children; another, [illegible], died [illegible]; and the youngest, who is deceased, married Hon. Wm. Pitt [illegible], who has recently deceased and left children. Mary and Harriet, unmarried, [illegible].

EDWARD PREBLE U.S.N.

Edward Preble.

died May 26, 1851, aged 81 years), and died at Portland, Me., Aug. 25, 1807, aged 46 years.

Blessed with an athletic constitution and but little inclined to sedentary amusements, the leisure hours of Edward Preble's youth were mostly devoted to hunting and other active exercises. In the use of the gun he acquired such skill that he once brought down five swallows singly, at successive shots, on a wager. His father designing him for a professional life, sent him to Dummer Academy to be fitted for College. Close application to study was not suited to his temperament, and the college project was abandoned, but he laid there the foundation for an education which enabled him to profit by his opportunities for the acquisition of knowledge after

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The mother of Nathaniel Deering, whose maiden name was Annie Dunn, died in 1769, at the age of 58, and his widow died March, 1835, at the age of 86.—Willis's *Hist. of Portland*, 1st and 2d Edition; and *Deane and Smith's Journals*.

George Dering, Deering or Dearing, was an inhabitant of Scarborough, Me., 1645. Roger, of Scarborough, probably a son of George, died 1676. He had a son Roger at Kittery, who returned an inventory June 26, 1676; amount, £136 7 3. He was probably the ancestor of Nathaniel. There was also a Boston family of Deerings descended from Henry, b. Aug. 16, 1639.—*Maine Hist. Col.*, vol. i.; Savage's *Gen. Register*, vol. ii.

Humphrey Deering was one of the sixteen soldiers comprising the garrison of Fort Mary, 1699.—*N. E. His, and Gen. Reg.*, vol. xii. pp. 258.

Anderson, in his Genealogy of Surnames (1865), says many names have originated by adding "ing" to the father's name; "as Deering, a little dear; or Dear, a man's name; also Darling, little dear."

Lower says: The source of the ancient family of Dering, or Deering (whence the affix of Surenden-Dering, Co. Kent) "appears to be that of De Morinis, who probably originated in the territory of the Morine, in the N. E. of France. One of the early members, Deringus de M., seems to have stamped his baptismal appellative upon his descendants as a surname in the 12th century. (See Halstead's Kent.) But it is to be remarked that there was in that county, prior to Doomsday, a tenant who bore the name of Derinc *filius* Sired." —*Patronymica Britannica*, a Dict. of the Family Names of the United Kingdom, endeavored by Mark Antony Lower.

The name of Dering, according to Debrett, is a very old Saxon one, and the first part of the family motto, "*Terrere nolo, Timere nescio*," has reference to the ancestral name *Diering*, which signifies terror. A Diering appears to have witnessed a deed of gift to the Church in Rochester as far back as A.D. 880.

Burke also says the name *Dering* is derived from the Saxon word signifying terror. The first Sir Edward Dering in England was created a Baronet, Feb. 1, 1626.

The arms of three or four families of Dering are given in Burke's Enc. of Heraldry, and also in Berry's Enc. of Heraldry.

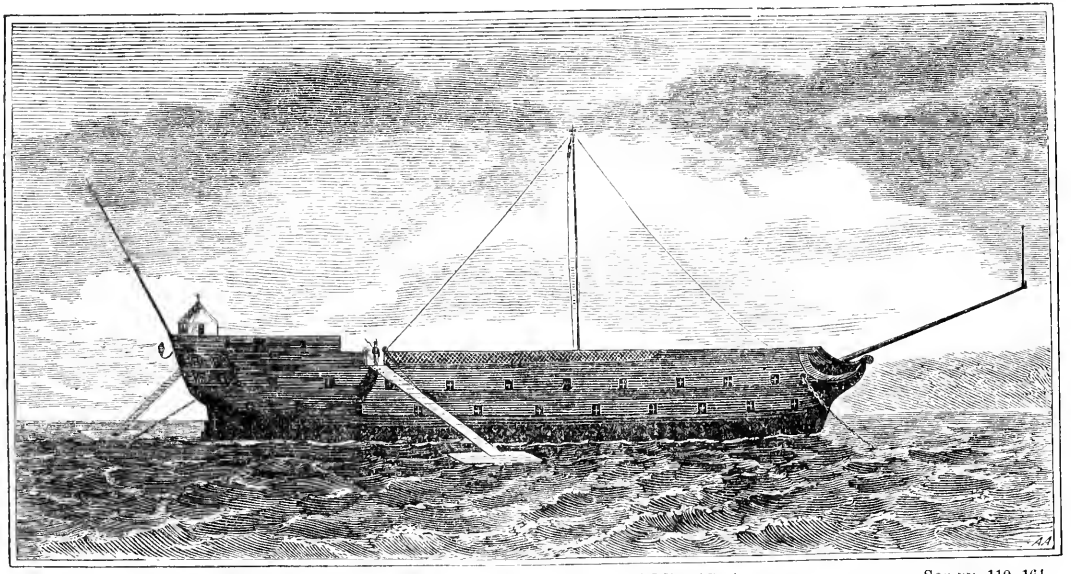
Sir Edward Dering, Bart., was a celebrated Puritan. "The discourses of this excellent and celebrated man were published separately in 8vo., but were sometimes sold as a collection with a half title expressing *The Workes of Maister Dering.*" (*Notes and Queries*, 3d Series, vols. 1 and 2.) He was of the Surrenden family. Vol. x., 3d Series, No. 2, contains some lines on his death. He died June 26, 1576. In 1641-42, Sir Edward Dering was expelled the House of Commons for the preface to the speeches against the Grand Remonstrance. He preached a sermon before the Queen's Majesty, 25 Feb. 1569, which was printed in London, 1578. There are several extracts from *household books* of Sir Edward D., father and son, from 1619 to 1652, published in vol. i. 1st Series, *Notes and Queries*.

school books were abandoned, so that he attained the power of communicating his thoughts and opinions in a style correct, clear, comprehensive and forcible. While at school his native town was burnt by Mowatt. On leaving school and put to work on the farm at Capisic, to which his father had removed after the burning of Falmouth, he suddenly threw down his hoe, declaring he would do no more such work, and trudging afoot to Falmouth, entered at the age of sixteen on board of a privateer belonging to Newburyport, commanded by Capt. William Friend. He had previously wished to go to sea, but his father had opposed his wish, and now hoped one voyage would cure him of his propensity. The privateer went to Europe, and on the return passage he had a severe experience of the hardships of a sailor's life, but he was conspicuous for good conduct, and continued resolutely bent on becoming a seaman. In 1779 his father procured for him a midshipman's warrant in the Massachusetts State Marine, and he was appointed to the Massachusetts Ship Protector, 26 guns, commanded by Capt. John Foster Williams, and thus commenced his career as an officer when seventeen and a half years old. The Protector soon sailed, and June, 1779, engaged off Newfoundland the British Letter of Marque, "Admiral Duff," of 36 guns. The action was short, close and hard fought, and was terminated in about an hour by the Duff's taking fire and blowing up.* Many of her crew jumped overboard, fifty of whom were saved by the boats of the Protector. The loss of the latter in killed and wounded was small, but a malignant fever soon after carried off a considerable part of her crew. Subsequent to this action the Protector maintained a running fight for some time with the Thames, a 32 gun frigate of superior force, and escaping into port landed her prisoners and was refitted. On another cruise she was captured,† with Preble still on board, and some of her officers were sent to England, but Preble was put on board the famous prison ship Jersey, at New York.‡ Here he fell sick, passed through a very dangerous fever, was placed upon parole, and finally obtained his release through the kindness of a royalist, Col. William

* For a particular account of this action, see sketch of John Foster Williams, in vol. ii. p. 98, N. E. Hist. and Gen. Register, 1848. See also "The Revolutionary Adventures of Ebenezer Fox, of Roxbury, Ms." Boston, 1838."

† The N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg. says the Protector left Boston about the last of October, 1780, and after cruising to the Banks and about the Grand Banks, bore away for the West Indies, repaired, went to sea again and on her return was obliged to surrender to two [illegible] Dec. 1780. In 1848, Mr. Frederic Lane was said to possess the original log-book of the Protector.

‡ For the history of the Jersey, and the sufferings of the prisoners confined in her, see "A Narrative of Christopher Hawkins, by Chas. J. Bushnell—privately printed, 1864." Also "A Narrative of John Blatchford," by the same author—privately printed. N. York,



THE "JERSEY" PRISON SHIP, 1781. See pp. 110, 164.

This wood cut of the Jersey, kindly loaned by C. I. Bushnell, Esq., was engraved by Alex. Anderson, M.D., when 88 years of age. This pioneer wood engraver still lives, and plies the graver, or did so till very lately. Mr. Lossing, in the Child's Newspaper, Nov., 1867, published a brief account of him (accompanied by a portrait), in which it was stated that he was then 92 years of age, and that all the beautiful cuts in that number of the paper, with one exception, were engraved by him. Alex. Anderson was born in New-York city, 1775. He made his first pictures on wood when 17 years old; they were for "The Looking Glass for the Mind," a book for children.

Tyng, a former friend and associate in arms of his father, and so was restored to his friends after about a year's absence.*

Preble next joined the "Winthrop," another Massachusetts State ship, and commanded by Capt. George Little, who had been the first lieutenant and executive officer of the "Protector," and was subsequently a Captain in the Navy of the United States. Though less than twenty years of age, Preble was first Lieutenant and executive officer of the Winthrop.

The vessel rendered great service in protecting our trade and making prizes of privateers under the royal flag. While cruising in the waters of Maine, Capt. Little ascertained that an armed brig lay at anchor near Castine, under cover of the guns of the British post there; and a design was formed to run the Winthrop along side in the night and carry her by surprise. Preble was to lead the boarders, consisting of forty picked men, dressed in white frocks, that friend might be distinguished from foe. The bold measure was successfully executed. The Winthrop run alongside. Preble, with *fourteen* of his force, gained the deck of the brig, but the Winthrop's way was so rapid, and she passed the brig so quickly that the remaining twenty-six were unable to leap on board, and he was left with his small force to contend with the foe as he best could. Little hailed him and asked if he would have more men. "No," was Preble's cool reply, "we have more than we want; we stand in each others' way." Deceived by this declaration, the crew of the brig were panic-stricken, and some of them leaped overboard, while the officers were instantly sought in the cabin by Preble in person, and called to surrender, as resistance was useless, and would cause the loss of their lives. The prize having been secured, was worked out to sea under a severe fire from the shore batteries, and was safely taken to Boston.

At the peace Massachusetts no longer required a navy, and its officers were generally discharged—a few small vessels and officers only being retained to protect the revenue. Dr. Deane, in his Diary, remarks, under date Dec. 1, 1782, "Edward Preble got home."

After leaving the Winthrop, Preble sought employment in the merchant service, and for about fifteen years devoted himself principally to commercial pursuits. The names of several schooners, brigs and ships, which he commanded, in which he went abroad as supercargo, or in which he had an interest as owner or shipper, are preserved in the few business letters and accounts that now remain. It is certain

* Col. William Tyng was a son of Commo. Edward Tyng, and sacrificed to his loyalty a landed estate in Boston which a hundred millions of dollars could not purchase now. He returned after the war, and died at Gorham, Me.—Cleveland's *Centennial Dummer Academy Discourse*, 1863.

he visited several parts of the world, and at times resided in foreign countries as an agent of the American house with which he was connected, and at other times was engaged in trading voyages along our coast, and to the British Colonies. He resided for a time in Spain. Again we trace him in the West Indies, and we glean from his correspondence that he made a voyage to Africa, and that the speculation was unfortunate principally, if not entirely, because of his conscientious objection to invest his outward cargo in slaves. Upon his last foreign enterprise he was captured by a French pirate, plundered of his property, and detained for several months. While his personal expenditures were small, his activity ceaseless, and his industry was highly praiseworthy and even remarkable, his fortune in 1798 was scarcely better than it was fifteen years earlier, at the commencement of his mercantile career in 1783. The open-handed liberality, for which he was distinguished through life, was sufficient to abstract no inconsiderable share of his gains and earnings, and he was remembered between the ages of twenty-two and thirty-seven as a fine-looking, frank and generous seaman, of a decided tone and hasty temper.

The troubles in France brought Preble into public life a second time, and he was commissioned a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, Jan. 17, 1799, to take rank from April 9, 1798. On the 12th of April, 1798, James McHenry, Secretary of War, communicated to him his appointment as a first Lieutenant in the Navy of the United States, to serve on board the Frigate Constitution, Samuel Nicholson, Captain. He joined the Constitution, but he did not serve in her, having had some disagreement with the Captain, and after a short leave to attend to his private affairs, obtained command of the brig Pickering. His order to that vessel is dated January, 1799, and was his first active duty after entering the national marine. The Pickering, and several vessels of her class, had been employed on the revenue service, there being no vessels at that time belonging to the Treasury Department. She was a brig of 187 tons, mounted 14 guns, and carried 70 men.

The circumstances of the country required all its armed vessels for cruising, and when ordered to the Pickering he was advised that she would probably be transferred from the treasury to the naval establishment; and on the 17th of January he was ordered to proceed without delay to the Island of Dominica, W. I., and cruise in the vicinity of Prince Rupert's Bay until joined by Commodore Barry in the Frigate United States, when he was to place himself under that officer's direction. Few incidents of his life while attached to Barry's squadron in the West Indies are known. He may have remained a

John Barry

year, and have made two cruises in the Pickering before his promotion.*

He was commissioned a Captain June 7, 1799, to take rank from the 15th of the preceding month. He was not quite thirty-six years old at the time of his promotion, and may not have been strictly entitled to the place given him on the Captain's list; and it is quite probable it was given as an inducement to continue in the service, from which he had thoughts of retiring. The Secretary, in communicating his commission, hoped that he would accept it and remain in the navy; "for," said he, "you may justly expect to rank high, and soon get a good ship." Soon after he received orders to the "Essex." This frigate was built at Salem by subscription from the merchants, who received Government stock for the money advanced, and Com. Preble took charge of her before her rigging was completed.

The Essex sailed in company with the Frigate Congress, Captain Sever, on a cruise to the East Indies in January, 1800. The ships were separated in a gale. The Congress was dismasted and put back, but Preble in the Essex pursued his way and arrived safely at the Cape of Good Hope, where he awaited for some time the arrival of his consort. The Congress not appearing, he proceeded to the accomplishment of the object of his voyage, which was to convoy home a fleet of American Indiamen. Fourteen vessels, engaged in the China and other eastern trade, with cargoes valued at several millions of dollars, were accordingly protected and conducted to points of safety. He continued in the India seas several months while collecting his convoy, and returned to the United States near the close of 1800. It was his good fortune in the Essex to carry the American flag around the Cape of Good Hope for the first time in a public vessel, and twelve years later the Essex, under the command of Commo. Porter, had the additional honor of being the first American vessel to carry "our flag" around Cape Horn.

On the reduction of the navy in 1801, he was one of the nine Captains retained for the reduced establishment, and was ordered to the Essex without delay, to prepare her for a cruise of twelve months, in the squadron under Com. Truxton, at Hampton Roads. Though the law authorized but nine Captains, twelve were retained, and Preble was the ninth of these; before the reduction, he was the twenty-first on the list.

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* Lieut. B. Hillar succeeded him in command of the Pickering. In August, 1800, she sailed for the West Indies, and he and all on board perished in her at sea. The Pickering was built at Newburyport by Orlando B. Merrill, who in 1794, four years previous to her launch, invented the *water line* model for ships, still in use. Previous to that time there were only skeleton models, composed of pieces showing the ribs, &c. of the ship. Mr. Merrill's original model was deposited with the New York Hist. Soc. in 1853.

While in the East Indies he was dangerously sick of a fever, and returned in a precarious state of health. From the effects of this sickness he never recovered; but in accordance with his instructions he fitted the Essex for sea, and proceeded to Norfolk, Va., where he was compelled to relinquish the command and seek the rest which nature required.* While thus a gentleman of leisure, he married Miss Mary Deering, the only daughter of Nathaniel Deering, who long survived him.

On the 12th of January, 1802, he was appointed to the Frigate Adams, 28, then fitting for the Mediterranean, and feeling too feeble for the duty, again tendered his resignation. Hon. Robert Smith, of Maryland, Secretary of the Navy, declined however to receive the commission "of a gentleman possessing such high qualifications to advance and maintain our naval character," offered him under circumstances which "irresistibly excited sensations of sympathy and regret; but," he continued, "to insist on your retaining command of the Adams would be an act of inhumanity which no state necessity scarcely could justify. You will therefore consider yourself hereby released from the command of the Adams, and on furlough till your health shall be restored; and I pray you to accept of my sincere wishes for its speedy restoration."

Rest, freedom from care, and more than all, a home, so far alleviated his complaint and restored his strength, that in the spring of the following year he considered himself able to resume active duty. Yet he was not well. From his return in the Essex to his latest hour, he was a stranger to the enjoyment of sound health.

On the 14th of May, 1803, he was directed to take charge of the Frigate Constitution at Boston, as yet unknown to fame, and fit her for sea with all despatch. A week later he was advised of the views of government, and informed that the President had determined to entrust to his command a squadron destined to act against the States of Barbary. Owing to the miserably defective naval organization of the period, he was unable to get the Constitution ready before August, and dropping down to President Roads August 13th, went to sea the next day, and anchored at Gibraltar Sept. 12th.†

The short, brilliant and successful cruises which followed, and his attack upon Tripoli, are so well known that they need not be repeated in this sketch.

In May, 1804, while in the full tide of success, he was relieved from his command of the squadron because it was thought necessary to

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* Capt. William Bainbridge succeeded him in the command of the Essex.

† A MSS. copy of the Log-Book of the Constitution during this famous cruise, kept by Sailing Master Haraden, is deposited in the Library of the Naval Library and Institute, at the Charlestown Navy Yard.

increase the force of it, and as there were no captains junior to him who could be employed on that service, his retention would necessarily involve his being placed over Captains who were his seniors. That his being relieved was through no dissatisfaction with what he had done is evident from the following letters. On the 7th of May, fourteen days before the order appointing his successor, the Secretary wrote him : "It is with great pleasure that I repeat to you the assurance that your whole conduct has received the unqualified approbation of the President of the United States, and that his confidence in your zeal and judgment remains unabated." The order appointing his successor contains the following passages : "Your good sense will perceive we have been unavoidably constrained to supersede you in the command in which you have acquitted yourself in a manner honorable to yourself, useful to your country, and in all respects satisfactory to us. Be assured, Sir, that no want of confidence in you has been mingled with the considerations which have imposed the necessity of this measure. You have fulfilled our highest expectations ; and the President has given it in an especial charge to me to declare that he has the highest confidence in your activity, judgment and valor. Through me he desires to convey to you his thanks for the very important services you have rendered to your country, and I beg you to be assured, Sir, that it affords me great personal satisfaction to be the medium of conveying to you his sentiments in relation to your conduct."

It should be recollected that in politics he differed from the administration, and that his five attacks upon Tripoli were unknown, and had not indeed been made at the date of these communications from the department. Many and similar tributes are to be met with in previous as well as in subsequent letters from the Secretary.

Equally direct and marked was the commendation he received from various gentlemen who were present at the scene of his arduous duties. "To tell you," wrote Col. Lear, "what I think of your conduct would appear like flattery." Said Mr. Davis, our Consul at Tunis : "You have laid the foundation for a national character. Your example will stimulate all the secondary nations, and I trust finally destroy the false policy of Europe." Mr. Higgins, our Navy Agent at Malta, to whom he enclosed a copy of the Secretary's despatch announcing that he was to be superseded, wrote : "I will be bold to say, that the thanks of the President and the warm approbation of your country are not more than a well earned tribute to the efforts you have made to serve it."

On his retiring from his command, his officers with entire unanimity presented him with an address expressive of the kindest sentiments.

A paper of this description from inferiors to an official superior is seldom proper; but in this case, if we regard the peculiar circumstances under which this superior and his inferiors met and parted, the motive alone may be considered, and not only excuse the act itself, but render it one of the most certain proofs of the Commodore's personal and professional merits. This address bears the signatures of no less than fifty-three officers. And among these signers who afterwards gained naval crowns of their own, was the veteran Stewart, who died Nov. 7, 1869, aged 91; Hull, Decatur, Lawrence, McDonough, Burrows, Chauncey and Morris, with many others whose names are dear to the nation. Jones, Bainbridge and Biddle were at the time immured in the Bashaw's prison. Thus it happened that a large proportion of the successful commanders of the war of 1812 acted under him before Tripoli. To have had any share in training these officers is of itself an honor, and has been the occasion of giving to him the honorary distinction of being the father of the American Navy.

Nor was the expression of opinion on this occasion confined to officers of our own government. To Preble the appointment of a successor was unexpected, and his feelings were evidently wounded.

He had many friends among the civilians and the military and naval characters whom he had met. His relations with Sir Alexander Ball, the Governor of Malta, and Capt. Schonberg, R. N., were intimate. To the former, one of Nelson's Captains, who commanded the Alexander at the Battle of the Nile, and whom Nelson said on that occasion was one of his "supporters," Preble inclosed a copy of the Secretary's letter, the last from which we have quoted, and wrote to Capt. Schonberg apprising him of the fact. In his letter of reply Sir Alexander said, "I have communicated this to all I know. They join with me in regretting that an officer whose talents and professional abilities have been justly appreciated, and whose manners and conduct eminently fit him for so high a command, should be removed from it."

We may now appropriately close with the high compliment of his Holiness the Pope: "The American commander, and in a short space of time, has done more for the cause of Christianity, than the most powerful nations of Christendom have done for ages."

After transferring the squadron to his successor Barron, much remained to be done; and about four months elapsed before the Commodore took his departure for the United States. While closing his accounts with Consuls and Navy Agents, and while disposing of other official business, he visited Malta twice, Messina twice, and was also at Palermo, Naples, Gibraltar and Tangiers. Having resigned the Constitution to Decatur; having endeavored to arrange with the

EDWARDO PREBLE DUCI STRENUO
COMITI AMERICANA

VINDICI COMMERCII AMERICANI
ANT TRIPOLI
MDCCCIV

Neapolitan government on behalf of Barron for bomb-vessels and mortars, gun-boats, cannon-shot and shells, to be used the next season; having written farewell letters to Bainbridge, Col. Lear, Sir Alexander Ball, and several other friends, he sailed for home in the John Adams in January, 1805. This ship had on board all the invalid officers and men of the squadron, and her destination was Washington; but on the 22d of February it was reported the quantity of water was becoming short, and he advised Chauncey, who was in command, to make for the nearest safe port in the United States. Four days after (26th) she arrived at New York. Preble repaired to the seat of government with but little delay, reaching Washington on the 4th of March, 1805.

A few days previous to his arrival the President had communicated to both Houses of Congress an account of his proceedings between the 9th of July and the 10th of September, 1804, which embraced the period of his most important operations; and in the accompanying message remarked that "the energy and judgment displayed by this excellent officer, through the whole course of the service lately confided to him, and the zeal and bravery of his officers and men in the several enterprises executed by them, cannot fail to give high satisfaction to Congress and their country, of whom they have deserved so well."

On the 3d of March, the day before Preble reached Washington, a resolution passed Congress directing that a gold medal, emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and naval force of Tripoli, should be presented to him; that a sword should be presented to each of the commissioned officers and midshipmen who had "distinguished themselves in these several attacks; and that one month's extra pay should be given to each of the petty officers, seamen and marines of the squadron." The medal was transmitted to the Commodore on the 17th of May, 1806.*

It was rumored in 1805 that Preble was offered the post of Secretary of the Navy; but whether such an offer was made or not cannot now be ascertained, but it was believed by many of his friends, and he received many congratulatory letters, among others, one from his friend Sir Alexander Ball, in which he says: "It is reported that the President wished to give you the strongest proof of his sense of your merit by appointing you Secretary of the Navy, which I should have rejoiced at your accepting, knowing how eminently you are fitted to fill that high office."

A mission to Europe, for the purpose of acquiring information that

* Am. State Papers, Vol. xiv. pp. 282–298, *et seq.*

might be useful to the Navy, was proposed to him in April, 1805, while later in the year he was assured that upon a given contingency he should have a Navy Agency, or what the Secretary thought would be preferable to him, the command of the Navy Yard at Washington. He was also much consulted by the Department upon various matters relating to the service.

In 1806, the number of officers and seamen of the navy was limited by law. The Captains were fourteen, and Preble was the fifth in rank - Nicholson, Murray, Samuel Barron and Rodgers being his seniors.

The course of events impelled him to remain in the navy, though the birth of a son, his only child, Edward, in February, 1806, added to his previously existing inducements to return to private life. Towards the close of 1806, the Commodore apparently panted once more for active duty. He wrote to the Secretary, "If a service of danger presents, I shall feel mortified at not being employed. I stand ready to proceed at a moment's warning on any service which the government may think proper to send me, against any nation or people, and to shed my blood in the execution of such service." But little of life remained to him.

On its becoming known at Washington that his health was failing, much sympathy was felt by those with whom he had official intercourse; and early in 1807 he was strongly urged to remove to that city, both for the benefit of his health and that the government might have the advantage of his presence. A friend, high in the confidence of the administration, in April of that year addressed him a long letter on the subject. After speaking of the "soul-reviving breezes" of the metropolis, and of the many beautiful situations which could be purchased there on good terms, he writes: "You are a man of enlarged views and powerful intellect, and for being such I want you here. Your life is valuable to the country, therefore I want you here. I believe this climate would keep your clay in wholesome animation longer than that of which you justly complain. I love such men as you, and therefore I want you here. Between *us*, you would be chief counsellor." Several reasons, none of which need be stated, prevented him from leaving New England.

He was offered, not long after, the Navy Agency at Boston; and it was suggested to him that he would be allowed to retain his rank and full pay as a Captain in the Navy. This appointment, increasing debility compelled him to decline. On the 13th of June the Secretary desired him to proceed to New York to witness and give his opinion of the submarine experiments of Fulton; and this, it is believed, was the last official employment he was asked to undertake. Before the

Boston Sep.t 4. 1801

Sir

Washington

time designated for making the proposed test of Mr. Fulton's plan for attacking and blowing up ships of war arrived, the Commodore's case was hopeless. He had been for some time superintending the construction of several gun-boats at Portland; and in the hope that short trips in the bay would be serviceable to his failing frame, he requested of the Department the liberty to use one, which had been completed. The request was granted most readily and in the handsomest manner. He continued in charge of the gun-boats until the arrival of Lieut. Lawrence,* who was sent to relieve him, and until he was confined to his bed. In this situation he even maintained a correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy, and gave directions for the final equipment of the boats. Meantime his medical adviser and friends united in recommending his trial of a sea-voyage to Madeira. This, in the opinion of all, was the only course that promised to prolong his life; and he accordingly applied for liberty to embark. The difficulties which finally produced war were already serious; and with a heart still as stout and as patriotic as at any former time, he said in his letter of application, "I should not, in the present state of our foreign relations, ask permission to leave the continent, were I not in hope that a few weeks' absence will enable me to attend to any duty which may be required of me."

A most unexpected event occurred to change his purpose — the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard, too painfully familiar to every American to need narrating. When the news of it reached Portland, the Commodore was absent on a short excursion in a gun-boat. On coming in he anchored in the town harbor, and according to arrangement, a valued friend, seeing the customary signal, went down to him. On communicating the tidings, this friend related that the Commodore appeared entirely confounded. He made one exclamation indicative of intense astonishment, and falling back upon his bed, did not so much as even speak another word during the remainder of the interview. "I had no idea," said the gentleman, "that anything could have so moved him." On the 10th of July he spoke painfully of the occurrence, though without mentioning the unfortunate commander (whom the calm judgment of the well-informed of the present generation will hardly fail to view more as a victim than a delinquent), and earnestly entreated in the event of war to be called into service. "I am very low," said he to the Secretary, "but I will obey, if I am obliged to be carried on board; the occasion will soon restore me."

Twenty-four hours before his death, and probably in his last communication, he stated that he should defer his plan of going to

* James Lawrence, afterwards killed in command of the Chesapeake.

Boston Sep. 4. 1801

Sir

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 26 Ultimo, enclosing your Circular Instructions of the 19th.

With great respect, I have the honor to be, Sir,

Yr. most Obedt. h. Servt.

E Preble

Hon.ble Sec.y Navy.

Washington

time designated for making the proposed test of Mr. Fulton's plan for attacking and blowing up ships of war arrived, the Commodore's case was hopeless. He had been for some time superintending the construction of several gun-boats at Portland; and in the hope that short trips in the bay would be serviceable to his failing frame, he requested of the Department the liberty to use one, which had been completed. The request was granted most readily and in the handsomest manner. He continued in charge of the gun-boats until the arrival of Lieut. Lawrence,* who was sent to relieve him, and until he was confined to his bed. In this situation he even maintained a correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy, and gave directions for the final equipment of the boats. Meantime his medical adviser and friends united in recommending his trial of a sea-voyage to Madeira. This, in the opinion of all, was the only course that promised to prolong his life; and he accordingly applied for liberty to embark. The difficulties which finally produced war were already serious; and with a heart still as stout and as patriotic as at any former time, he said in his letter of application, "I should not, in the present state of our foreign relations, ask permission to leave the continent, were I not in hope that a few weeks' absence will enable me to attend to any duty which may be required of me."

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Twenty-four hours before his death, and probably in his last communication, he stated that he should defer his plan of going to

* James Lawrence, afterwards killed in command of the Chesapeake.

Madeira until he should know what was the result of this affair, and that under the prevalent impression of a rupture, his intention was to make excursions along the Atlantic coast in a vessel, which he had chartered for the purpose, and to return to port after short absences, to learn what had in the mean time transpired. He was brought in from sea, and carried home to die. He suffered much. His disease, which was originally a debility of the digestive organs, assumed the character of a fixed and rapid consumption; and on Tuesday, the 25th of August, 1807, his life terminated at Portland. Ten days before, he had completed his forty-sixth year. The brother next him in years, who was also a seaman, was the closest in feeling of all his blood relations, and attended him much in his last illness. To this brother the Commodore's last words were addressed. They were: "Give me your hand, Enoch — I'm going — give me your hand."

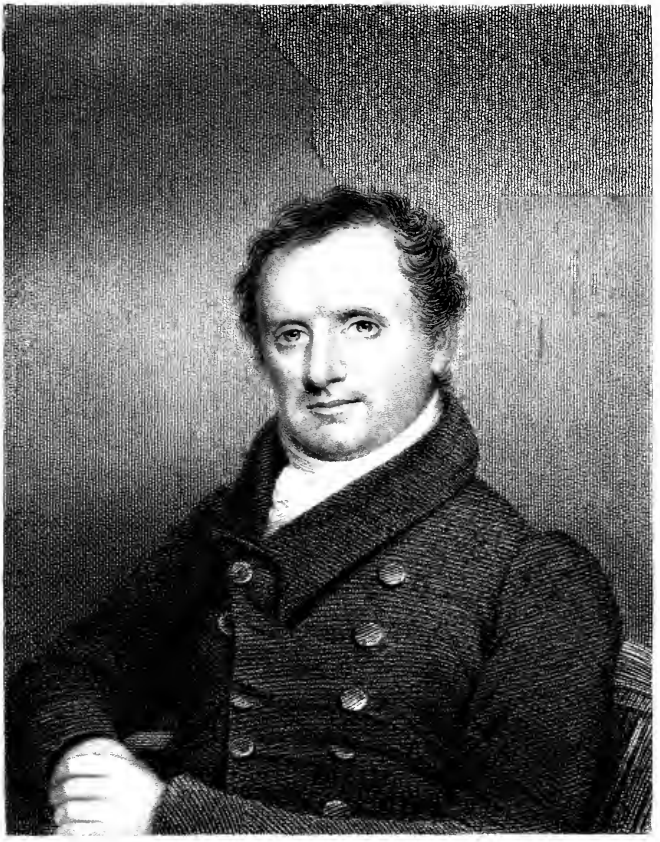
His funeral was an imposing pageant, uniting, with the solemnities of religion, masonic and military pomp and show. Business and labor were entirely suspended, and the population of Portland and its neighborhood, moved by a common impulse, and forming a large assemblage, devoted Thursday, the 27th of August, to the sad duty of his burial. It was known at Boston that the funeral services would then occur, and the usual mourning honors were paid by the shipping in that port. Intelligence of his death reached Washington on the first of September, a few minutes past noon; and, says the National Intelligencer of the second, "Immediately the flags of the frigates in ordinary, and at the marine garrison, were struck half mast; at half past noon one gun was fired at the Navy Yard, which was repeated every five minutes till seventeen minutes before sunset, at which commenced a discharge of seventeen minute guns, when with the departing sun, the colors were struck amidst the sincere regrets of his brother officers." The event was suitably noticed in other places, while the newspaper press, and the private letters of distinguished citizens, bewailed the loss of so much professional talent, ardent patriotism and civic worth, at so critical a juncture. The master spirit of our Navy at that period had indeed fallen!

At the time of his decease, Commo. Preble had nearly completed a large and elegant mansion-house at Portland, where, in possession of sufficient wealth, and the society of his family and friends, he hoped for happiness and repose. He did not live to occupy that house, although it remained the residence of his widow until her death. Since that event, becoming surrounded by places of trade and traffic, it has been enlarged and converted into an hotel, known as the "*Preble House*." The Commodore died in a large wooden house then known as the Preble Mansion, but afterwards as the Sun Tavern and Casco

House, which, after many alterations, was destroyed in the great fire of 1866. The Casco Bank now covers its site.

"In many things," says Mr. Sabine, "Commo. Preble was a remarkable man. He died before his powers were fully tried or matured. Though he did but little to attract the popular eye, he is still regarded as the most considerable naval character of his time in America. Commo. Preble possessed a fruitful, vigorous, and comprehensive mind; and that he was equal to accomplishing the most important enterprises, there seems no room to doubt. He reached in a moment the result which in ordinary men requires long and calm reflection; and he carried through the plans which he conceived with a promptness and self confidence that inspired and insured success. He acted upon the principle that '*the boldest measures are the safest*,' and yet circumspection and prudence were distinguishing traits. His perseverance was not lessened but rather increased by the neglect of his government and the obstinacy of his foe. Pain and sickness did not overcome his energy, and his activity continued until nature was fairly exhausted. Qualities like these, and his devotedness to duty; the disinterestedness which impelled him to accept of a perilous command when disease was preying upon his frame, and when the prolongation of his life imperatively demanded of him to seek repose in a home of tranquillity and ease, and recovery in the attentions of devoted friends; his sincerity and benevolence; his disregard of money except as a means of doing good, and his many benefactions to officers and others less favored by fortune than himself, entitle him to the remembrance and gratitude of his countrymen. During the last years of his life, and especially after his return from the Mediterranean, his opinions were solicited on the most important and delicate subjects, and in a manner which shows that his advice was to be regarded as decisive. Of naval men generally, and upon naval affairs, he appears to have been the common adviser; and private wrongs and griefs, and public embarrassments and perplexities, were alike submitted to his honor and discretion. The true character of this faithful and unwearied servant is imperfectly known to the present generation; but it was well understood by those who directed our public affairs at the opening of the century, that to elevate his favorite arm of the national defence, to render it respectable in the eyes of the American people and of the world, he was ready and to a considerable extent did sacrifice ease, leisure, the endearments of domestic and social life, health and estate. When certain professional objects should have been accomplished, he promised himself retirement; but it pleased the Disposer of all events, that the future in which he had garnered up so much as a husband, father and friend, should never come."

Another of his biographers, James Fennimore Cooper, in summing up his character, says of him: "His career in the present navy was so short, and the greater portion of it kept him so much aloof from the body of his brother officers, that we must look to some unusual cause for the great influence he obtained while living, and the lasting renown he has left attached to his name, now he is dead. If the few days passed in visits, during which nothing ostensible was done, be excepted, Preble was only forty-two days before Tripoli altogether. In that time he captured nothing, excluding the three gun-boats taken in the first attack; nor did he meet with any of that brilliant success which carries away men's imaginations, making the result the sole test of merit, without regard to the means by which it was obtained. Still it may be questioned if any other name in American naval annals has as high a place in the estimation of the better class of judges, as that of Preble. Decatur performed many more brilliant personal exploits; the victory of McDonough, besides standing first on the score of odds and magnitude, possesses the advantage of bringing in its train far more important immediate consequences than any other naval achievement of the country; yet it may be doubted if the intelligent do not give to Preble a place in the scale of renown still higher than that occupied by either of these heroes. Hull broke the charm of a long established and imposing invincibility; yet no man competent to judge of merit of this nature, would think of comparing Hull to Preble, though the latter virtually never took a ship. The names of neither Lawrence, Bainbridge, nor Perry, will ever be placed by the discriminating at the side of that of Preble, though ten-fold more has been written to exalt the renown of either than has been written in behalf of Preble. They themselves would have deferred to the superiority of the old Mediterranean commander, and neither would probably dream of placing his own name on a level with that of Preble. Chauncey, out of all question, occupied the most arduous and responsible station ever filled by an American naval commander, and Preble never performed more gallant personal deeds than Chauncey, or showed higher resolution in the face of his enemy; yet Chauncey always spoke of Preble as men name their admitted superiors! Paul Jones alone can claim to be placed on the same elevation as to resources and combinations; but few who are familiar with the details of the events connected with both, would think of placing even Paul Jones fairly at Preble's side. There was a compactness, a power of combination, an integrity of command, and a distinctness of operations about Preble's memorable month that Jones's justly renowned cruise did not exhibit. It will be vain to contend that Jones's materials were bad, and that his inferiors could scarcely be called his sub-



JAMES FENIMORE COOPER

J. Fenimore Cooper

ordinates. There may have been much truth in this, but Jones's cruise showed high resolution, and far reaching views, rather than ability to control, combine, and influence, the qualities that Preble so eminently possessed. Landais would never have deserted Preble twice; he would have had him out of the ship, and Dale in his place, for the first offence.

"There can be little doubt that some portion of Preble's reputation is owing to the place he filled in the order of time, as connected with the formation of the present Marine. This of itself, however, would not have built up a permanent name; and the subsequent exploits of McDonough, Decatur, Lawrence, Biddle, Blakely, &c., would have been certain to throw it in the shade. * * *

"Under the most disadvantageous circumstances, and with cruelly insufficient means, he lowered the pretensions of his enemy one-half in ten days, and had brought them down to nothing by the end of the month! We say cruelly insufficient means, for in effect the Constitution alone, with her thirty guns in broadside, had frequently to contend with a hundred guns in batteries.

"But no better circumstance can be cited in favor of Preble's professional character and conduct, than the hold he obtained on the minds of his officers. Personally, they had much to induce them to dislike him; yet we cannot recall an instance in which we have ever heard one of them find fault with the least of his movements. All seemed to think that everything that was done, was done for the best. We hear no complaints of injudicious or unreasonable operations; and, what is still more unusual in combined movements, of commanders who did not do their whole duty. Inequality of conduct and of services is one of the commonest occurrences in all extended operations by sea or land. We hear tales and anecdotes of this sort as connected with McDonough's and Perry's victories, as connected with Chauncy's various manœuvres and battles, but none in relation to Preble and his command. Every man in his squadron knew and felt that he was governed.

"One cannot but regret that Preble did not survive, with all his powers, until after the occurrence of the war of 1812. Nothing was more apparent than the want of combination and intelligent wielding of force on the Atlantic, that was exhibited throughout the whole of those important years; and we cannot but think, had Preble's capacity and energy been brought to bear on the service, he would have shown something more brilliant than isolated combats, as the result of even the small means that could have been placed at his control. He would then have been second in rank in the Navy, as to all practical purposes, and must have been intrusted with one of the largest squadrons

"Preble's influence on the discipline of the service was of a valuable and lasting nature. Until his time, the men of the present Navy were little accustomed to act in concert, and some of the previous attempts had not been attended with very flattering results. Officers would obey at every hazard, it is true, as Stewart did when he went to sea in the Experiment, towing out his main-mast after him, in consequence of a petulant order from Truxton; but they had not been taught to repress their own ardor, or to yield their own opinions to those of their superiors, in the face of an enemy, in order to present a combined and available front, until Preble gave them the severe, but salutary lesson.

"It is probable that the marine of this country, long ere the close of this century, will become one of the most powerful the world has yet seen. * * * In that day all the earlier facts of the national career will be collected with care, and preserved with veneration. Among the brightest of those who will be exhibited connected with the deeds of that infant navy, out of which will have grown the colossal power that must then wield the trident of the seas, will stand prominent the forty days of the Tripolitan war, crowded with events that are inseparable from the name and renown of Edward Preble."

Mr. Sabine, in closing his brief account of his life—after speaking of his reputed ungovernable temper—says: "It should be recorded, that whatever might be the violence of his resentment for the instant, he possessed a rare faculty of making and retaining friends; that no bitter feuds occurred among his officers; and that during his command in the Mediterranean, there was neither a court martial or a duel.* Men who knew him and one another as strangers, parted as near kinsmen."

* Cooper, in his Naval History of the U. S., says:—"Perhaps no service, either in the way of ships or officers, ever had so large a proportion of what was excellent in it, and so small a proportion of that which was defective, as the Navy of the U. S., the day peace was signed with Tripoli (June 3, 1805). A stern discipline, a high moral tone, rare models in seamanship, active warfare, the means of comparison, and a spirit of emulation that is certain to carry the national character to the highest level, wherever the national energies can be permitted to exhibit themselves, had conspired to produce this end. The petulant and always questionable proofs of private rencontres, which are so apt to sully the renown of infant services, had disappeared in a chivalry that seemed to have forgotten all but the country and her honor. Not a duel was fought during the command of Preble; the brave men who stood assembled under his orders, regarded each other as brothers, and the honor of one appeared to be connected with the honor of all. An admirable *esprit du corps* was created, and the *button* which bore the emblem of the common profession, was deemed a signal of the presence of a friend. Men stood by each other in moments of severe trial, and even the body of the nation, which is so little addicted to the sentimental, or the abstract, began to regard the flag with open pride. In a word, the tone, discipline, pride, emulation, and spirit, that the Navy derived from this remote and, in one sense, unimportant war, prepared it for another and a severer trial that was at hand. The impression produced in the Mediterranean, was also favorable, and the head of the Romish church is said to have publicly declared that America had done more for christendom against the barbarians than all the powers of Europe united."

S. Harris sculp.

Commodore Proble.

This biographer adds: "His most confidential papers have been open to my inspection. They contain autograph letters from persons who occupied the loftiest stations and whose names will ever appear on the pages of history. They contain, too, letters from the humblest, from the sick, the poor, the disabled in their country's service. The latter have riveted my attention far more than the former, for they show how one, who has often been called 'The father of the American Navy,' was regarded by the friendless and the sorrowing."

In person the Commodore was six feet high, and of fine proportions. His attitude was erect, his step firm, and his whole appearance and port in the highest degree commanding. The style of his personal appearance was a union of gentleman-like outline, with size and force. In uniform he was a striking figure. His countenance varied with his feelings, and altogether he would be considered in any part of the world a man of mark. A distinguished clergyman relates, that seeing him and a celebrated Indian chief in the streets of Boston, he thought at the time that they were the noblest specimens of the human race he had ever observed.

His manners were polished and even courtly. He saw much of the world, and mingled in the best society, both at home and abroad. His address was pleasant, his voice melodious, and until weakened by disease, of great strength; and few could sing a patriotic song, or naval ode, with more taste or effect. His conversational powers were good; but he seldom spoke of himself or of his own actions, even to those with whom he was connected by the closest ties. The written compositions which bear his signature were certainly his own composition; and embracing as they do almost every topic, and thrown off, as most of them were, amid harassing cares, and during impaired health, they are sometimes faulty in style and defective in argument, but always direct, spirited and concise. They exhibit high mental vigor, and are generally clothed in well chosen expressions. His orders to his officers are remarkable for their simplicity and brevity.

Several biographies of Commodore Preble more or less extended have been printed. The earliest of these was written by Doctor Kirkland soon after his decease, and published in the Port Folio or Polyanthos, and a few copies struck off for private circulation among his friends. This was illustrated with an engraved likeness from the portrait in the possession of his family. Another life, written by Cooper, was published first in Graham's Magazine for May, 1845, and later in his volumes of Naval Biography. Still another Life, written by the Hon. Lorenzo Sabine, and occupying near 200 pages of the eleventh volume of Sparks's American Biography, was published in 1846, and is the text from which the greater part of this sketch is abridged. The author

had extraordinary facilities for producing the work, which to him was a labor of love. Besides these, there is Waldo's life, and a brief biographical sketch by his nephew, N. Deering, which was published in a Portland newspaper. Another, in the United States Nautical Magazine of 1846, by an unknown hand—and notices of him are to be found in all the American Cyclopædias, and Dictionaries of American Biography —and in the National Portrait Gallery of Distinguished Americans.

But two portraits of full size, for which he sat, are known to exist. The attitude in both is similar. Of these, the one in the possession of his grandson, Lt. Com. E. E. Preble, U. S. N., was considered by those who knew him living most intimately, to be the best. A good copy of it has been presented by his grandchildren to the Gallery of the Naval Academy at Annapolis. Another copy is in the parlor of the "Preble House" at Portland; and Mrs. Anderson, his granddaughter, has a third. The other portrait, painted, it is believed, by Stuart, belongs to the city of Boston, and hangs in Faneuil Hall. It has been often engraved, and an engraving from it is attached to this memoir. Besides these, there is a miniature of the Commodore taken in Italy, in the possession of his family, which is not considered a good likeness—and the profile bust on the medal* presented by Congress, for which he is said to have sat. A similar profile in porcelain, perhaps cast from the die of the medal, is in the collection of the Naval Lyceum at the New York Navy Yard.

The papers left by Commo. Preble, illustrating as they do quite fully the earliest years of our Naval History, are thought by judges to be of great value, and his grandchildren contemplate having them arranged and prepared for publication, that the future naval heroes of our country may better know what he did, and how great he was.

His remains were first placed in the family vault of his wife's ancestors, the Deerings, but after remaining there near forty years they were removed to another tomb, which had been prepared for them by his son, in the same old burial place, on Munjoy Hill, Portland, Me. The remains of his only son, with those of his long surviving widow, are now united in this same receptacle. A plain but massive white marble monument has been placed over them, bearing on one of its faces this simple inscription:

EDWARD PREBLE,
CAPTAIN UNITED STATES NAVY.
DIED AUGUST 25, 1807,
AGED 47.

* This medal has been several times engraved. The best engraving of it was published in Graham's Magazine some years since, and has been used in other works on the Navy. It was engraved by the ruling process over the face of a bronze copy of the medal, of which it is therefore a fac simile. The wood-cut attached to this memoir, is taken from Lossing's History of the War of 1812, and is the full size of the medal.

Henry W. Longfellow

EDWARD DEERING PREBLE,

ONLY CHILD OF COMMODORE EDWARD AND MARY (DEERING) PREBLE.
1806–1846.

EDWARD DEERING PREBLE, the only child of Commodore Edward Preble, was born at Portland, Me., on the anniversary of Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1806, and was an infant only eighteen months old at the date of the Commodore's decease. In 1833 he married Miss Sophia Wattles, of Alexandria, D. C., and died of consumption at Portland, Me., at the family mansion, corner of Preble and Congress Streets, Feb. 12, 1846, aged 39 years, 11 months, 20 days. His widow still survives him (1870). After the death of his mother, the mansion house was enlarged and converted into an hotel, in accordance with her wishes, and is now (1870) known as the "Preble House."

An obituary notice of Edward Deering Preble, written by a family friend, the Hon. Charles S. Davies of Portland, appeared in the U. S. Nautical Magazine, soon after his death, which in a condensed form furnishes the material for the following sketch.

His first instruction, preparatory to entering college, was at the old Portland Academy, under the tuition of its excellent preceptor, Bezaleel Cushman. It was the wish, as was so natural, of some of his father's friends, particularly those who had been under the Commodore's command, that the son should enter the Navy, and he is said to have had a predilection for his father's profession; their and his own wishes were however overruled, his fond mother would not consent to their gratification, and after a while he entered Bowdoin College, and graduated from it in 1825. At home he had been the playmate of Stephen and Henry W. Longfellow, his next door neighbors, and their school companion*; so at college he was their classmate. His love of letters, and disposition for liberal pursuits, rather than for the drier and severer tasks of active life, and which his father favored the indulgence of, led him to foreign travel. He passed a considerable portion of his time abroad in Europe, gratifying an enlightened curiosity and cultivated taste, informing his mind, and extending his general and literary

* The friendship of the Prebles and Longfellows has been hereditary. The elder Stephen Longfellow and Brig. Preble were fast friends, shown by the Brigadier's note on the occasion of his first wife's funeral (see page 43). His son the Hon. Stephen Longfellow and Captain Enoch Preble, if not close friends were something more than mere acquaintances. Here we see the two oldest sons of the Hon. Stephen—viz., Stephen, who married a daughter of Hon. William Pitt Preble, and Professor Henry W., keeping up the friendly relation with the son of Commodore Edward Preble; and the descended friendship survives in the persons of my most esteemed and cherished friend, Alexander Wadsworth Longfellow, of the United States Coast Survey, the youngest son of the Hon. Stephen, and the writer of this memorial volume.

knowledge. He spent some time at the principal seats of learning on the continent, especially at Gottengen, and visited those of Great Britain. In the course of these studies he mastered several foreign languages, and became familiar with their treasures. His recollections loved to linger on the Rhine, in the vicinity of Heidelberg; and to return to Rome, where in the renewal of former associates, with fresher impulses, he enjoyed the genius and teachings of Schlegel, upon those topics which were his perpetual delight, and which formed to his mind a rich and inexhaustible source of intellectual culture and gratification.

After his return from Europe, he pursued the study of the law for a while, as a matter of general science and accomplishment, without any purpose of pursuing it as a profession. His social position was peculiar and distinguished, and he was soon chosen to command the Portland Rifle Corps, a volunteer military association, composed of the principal young men of the place, and considered its crack corps, which Col. A. W. Atherton first raised on the eve of the war of 1812. He was frequently elected a member of the City Government, and became a Trustee and Director in the principal local literary institutions, which valued his services and mourned his loss. His fondness through life for literature was ardent and unabated; and was fed by his constant avidity to possess himself of its finest productions as they appeared. He collected, at home and abroad, a choice and various library, which was ornamented with characteristic emblems of his father's services, tokens chiefly military, that he had received of his exploits in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Preble was on the point of completing a marble monument to the memory of his father, over his remains in the Eastern Cemetery on the side of Munjoy, when the filial office was arrested by his death.

The subject of this brief memoir was possessed of no ordinary endowments and accomplishments. He was a gentleman in every sense, of great courtesy and urbanity in his demeanor; although rather shunning than seeking the intercourse of general society. He was not only distinguished by the acquirements he had made in those pursuits to which he was most devoted, but he was no less fond of promoting their cultivation and improvement in the daily paths of his fellow citizens, and among the rising youth of the community in which he took an assiduous interest. He was the object of high and affectionate regard to his friends, and to those who had the best acquaintance with his talents and character, and enjoyed the most favorable opportunities of appreciating his native manliness, truth and worth; as well as of witnessing his final patience, gentleness and submission. Sincere regrets and sorrow followed him to that dark oblivious abode—

"Where all alike in trembling hope repose."

His remains were deposited in the tomb which he had prepared for his father.

THE GRANDCHILDREN OF COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE.

Children of EDWARD DEERING PREBLE and SOPHIA WATTLES:—

1. Mary, b. Sept. 10, 1834; d. Sept. 15, 1835
2. Mary A., b. Dec. 19, 1835; m. Edgar Tucker, Sept. 9, 1857; has three children, viz.: one son and two daughters, and was living in Brooklyn, N. Y. (1870).
3. Alice, b. Feb. 26, 1839; m. William Henry Anderson, Paymaster U. S. Navy, May 23, 1865; living in Portland (1870); and has one daughter. Mr. Anderson resigned his commission in the Navy, 1869.*
4. Edward Earnest, b. Aug. 10, 1842; unm. 1870. Entered the U. S. Navy as a midshipman, Nov. 25, 1859—was a midshipman, and acting Master and Navigator of the U. S. Steam-Sloop Kearsarge, Capt. John A. Winslow, on the occasion of her celebrated conflict with the rebel cruiser "Alabama," when the latter was sunk. Was a Lieut. on board the Susquehanna, Commodore Godon, at the capture of Fort Fisher, and promoted a Lieut. Commander, July 25, 1866. At present (1870) he is serving in the Pacific squadron, as the Executive Officer of the Nyack.

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF COMMODORE EDWARD PREBLE, U. S. NAVY.

Children of MARY A. PREBLE and EDGAR TUCKER:—

1. Alice Preble Tucker, b. in Boston, April 12, 1859.
2. Preble Tucker, b. in Boston, Oct. 31, 1860.
3. Sallie McIntosh Tucker, b. at Brooklyn Heights, New York, February 11, 1864.

Children of ALICE PREBLE and WILLIAM HENRY ANDERSON, U. S. N.:—

1. Mary Preble Anderson, b. Nov. 22, 1868.

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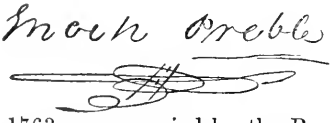
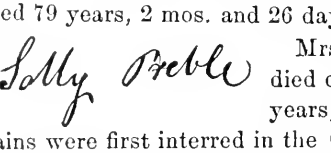
* Mr. Anderson, the husband of Alice Preble, is the son of Hon. Ex-Governor Hugh J. Anderson, who was born 1801, in Maine, was a clerk of the Waldo County Court from 1827 to 1837, and a Representative in Congress from Maine, from 1837 to 1841, and a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He is a lawyer by profession. Was Governor of Maine from 1844 to 1847; Commissioner of Customs in Washington, from 1853 to 1858; and for several years has been Sixth Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C.

CAPTAIN ENOCH PREBLE.

FOURTH SON BY THE SECOND MARRIAGE. 1763—1842.
AND HIS DESCENDANTS TO 1870.



the fourth son of Brigadier-General Jedidiah Preble and Mehitable Bangs, born on Falmouth Neck, Mass., July 2, 1763, was married by the Rev. Caleb Jewett* to Miss Sally Cross,† of Gorham, Me., the daughter of Deacon Thomas Cross and Lucy Hovey, Sept. 14, 1800, and died at Portland, Me., Sept. 28, 1842, aged 79 years, 2 mos. and 26 days.



Mrs. Preble survived her husband and died of apoplexy, June 20, 1848, aged 70 years, 8 months and 28 days. Their remains were first interred in the Cross tomb, at the old burial place, in Portland, but were "tenderly" removed in 1868 by their surviving son, to Ever-green Cemetery, Westbrook, and a memorial stone erected over them.

Capt. Preble was the next younger, and at his death the only surviving brother of Commodore Edward Preble, and the oldest ship-master out of Portland. He made his first voyage to sea when sixteen years old, in 1779, and his last and 27th voyage in 1824, when sixty-one years of age, as appears from the following memorandum in his hand-writing, found among his papers.

Memorandum of the different Voyages that I have been from my first going to Sea.

1st voyage, 1779. From Portland to Dominica and back to Portland, in the brig Union of 8 guns—Captain Henry Elwell. 8 weeks 2 days voyage.

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* The Rev. Caleb Jewett was a native of Newburyport. Graduated at Dartmouth College, 1776, and died at Gorham, April 16, 1802. He first preached in Gorham, 1781, and was regularly ordained Pastor of the Congregational Society Nov. 5, 1783. In Sept., 1800 (just about the time he officiated at the above marriage), after a long negotiation about the terms of his dismissal, his final separation from his people took place. He resigned his connection on the condition of the town paying him a certain sum of money, and exempting his property from taxation for a specified number of years. When the town passed these votes and they were sent to Mr. Jewett, he sent a written reply to the Town Meeting, saying:

"I accept your conditions and resign my ministerial office, and consider it my jubilee—Multum Gaudio! Gaudio Multum! so subscribe myself as one worn out in the service of God and yours. CALEB JEWETT." [Hon. JOSIAH PIERCE'S *Hist. of Gorham, Me.*]

The Rev. Caleb Jewett was descended from Joseph Jewett, who came from Yorkshire, in England, and settled in Rowley, Mass.—WILLIS'S *History of Portland.*

† Pedigrees of the Cross, Hovey, Cox, Greenleaf, Gore and Harris, and other families connected by marriage with Enoch Preble and his descendants, will be found at the close of this memoir of Enoch Preble and his descendants.

From a painting by C. O. Cole. Photo. by J. W. Black.

Aged 78.

1768—1842.

Mark Noble

2d voyage, 1780. From Portland to the Havana and back to Portland in the ship Fox, Capt. Joshua Stone, mounting 14 guns, in the year 1780. Made one prize, and were embargoed in Havana.

3d voyage, 1781. From Portland to Martinique and from thence to Cadiz and back to Portland, in the brig Union, of 8 guns, Capt. Reuben Gage, in four months.

4th voyage, 1783. From Portland to Martinique, to St. Kitts, to Cape Francoise and back to Boston in the ship Minerva, of 12 guns, Capt. Jacob Cole. Peace took place this voyage.

5th voyage, 1786. From Portland to Trinidad and back to Portland in sloop Active, Amos Greenleaf.

6th voyage, 1787. From Portland to Trinidad, St. Eustasia, Martinique, and back to Portland in the schooner Pallas, myself commander (aged 24 years).

7th voyage, 1788. From Portland to St. Croix, Charleston and Savannah, and back to St. Croix, and return to Portland in the schr. Pallas, myself master.

8th voyage, 1789. From Saco to Teneriffe, Cape de Verd Islands, St. Eustasia, and back to Saco, in the schooner Hector, owned by Matthew Cobb, myself master.

9th voyage, 1790. From Portland to Bordeaux, in France, and to Savannah, in Georgia, in the brig Union, 2d, myself master.

10th voyage, 1791. From Savannah to London, and back to Norfolk, Virginia, in the brig Union, myself master.

11th voyage. From Norfolk to Oporto in Portugal, and back to Norfolk, in the brig Union, myself master.

12th voyage, 1792. From Norfolk to Rotterdam, in Holland, and back to Norfolk, and from thence to New York, and there sold the brig Union, and returned myself to Portland.

13th voyage, 1793–94. From Portland to Charleston, S. C., in the new ship Commerce, and from thence to Portsmouth, in England, and from thence to Bordeaux, France, and from thence captured and carried to Halifax and back to Portland, myself master.

14th voyage, 1795. From Boston to Senegal on the coast of Africa, from thence to the Cape de Verd Islands, and from thence to Goree, on the coast, and from thence to Boston, in the schooner Mermaid, Capt. Joseph Price, myself supercargo.

15th voyage, 1796. From Boston to Senegal and Goree, and back to Boston, in the schooner Rambler, myself master.

16th voyage, 1797. From Boston to Hispaniola and back to Boston, in the schooner Hero, myself master.

17th voyage, 1799. From Boston to Gibraltar and Malaga, and back to Boston, in the ship Caroline, 12 guns, 26 men, myself master; made the passage from Boston to an anchor at Gibraltar in 21 days.

18th voyage, 1800. From Boston to Gibraltar and Leghorn, and from thence to Gibraltar and back to Boston, in the ship Caroline, myself master.

19th voyage, 1801. From Boston to Senegal, and from thence to Liverpool (England), and back to Boston, in the brig Apollo, myself master.

20th voyage, 1803–4. From Boston to Havre de Grace (France), from thence to London, and from thence to Senegal and back to London, and return to Boston, in the brig Charles, myself master.

21st voyage, 1805. From Boston to Senegal and back, in the brigantine Favorite, myself master.

22d voyage, 1816–17. From Charleston to Liverpool and Havre de Grace and Baltimore, in the ship Numa.*

23d voyage, 1817.—In the brig Valiant of North Yarmouth, bound to Matanzas, was cast away on Key Blanco, about 40 miles from Matanzas, 21 days out from Portland, saved ten thousand dollars in gold and our clothes and bedding, but lost the vessel and came to Boston in the brig Moro, Capt. Eliphalet Greely.

24th voyage, 1820. From Portland to the Bay of Honduras and back to Portland, in the schooner Solon.

25th voyage, 1822. From Portland to Surinam in the brig Francis and back to Portland.

26th voyage, 1823. From Portland to the Bay of Honduras in the brig Favorite, a passenger, and back to Portland in the brig Washington. (I went out to settle Capt. Shaw's estate at $100 per month and all expenses paid.)

27th voyage, 1824. From Portland to the Coast of Africa in the schooner Reporter two twelve pounders, and back to Portland, myself master.

During all these voyages, one man was lost overboard, one died at sea, two died on board at Senegal, one died in the Havana and one at Liverpool, and these six were all that died belonging to any vessel I have ever sailed in.

ENOCH PREBLE.

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* The following poetical advertisement and certificate, in his hand writing, have reference to his twenty-second voyage in the Numa, in 1816–17:

For Liverpool direct the ship Numa is bound,
Sails remarkable fast, and is very well found;
With cables and anchors, with rigging and sails,
And to fill up the ship, wants three hundred bales.
For passage or freight to the Master apply,
At Fitz Simmons' South Wharf where the Numa doth lie,
Or to Mr. John Storey, whose compting room 's nigh. E. P.

Certificate to the Stevedore who stowed the cargo of the Numa, at Charleston, South Carolina, 1817.

This may certify that Tony Smith has stowed
The ship Numa with cotton and cedar her load,
And to my satisfaction—what can I say more?
Only Tony is steady and a good Stevedore. E. P.

The following fragments from his diary on his twentieth voyage, are, with his memorandum of these voyages, all that now exists, in his handwriting, relative to them, excepting his correspondence with the owners of the vessels he commanded.

Saturday, 6 *August*, 1803.—At 5 A.M., set off on the diligence from Havre for Paris, in company with Charles Fox, brother Henry and Henry Oxnard. Breakfasted at Burbeck, a small village about four leagues from Havre, and dined at Yoetot, another village ; and arrived at Rouen at 6 o'clock in the evening. Rouen is situated on the river Seine, and a considerable town. There are many cotton manufactories in this place, and it is nearly half way to Paris. We supped and lodged at Rouen, and set off at half past three in the morning and arrived at Paris at half past eight in the evening. For forty-two miles before you reach Paris, the road is paved with square stone, and each stone is said to have cost the government ten pence sterling. The country from Havre to Paris is very highly cultivated, and every acre of ground from Havre to Rouen, above sixty English miles, is planted with wheat, barley, oats, beans, &c., and a great plenty of orchards. There is not a single fence to separate the farms. The cattle and horses are all put out to graze under the care either of men or women, whose business it is to take care that they do not trespass upon their neighbors' lands. There are also shepherds to tend the sheep. We saw but few birds of any kind except crows and magpies, and these not plenty.

We took our lodgings in Paris at the Hotel de L'Europe, in Rue de la Loi, near the Frascati Gardens, where the most genteel people in Paris take their evening walk. The gardens are handsomely illuminated twice a week, a band of music is engaged for the entertainment of the company, and no money is required for admission, but a person must be genteelly dressed or he will be refused admittance. The profits only arise from the sale of their ice creams and other refreshments. We had ices made up in the form of Peaches, Apricots, Lemons, Strawberries, &c., and they charged for them one livre each. There are eighteen theatres in Paris. The stated fare for coaches is thirty sous from one part of the city to another, that is to the first place you stop and get out at, unless you agree by the hour. The price per hour is two livres for the first hour, and thirty sous every hour afterwards. They dare not receive more as a fare, but you may make the coachman a present of a few sous, as it is customary. All strangers going to Paris, must have a passport from the Prefect or Mayor of the place he goes from, and the day after he arrives he must go to the Police office to get his passport to stay in Paris, and if he should exceed a month he must have his pass renewed or be in danger of being

put in prison. The square of the Tuilleries is where the battle of the 10th of August, 1792, was fought. There have been great improvements upon this square within these two years. In front of the Palace of the Tuilleries there is an iron picket fence, gilded at the top, and upon each side of the gate are four elegant horses in bronze gilt, which Bonaparte brought from Venice.* This square was begun in the year 1564, and finished in 1600, and improvements made in 1664, by Louis XIV. The First Consul resides in this Palace. The garden of the Tuilleries is one of the most regular and the handsomest of any in Europe. It is embellished with rows of trees which are about twelve feet high, and set in large boxes of earth, for the convenience of moving into the Green-Houses in winter. There are also rows of Elms and Horse Chesnuts. There are four ponds of water, circular in form, with their sides built up with square stone set in lime. They are supplied with water by aqueducts, there is a fountain in the centre of each pond, and in one of them are four beautiful Swans, lately presented to Bonaparte at Amiens, and also numerous gold and silver fishes. There are a great number of statues, both marble and bronze. Here is to be seen a great deal of genteel company, which resort here in the heat of the day in summer, for the benefit of shade and cool air. There are a great many chairs which are kept by old women, who let them at two sous each for as long as you have a mind to sit down. A little without the gates is the Place where the King, Queen and all the nobility were beheaded.

August 11th. I went to see the Pantheon, and ascended to the top of the dome, which is about two hundred and fifty French feet in height, and has between four and five hundred steps. You have from it a prospect of all Paris and the country around as far as the eye can extend. I went below, and saw the tombs of Voltaire and Rousseau, and of two Generals killed during the revolution. The vault where these tombs are, is paved and kept *always whitewashed, both the floor and walls*, and is quite light. You pay the person who conducts you about two livres. The same day went to see the manufacture of Gobelin's tapestry. It took its name from two celebrated dyers born at Rheims. The number of workmen employed is ninety, who considering their extraordinary performances, and the rich illusion of their figures, gain but a very poor existence, not upon an average more than three shillings and sixpence sterling per day. It takes two men four years to finish one picture. Their work is to copy from paintings into tapestry, either in worsted or in silk. Worsted is

* Since restored to Venice, and placed over the grand entrance to St. Marks, where I saw them in 1837. G. H. P.

Portland monday 25. 1835

Dr. George

yours of yesterday I have received and we were all of us very glad that you had got engaged in Boston. I think you ~~[illegible]~~ have done well: if you had been engaged in the Bank here, you could not look ahead for much better employ. & it would be too much confinement for your health, I hope & trust you will always have the Reputation of being an honest, industrious & prudent young man & if so you will be protected & prospered by that all wise being, who will not suffer a Sparrow to fall to the ground without his notice.

— the bundle inclosing the magazines & Letter from me I gave to Mr Chisholm. and he this day informed me that he put it in his bundle directed to Russell Adiorne & Co. and he was much surprized that you should have been charged any thing for it. I think it was an imposition of the Clerk who delivered it to you. you had better enquire into it. that such a dishonest boy may be discharged from their employ. Chisholm says he will take charge of any thing we send to you in future & direct it to care of S. Colman — free of Expense. I am now in great haste as your mother & sisters & myself are going to see the Caravan. you sisters will write you next boat. your Aff. I Parent

M. Preble

esteemed the best, as the colors stand better. They are so nicely imitated that at a small distance it is difficult to distinguish them from real paintings of a superior kind. There are some that have been worked nearly three hundred years in worsted, and the colors are still bright. From this place went to the Champ de Mars — a spacious plain capable of containing a large army. A whole army is sometimes paraded there. It is surrounded with rows of stately elms, and is kept clean; you will scarcely see a blade of grass on this plain. From this we went to the Hospital of Invalids. Five courts compose this majestic building, erected by Louis XIV. It is a very comfortable asylum for those superannuated and wounded soldiers who have bled in the service of their country. There is a library lately presented by Bonaparte for the amusement of the officers and soldiers supported in this Hospital. The different apartments are neat and commodious. *Eighteen hundred standards* are displayed in the Temple, all taken during the late war.

There are in Paris a great many Public Baths, both warm and cold, for which you pay to bathe from twenty sous to three livres, and from four to ten sous to the servants for clean cloths. The best bath in Paris is the Chinese. A servant attends with warm clean cloths when you come out of the water. The bath is lined with clean cloth for every person that bathes.

Went to the Garden of Plants and Museum. They are open on Tuesdays and Fridays, and no money is demanded for admittance; any person, decently dressed, may go in and view the curiosities. These gardens contain almost every kind of plant in the world. In the middle of the garden there is a large pond encompassed with iron railings, where is kept a variety of curious Geese, Swans, Brants, Ducks, &c. &c. There are apartments in the garden for wild beasts and birds. I saw Wolves and Foxes, the White and the Black Bear, the Panther, Tiger and Tigress, Lion and Lioness, and a Lioness and Dog together. The Hyena, Civit Cat, Tiger Cat, the Linnet from Tunis, the Bouche presented by an American Captain, Baboons, Monkeys, Vultures, the Elephant, very large, a White Camel, two Dromedaries, a White Goat, the Kangaroo male and female, from New Holland, the Ostrich and a Cassowary. In the museum is a great collection of petrifactions of fishes, wood, &c. &c., also a variety of curious reptiles, fishes, Insects, &c., in high preservation, also Birds and Beasts of almost every description, stuffed and with eyes, and so natural as to look as if they were alive. Among the beasts are the Elephant, Rhinoceros, and the *Cameleopardus*, an animal that carries his head almost ten feet high—it has a short body, and long neck and forelegs, and short

hind legs. In this museum are all kinds of precious stones, marbles of every kind, and woods of all kinds highly polished.

Sunday, August 14th. Went out to St. Germains about twelve miles from Paris, the road is paved all the way. I stopped to see the water works at Morlaix, which supplies the water works at Versailles. This machine raises the water from the river Seine, over the heights of Morlaix, about two hundred and fifty feet, and is conducted through iron pipes about two and a half leagues to Versailles. Arrived at St. Germain about 12 o'clock, and in the evening took a walk on the terrace, where I had a delightful prospect of the river Seine and the country, and beautiful seats. Here is the forest where the King used to hunt, and there is an old palace now occupied by soldiers.

August 15, 1803. Returned to Paris. This is the birthday of Bonaparte, and the day that he restored the Roman Catholic Religion to France. In the evening the Palace of the Tuilleries and its gardens were illuminated. I suppose there was about 200,000 lamps lighted, and nearly 100,000 people, men, women and children, in the gardens to view it. Bonaparte and wife showed themselves to the people from the Palace.

The road from Paris towards Bordeaux is paved for sixty leagues with stones about a foot square. The expense of travelling from Havre to Paris by diligence, everything included, is about fifty livres or ten dollars. The streets in Paris are not the cleanest I ever saw, and they are very narrow, and there is a continual passing of coaches and other carriages, so that you are in danger of being run over if you do not keep a good lookout. Previous to the Revolution there was in Paris 28,000 licensed wheel carriages; the horses are very large and handsome. The cows have all got small crumpled horns and are large. * * * * * * * * *

November 22, 1803. On board the brig Charles from London bound to Senegal, about 12 at noon we experienced a very heavy gale of wind at W. S. W. Lying to, could not carry any sail, and only 12 miles S. W. by S. from the Scilly rocks and islands as per distance made on the chart. At 2 P.M. the wind fortunately hauled round to W. N. W. and N. W. Wore ship and lay to with ship's head to S. W. At midnight it moderated and made sail on our course. We expected if the gale had continued at W. S. W. six hours longer to have been driven upon the Scilly Rocks.

December 3, 1803. At 6 in the morning we found ourselves within two or three miles of Palma, one of the Canary Islands, and becalmed, with a heavy sea setting directly on it; but at 7 o'clock fortunately for us a light breeze sprang up from the westward, which enabled us to gain off from it. At 1 A.M., the wind died away and sprung up from the

E. S. E., and at 8 we was to the westward of it (Palma). Dry hazy weather; could not see the land more than six miles, although Palma is exceedingly high land.

Capt. Preble was one of the original members of the Portland Marine Society, organized in 1796, and from 1810 to 1841, a period of thirty-one years, he was annually elected its president. He declined a re-election in 1841, on account of age and ill health.*

In 1825, he was chosen President of the Portland Nautical Society, an association of Shipmasters for social enjoyment and professional improvement. This institution was, however, short lived, chiefly from the difficulty of drawing its members together, in consequence of the activity with which they were pursuing their profession.

He was also a life member of the Portland Benevolent Society. He was initiated into the third degree of masonry by the Portland (Mass.) Lodge, April 19, 5797, and was an honorary member of the Ancient Landmark Lodge.† He was also mainly instrumental in the establishment of the Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society, was one of its original members, its Secretary, and a petitioner for its incorporation, and elected its first Vice President.

In 1812, he was chosen one of the Representatives from Portland to the Massachusetts State Legislature, and was the last survivor of the seven who composed the delegation.‡ In 1813, he was re-elected to the same office, and served on several important committees. In

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* To the Members of the Portland Marine Society, Dec. 21, 1841.

'Tis forty-five years this present December,
Since of your society I first was a member,
And by your records it plainly appears
You've elected me your President *thirty-one years.*
I return you my thanks for these honors conferred
For no doubt in my duties I oft times have erred—
And hope in your choice for the ensuing year,
You will elect some other and let me go clear;
(For the same reason, our Collector I'm told,
Would not give me an office [*i. e.*] because I'm too old.)
Your meeting this evening I cannot attend
Being quite ill in health—so this letter I send—
And wishing you all, health, happiness and prosperity, am
Very respectfully,
Your much honored and obedient servant,
Enoch Preble.

† Brother Enoch Preble:— Cumberland Hall, August 5, 5818.

At a regular meeting of Ancient Landmark Lodge, July 1, 5818, you were unanimously elected an Honorary Member thereof. As such you are exempt from all expense, and entitled to the privileges belonging to membership.

Your attendance at our meetings is respectfully requested. By your presence the younger members of our craft will be animated to exertion, and we trust that your experience and knowledge will ever be communicated in promoting the cause of morality, religion and masonry. John P. Boyd, *Secretary.*

‡ George Bradbury, Joseph H. Ingraham, Isaac Adams, Enoch Preble, Richard Hunnewell, William Crabtree and James Neal, were the seven.

1825, he was appointed an Inspector of the United States Customs at Portland, and retained that office for four years—being removed, from political considerations, on the election of Andrew Jackson as President of the U. S. In 1833, he was chosen City Marshal of Portland, and for six years, with one intermission, received the re-appointment.

Throughout his public life he was characterized by prudence and discretion, and gave general satisfaction. He was a faithful servant to the public; his endeavors always seemed to be the welfare and happiness of those around him. In public improvements he ever felt a deep interest. When the Light-Houses around Portland were built, his services and experience were greatly beneficial in selecting suitable sites and in seeing that they were properly constructed. In the construction of the Portland breakwater, his suggestions were invaluable. He is reputed to have designed the present city seal of Portland, a phœnix rising from the fire, supported by two dolphins.

Capt. Preble was always temperate both in his manner of living and in his general habits. During a life protracted beyond the years allotted to man, he had never been confined to his bed from sickness three days, previous to his last illness. He himself attributed his remarkable exemption from ill health (subject as he had been, a traveller by land and sea, to the vicissitudes of climates and seasons) to an originally strong and healthy constitution, backed and supported by his temperate and regular habits. He lived to be the last surviving member of his father's family, which, in his youth, had numbered nineteen, and at the date of his death he was the oldest native born resident of Portland.

The Marine Society, of which he had been so long an honored member, attended his funeral in a body, and preceded the hearse to the grave, wearing the usual badges of mourning for a deceased brother, and his remains were followed by a large concourse of sorrowing friends and citizens. The bells of the city were tolled, the flags of all the shipping in harbor, and the Bethel flag were displayed at half-mast, and the afternoon was observed as one of sorrow and mourning for a valued friend and citizen. *All* the city papers contained memorial notices, showing the esteem and respect in which he had been held.

The Portland Tribune, a literary journal, edited by D. C. Colesworthy, remarked:—

"The removal by death of such a man as Captain Enoch Preble, demands more than a passing notice. One who has filled so large a place in our community for nearly eighty years—a native of our city—a kind friend a generous neighbor—a useful citizen—deserves a panegyric from an abler pen than ours. But we feel that we have personally suffered a loss, as well as the community at large. We

miss the familiar countenance—the pleasant voice—the cheerful, animated conversation. As Capt. Preble was one with us, in heart and life, in soul and purpose—ever active to do good and communicate to his juniors—how could we but love him? How can we but miss him? We moisten his memory with a tear, and by this feeble tribute add our testimony to his worth. * * * * * *
But he has left us, and his generous deeds will not soon be forgotten. He was an agreeable friend and a sociable companion to men of all ages, colors and conditions. * * * * During his sickness numbers of the poor called to see him—or inquire for his health—manifesting great solicitude for his welfare. When too exhausted to converse, he permitted them to enter his chamber to take their last look of an affectionate friend. Death came not to him an unwelcome guest. He was prepared for it. He had lived to a good old age—and

'The calm of that old, reverend brow, the glow
Of its thin silver locks, was like a flash
Of sunlight in the pauses of a storm'—

and he felt that it was time for him to depart. The consolations of religion supported him in the trying scene. He had spent a long life in endeavoring to do good; he had accomplished all in his power and was ready for the tomb. He retained his senses to the last, and died with the prospect of a blessed immortality before him.

"We are sad when our fathers are thus removed—when the faces with which we have been familiar from childhood are forever taken from our sight. But when a glorious name is left behind—when generous deeds shine through a long life, as incentives to our perseverance in the like path of virtue—to attain a like reward—how blessed to reflect on the end of such individuals! What consolation and support to the stricken heart! We miss our aged friend, but we mourn not his departure. He has won his crown—and we can truly say, in the beautiful language of Bryant—

'Why mourn ye that our aged friend is dead?
Ye are not sad to see the gather'd grain;
Nor when their mellow fruit the orchards cast;
Nor when the yellow woods shake down the ripen'd mast.
Ye sigh not when the sun, his course fulfill'd—
His glorious course rejoicing earth and sky—
In the soft evening when the winds are still'd,
Sinks where the islands of refreshment lie,
And leaves the smile of his departure, spread
O'er the warm color'd heaven, and ruddy mountain head.
Why weep ye then for him, who having run
The bound of man's appointed years, at last,
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Serenely to his final rest has passed?
While the soft memory of his virtues, yet
Lingers like twilight hues, when the bright sun is set.'"

The Portland Transcript, another literary paper, edited by C. P. Ilsley, contained the following notice of his death:

"Captain Enoch Preble. In our obituary record the name of this gentleman will be found. Capt. Preble was one of our oldest and most respected citizens. During a long life—drawn out beyond the ordinary years allotted to man's existence—a life which had been subjected to many vicissitudes—he sustained a character of spotless integrity. High-minded and honorable in all his relations, he went to the grave, in the fulness of years, bearing with him the respect of all.

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"Capt. Preble possessed a very observing mind, and it was no ordinary pleasure to sit and hear him relate incidents connected with his visits to far countries and the manners and customs of the different people with whom he had come in contact. With a rich store of information on almost all subjects, and with a readiness to impart from his knowledge, he proved not only an agreeable, but an instructive companion. He loved to talk of the past, as do most men who have experienced much of the vicissitudes of life. During his last sickness he reviewed all his past career—even to the scenes of his boyhood, and remarked, that it had been his endeavor through life to do all the good he could both at home and abroad, and when he had nothing else to offer he gave advice.

"His disposition was very social, and he retained his interest in everything and everybody to the last. The week he died, it being mentioned that some one had inquired for and wished to see him—'Tell them,' said he, 'I can see my friends if they wish, but cannot speak to them.'

"Speaking of his age not long since, he said he could not expect to last much longer—three score years and ten was the time allotted to man, and he was living on nine years *borrowed time*. And yet

> 'Though old, he still retained
> His manly sense, and energy of mind.
> Virtuous and wise he was, but not severe;
> He still remember'd that he once was young.'

"Capt. Preble was the last surviving member of his family. His father, mother, sisters, brothers, uncles, aunts, and cousins, all had gone before him—his own children, nephews and nieces only remaining. The summons that called him hence was not an unwelcome one. He expected it, and was willing and ready to obey it. Through life he had enjoyed an extraordinary degree of health, until the last year, when he was subjected to a painful disease, which he bore with great fortitude and resignation." * * * * * * *

The Portland Advertiser, the Whig journal of the City, copied the obituary from the Trancript, and remarked, "We are under obligations to the editor of the Portland Transcript, for the feeling and elegant tribute which he has paid to our highly respected fellow citizen, lately deceased. We were intending to record a similar memorial in our own paper, which has been delayed only from our want of acquaintance with facts which he has supplied. We have melancholy pleasure in adding our testimony to the long displayed virtues of this excellent and useful man."

The other newspapers, religious and secular, contained notices more or less full and eulogistic; and on the day of the funeral, an unknown friend—probably a political opponent—contributed to the Democratic organ, the Eastern Argus, the following beautiful tribute to his memory:—

"This day is one, to a certain extent, of mourning among the citizens of Portland. One of its oldest and most venerable inhabitants is about being consigned to his last resting place. We allude to Capt. Enoch Preble, one well known in the community generally, but more particularly among the citizens of Portland. We have remarked (and with pain) that the dead—whatever may have been their superior qualities of mind—are generally soon forgotten by the busy world; but we hope, and we speak with deep feeling, that the memory of this man may long be respected by those that shall remain upon the stage of action.

"We are one of those that love to study the man in his social walk, without reference to the public acts of his life. We are one of those who have been long acquainted with Capt. Preble. To us he has ever appeared a commanding link between by gone days and those in which we live. We happened a few days since to call upon a friend who has for a long time been secluded from the world on account of ill health; and it is rather difficult to interest him while in conversation upon any topic. We happened to mention the situation of Captain Preble, with the near prospect of his death. Our friend at once became interested, and went into numerous details of little occurrences which transpired in his more youthful and boyish days, in connection with this venerable man. We here touched upon a cord, which vibrated with a kindlier feeling towards Capt. Preble, in the breast of the invalid. He was always remarkable for his sociability with the rising generation.* Such men we love, who can step aside from the cold

* A valued friend said to me that the last time he remembered seeing Capt. Preble, he was putting down cockles and small shell-fish at the breakwater, which he had brought from the Portland light-house, hoping, he said, they would propagate and increase, and furnish bait for the boys and fishermen who came after him.

formality of general society, and answer the queries of the young mind even upon seemingly unimportant subjects. Nor was Capt. Preble the man who selected his youthful acquaintance from any particular grade of society. I have often found him engaged with the little ragged urchin, instructing him in the art of angling, and half an hour afterwards he was to be seen in the flower garden, pointing out the different kind of flowers to some of the accomplished young ladies of this city. His entire mind seemed ever intent upon conveying something new to those with whom he associated. Nearly a century of time has gone, since he first began the journey of life, and hence his remarkable strong memory of the occurrences of the past, connected with his sociable disposition, rendered him an entertaining and instructive companion in every department of society. We say, as we have said before, that we love such men—they are useful 'in their day and generation,' and well were it for society at large, that we had many such in the community. Men, even those possessing to a certain extent kindred dispositions to that of Capt. Preble, are apt to closet the treasures of their minds for the few. Age is ever respected in our communities, especially when connected with a virtuous life; and all are alike interested in the benefits to be derived from the conversation and experience of our old men. Let our venerable men come among the community that now is, and assume that exterior which they wear in the more limited walks of life—and it will tell well for our day and those that shall come. And again their memories will live in after years, when they shall be gathered to their Fathers, in the room of being flung aside by the great mass and forgotten. We feel that we do not 'speak without book,' when we say, the old men do not exert that influence which they might upon the morals of the community.

"But we have already written more than we anticipated, when we sat down. Circumstances having combined to prevent us from attending Capt. Preble's funeral, we have in a hasty manner committed a few of our thoughts to your keeping, gentlemen, and is it too much to ask of you whose business in the main is politics, at times to step aside and give us through your press some of your own thoughts upon the subject upon which we have so imperfectly treated. We do not profess to be a writer upon any of the important topics which may be interesting to the public, but we would ever love to see justice done to the memories of our old men, when they are laid in their last resting places.

"*September 30th*, 1842."

CHILDREN OF CAPT. ENOCH AND SALLY (CROSS) PREBLE:—

1. *Eben Preble*, eldest son of Capt. Enoch and Sally Preble, was born at Portland, Maine, Sunday morning, October 10, 1802, and was married at Salem, Mass., on the 20th of June, 1829, by the Rev. Charles W. Upham, to Miss Agnes Deborah Taylor Archer, daughter of Samuel Archer 3d and Deborah McNutt, and the adopted daughter of General Amos Hovey, of Salem. He died of consumption at Gorham, Me., January 17, 1845, aged 42 years, 8 months and 7 days.

His widow, who is now living (1870) in Gorham, was married, May 15, 1849, to Joseph Barbour, Esq., of Gorham, who died June, 1854, aged 77 years.*

Eben Preble was at one time a member of the Portland Rifle Company, and later in life held for several years, until exempted from military duty, a commission as Paymaster in the Militia of the State, with the rank of Major. He also had charge of the Post-Office at Gorham—and was the Town Clerk for four years, viz.: 1837 and '38, 1843 and '44; and held other offices of trust and honor.

Leaving school when only twelve years old he entered the shop of his relative, William Oxnard, a dry goods merchant of Portland, as a clerk, and remained in his employ about two years, when he engaged in the same capacity with Mr. Eliphalet Smith, who kept shop on Exchange St. He continued with him some time, and then went to William W. Thomas, on the same street, whom he ultimately bought out and succeeded in that business. At one time he was in partnership with Mr. James Head. He continued in the dry goods business either at Portland or in Gorham, until his death.

The eminently marked traits of Eben Preble's character, exhibited in his earlier years, and throughout his life, were truthfulness and a sterling probity in every sense in which that word is used. When he

* John Barbour, Senior, the ancestor of Joseph, was of Scotch descent; he came from York to Falmouth, Me., in 1716, and was drowned in 1719. His son John, 2d, came to Falmouth a year earlier with his son Hugh. He had several children after his removal to Falmouth, viz.:—Adam, Mary, Ann and Hannah, born between 1719 and 1728. In 1736, Hugh Barbour married Mary, daughter of Joseph Bean, who was also of Scottish descent. Joseph Bean Barbour, son of Hugh and Mary (Bean) Barbour, lived on the lot granted to his grandfather John, in 1721, on Middle St., opposite to what is now the Canal bank building, Portland, and on which there was erected for several years a large brick building called "The Barbour Block," which was destroyed in the great fire of 1866. New buildings have since been erected on the site. Joseph Bean Barbour died in 1795, by falling from a building on which he was at work, aged 58, leaving four children, viz., three daughters, two of whom, Annie and Harriet, married Mark Walton; and the third, Capt. Andrew Scott, Senior; and one son, Joseph, who married Mrs. Preble, and was the last survivor of his family. He died as above, leaving a daughter by a former marriage, Lucy E. Barbour, who resides with her step-mother in Gorham.

was but six years of age, he accompanied his father from Portland to Boston in a one horse chaise. His father seeing some apple trees whose branches hung over a wall by the roadside, gathered some of the tempting fruit, and offered it to him; but little Eben would not touch *one*, saying the apples did not belong to him, they were God's apples.

In early life he showed an inherited taste for drawing, particularly ships, but the talent was never cultivated. He also had a great predilection for the sea, and was interested in everything that represented a boat, but his father discouraged this fancy and he became a merchant.

Eben Preble had two daughters, one of whom died young, the other survives and is living with her mother in Gorham.

2. *Adeline Preble*, the eldest daughter and second child of Enoch and Sally Preble, was born at Portland, Sunday morning, September 1, 1805, and was married, by the Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D.D., to John, a son of Josiah Cox,* of Portland, and Susan Greenleaf,* Nov. 4, 1835. John Cox was a widower; his first wife was Thankful Harris Gore,* of Boston, by whom he had three sons and three daughters. One of the daughters married George Henry, a brother of his second wife. By her marriage Adeline Preble has had three daughters, two of whom are living.

Mrs. Cox has been connected as pupil or teacher with the Sunday School of the First Parish (Unitarian) at Portland, since it was organized, a period of over forty years, and has received many gratifying tokens of esteem and remembrance from her pupils. She says of this connection herself: "It is so many long years since I entered the Sabbath School that I do not remember, but feel like Topsy that 'I spec I growed there.' I have been a *teacher*, with the exception of a few intervals, for over thirty years. I deserve no credit for it, for it has been one of my greatest pleasures, and my efforts have been nothing compared with the compensation I have received in the appreciativeness and affection of the dear young friends who have received instruction. My labor of love has been amply rewarded."

Her judgment, skill, tender care and cheerful nursing in the sick rooms of those she loved, have been ever ready, and will long be remembered and appreciated, and by some who owe their lives to her devoted care can never be forgotten.

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* See Notes on Cox, Greenleaf, Harris and Gore families, at the end of this Memoir of Captain Enoch Preble and his descendants.

The energy and cheerfulness with which she has thus far gone through life, considering her frail organization and imperfect health, are remarkable. Delicacy forbids more.

In a note written Dec. 31, 1869, she says: "This morning the weather is delightful; a pleasant change from the dull rainy season. I hope to-morrow may be as pleasant, as a bright omen for the coming year. I can hardly realize that this has passed, having arrived at that period of life when 'the stage horses are exchanged for the locomotive.' So it is with us—first the hand carriage pushed by others, then the one we drive ourselves, then Father Time's coachman whips us along, and then we steam faster and faster to the close of our journey."

May she long live in a cheerful and contented old age, to be a continued blessing to herself and others, until, using the words of one of her own tributes to a friend—

> "The soul's flowers from earth are riven,
> For higher culture and rich bloom in heaven,
> And loving eyes who tended them while here,
> Yield them for fonder care in Heaven's parterre."

3. *Ellen Bangs Preble*, youngest daughter and third child of Capt. Enoch Preble and Sally Cross, was born at Portland, Me., Friday morning, March 18, 1808, and died unmarried, of pneumonia and paralysis of the head, at the residence of her brother George Henry, in Charlestown, Mass., at 1.20 P.M., Thursday (Thanksgiving day), Nov. 28, 1867, aged 59 years, 8 months and 10 days. Her mortal remains were conveyed to Portland, Me., and interred in the Evergreen Cemetery, at Westbrook.

In early life she was a bright and sprightly little girl, but when about eight years old she became unfortunately quite deaf, the cause of which was never ascertained. This deafness increased with her years, and almost excluded her from the enjoyments of social intercourse. She felt the infirmity as a mortification which occasioned her to draw upon her own resources for amusement. She became an exquisite worker with her needle and at embroidery; and inheriting the family taste for drawing and painting, some of her pencilled drawings and flower paintings are exquisitely beautiful. For several years she was a successful teacher of lead pencil drawing and fruit and flower painting in Portland. She also painted in oils to a limited extent. Her sister says: "Her taste for drawing was manifested as soon as her little hands could hold the brush and pencil, and day after day was passed in this enjoyment, which afterwards became almost a passion, and gave pleasure to herself and friends. The last completed work

from her hands was a beautifully pencilled wreath of morning glories for her niece, in allusion to which, her sister writes :

> "One blessing taken, many talents given,
> Improved—not lost, nor from her sadly riven.
> And ere she laid the brush and pallet down,
> *She wreathed the morning glories for her crown.*"

4. *George Henry Preble*, the youngest child of Captain Enoch Preble and Sally (Cross) Preble, was born at the homestead* on Thames St., Portland, Me., Sunday morning, Feb. 25, 1816. He was married Nov. 18, 1845, by the Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D.D.,† to Susan Zabiah, daughter of John Cox‡ and Thankful Harris (Gore) Cox, of Portland.

The early education of George Henry Preble was obtained principally at the public schools of Portland.§ Leaving school and regular instruction before he had arrived at the age of fourteen, in 1829, he was employed as a clerk by Mr. Samuel Colman, and his successors, Colman, Holden & Co., in their bookstore on Exchange St., until May, 1831, when he was required by his father to assist him in the same capacity in the retail West India goods and grocery business. His father's enterprise proving unprofitable, was abandoned in 1834, when Mr. Preble came to Boston and engaged as a clerk on a salary of $500 per annum, with his first employer, Mr. Samuel Colman,

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* See page 50 for a description of this mansion.

† Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D.D., was pastor of the First Parish (Unitarian) of Portland—from 1809 to 1859. From 1809 to 1814 he was the colleague of the Rev. Samuel Deane, D.D., and the sole pastor to Jan. 31, 1855, when he retired from the active duties of the pulpit, and Rev. Horatio Stebbins, now of San Francisco, was settled as his colleague. For notices of the Rev. Dr. Nichols, see Willis's *History of Portland* and Deane and Smith's *Journals*.

‡ Mr. John Cox married for his 2d wife, Nov. 18, 1835, Adeline Preble, by which marriage he has two daughters. See Note concerning Cox Family.

§ His instructors at the public schools were masters Loring; Boynton; Albert Winslow of the Primary school, near the head of India St.; Deacon Joseph Libby and James Brooks, of the Grammar and Latin school, on Congress near Pearl St.; and James Brooks, Rev. Thomas Tenny and Henry A. Jones, of the High school, on Spring near Oak St. All these school-houses have been destroyed by fire or swept away by the march of modern improvement. Deacon Libby and Mr. Jones are still living in Portland—and Mr. Brooks, who afterwards edited the Portland Advertiser, and who established in 1836 and is still the principal proprietor of the N. Y. Express, is now a member of Congress from the 8th District of New York. He was also a member of the 31st, 32d, 38th and 39th Congresses.

Mr. Tenney, March 29, 1829, reported G. H. Preble's standing in the 1st division of the 1st class, of the English High School:—"Rank in class, 2. Rank in division, 2. Application and conduct:—Punctual, diligent, accurate, ingenuous, and manly in all his conduct." Mr. H. A. Jones, Sept. 30, 1829, reports him, the last quarter of his schooling—"No. 3 in the 1st class;" and his application and conduct—"Attentive, punctual, ingenuous, and uniformly manly." After leaving school he received instruction in book-keeping, navigation, &c., from Capt. Francis G. Clarke, who kept a Nautical Academy in the old Mariner's Church on Fore Street.

then established on Cornhill, as the publisher of the Parley's, People's, Penny and Law Magazines, and as a general distributing agent, throughout New England, for the newspapers and periodicals of the United States. In 1835, Mr. Colman desiring to remove to New York, it was arranged that his clerks, W. H. S. Jordan* and G. H. Preble, should purchase and continue the business in Boston. When these arrangements were all but completed, Mr. Preble received an appointment as a midshipman in the U. S. Navy, for which he had been an applicant since June, 1832. Relinquishing at once all ideas of mercantile alliances, he returned to Portland to be present at the marriage of his sister Adeline, and to prepare for his future service in the navy.

His appointment, so long delayed, was due to the following letter:

PORTLAND, Sept. 28, 1835.

HON. MAHLON DICKENSON, Sec'y of the Navy.

Sir,—I respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the application of George H. Preble, of this city, for a midshipman's appointment in the Navy. On reference to the Navy Register, published in July last, it will be seen that Maine has but six midshipmen, while Maryland has twenty-one, and even little Delaware has as many, and that each of these States has had several appointments since Mr. Preble's application has been on file.

The applicant is the only nephew of the late Commodore Edward Preble, and the only one of the late Commodore's family who ever has or ever will apply for such an appointment,† and as he is well educated, of good moral character, and very solicitous to enter the service in which his uncle honorably earned a lasting reputation, and is moreover approaching an age when further delay will be a rejection of his application, I sincerely hope he may receive the appointment.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

With great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN ANDERSON.

The return mail brought the appointment.

Mr. Preble's appointment as a midshipman was dated Oct. 10, 1835. After serving the required six months at sea and obtaining the requisite testimonials from his commanding officer, a warrant signed by

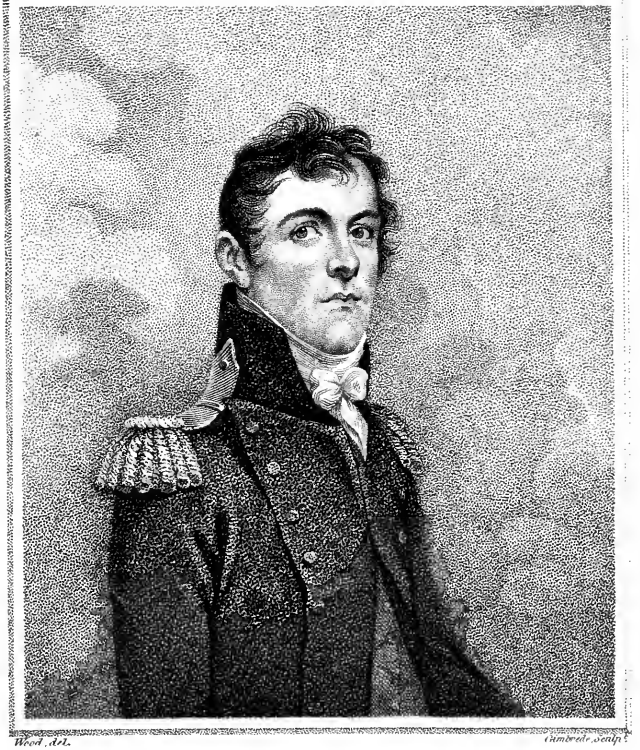
* Mr. Jordan purchased Mr. Colman's Boston business, which he afterwards continued under the firms of Jordan & Wiley, and Redding & Co. He also became an associate in the firms of Russell, Odiorne & Co., and Weeks, Jordan & Co., but relinquished the book business for that of an Insurance Agency, in which he proved eminently successful, and has retired from the business, which is continued by his son.

† The Commodore's only grandson, Edward Earnest, now (1870) a Lieut. Commander—was not born until 1842, six years later.

the President was issued to him bearing the same date. After a brief course of studies in Algebra, Mathematics, Spherical Trigonometry as applied to Nautical Astronomy, &c., at the Naval School at Philadelphia, he passed a successful examination and was warranted a Passed Midshipman, June 22, 1841. Promoted a "Master in the Line of Promotion," July 15, 1847. Commissioned a Lieutenant, Feb. 15, 1848. A Commander, July 16, 1862; and a Captain, his present rank, January 29, 1867.

Though appointed October 10, 1835, Mr. Preble was not ordered into service until May 1, 1836, when he reported for duty as a Midshipman on board the Frigate United States, Captain Jesse Wilkinson, equipping at New York. The United States soon after sailed to join the Mediterranean Squadron under Commodore Jesse D. Elliott, and Mr. Preble continued attached to her until she returned to Boston, Mass., Nov. 22, 1838, when, after a few weeks leave of absence and a brief sojourn at home, he received orders, Jan. 25, 1839, to the Sloop-of-War Warren, Commander William V. Spencer, equipping at Norfolk. The Warren joined the W. I. and Gulf Squadron under Commodore William Branford Shubrick, and Mr. Preble remained on that station, attached either to the Warren, to the Flag Ship Macedonian, Capt. Beverley Kennon, Sloop-of-War Levant, Commander Jo. Smoot, or Erie, Commander William V. Taylor, until Sept. 23, 1840, when he was detached from the Erie at Boston, with permission to attend the Naval School at Philadelphia, and prepare for his examination for promotion. After spending the Christmas holidays at home, he reported himself at the Naval School to Commodore James Biddle, on the 1st of January, 1841, and was examined in Seamanship, Navigation, Mathematics and Nautical Astronomy, and passed, June 19th, taking rank No. 7, in a class of 24. August 16, 1841, he received orders to join the Florida expedition under Lieut. Commanding J. T. McLaughlin, and served in that expedition as an Acting Lieut. and Navigating officer on board the Schooner Madison, Lieut. Commanding William S. Drayton, and the Brigantine Jefferson, Lieut. Commanding John Rodgers; and on several expeditions in canoes, into the everglades, until crippled and broken in health from the exposures of the service, he returned to Norfolk in the Jefferson. When that vessel was put out of commission, August 13, 1842, he was detached with a leave of absence, which allowed his return home to watch by the bedside of his dying father.

Passed Midshipman Preble on one of the Indian hunting expeditions in canoes, incident to this service, commanded a division of nine canoes and fifty men, on which, as officially reported, "Every portion of the everglades and water courses of the interior, from Lake Tohopkeliga south,



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JAMES BIDDLE ESQ.R

(Of the United States Navy)

had been visited and examined, and large fields and settlements broken up and destroyed." Lieut. Commanding John Rodgers, who commanded the whole expedition, also reported officially, "On the 11th of April, we returned to Key Biscayne, having lived in our canoes fifty-eight days with less rest, fewer luxuries, and harder work, than fall to the lot of that estimable class of citizens who dig our canals."*

While still lame from the poisonous exposures of the everglades of Florida, and a few weeks after his father's death, Passed Midshipman Preble was ordered to the Receiving Ship Ohio, Capt. Joseph Smith, stationed in Boston harbor, where he remained until the following May, when he was appointed by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, Acting Master of the U. S. Sloop-of-War St. Louis, Commander H. H. Cocke, equipping at Norfolk. The St. Louis sailed for the East Indies, May 23d, in company with the Frigate Brandywine, Commodore F. A. Parker, by whom Acting Master Preble was appointed Acting Lieutenant, Aug. 9, 1843; which appointment he retained until detached from the ship at Norfolk, Sept. 20, 1845. The squadron, of which the St. Louis formed one, was intended to support and aid by the exhibition of physical force, if necessary, the negotiations of the Hon. Caleb Cushing, which resulted in our first treaty with China. In the midst of these negotiations, and while the Commissioners were having

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* See Sprague's *History of the Florida War*, p. 385, for Lieut. Commanding Rodgers's official report.

Colonel, afterwards the distinguished Major Gen. Worth, who then commanded in Florida, wrote Lieut. Commanding McLaughlin, previous to the departure of the squadron for the North, in full appreciation of the much-abused "Florida Expedition":—

"HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF FLORIDA,
Cedar Keys, June 21, 1840.

"*My Dear Captain*:—You will receive herewith a copy of my report to the Adjutant General of the 20th inst.

"On parting with your young and accomplished comrades, I beg to convey and make acceptable to them, the high professional and personal respect I have the honor to entertain for each. The commendation of an old soldier can do no harm, and it is for me only to regret the humbleness which gives no warrant for a more decided expression of all that is due to their gallant and uncalculating devotion in a service as painful as thankless. May God protect you and your country promote you, is the sincere prayer of

Most truly your friend,
W. J. WORTH."

Capt. MCLAUGHLIN,
Commanding Naval Forces—Coast of Florida."

In his letter to the Adjutant General, Colonel Worth says:—

"I trust I may be permitted on this occasion to express my respectful and grateful sense of the cordial and efficient co-operation received on all occasions, and under all circumstances, from Capt. McLaughlin and the gallant and accomplished officers, who have ever aimed at rivalling the zeal and devotion of their admirable commander, and I feel assured the General in Chief will learn with gratification that the utmost cordiality and confidence has prevailed in both branches of a common service, whether united on the land, or on the water. I am most happy on this occasion to express my personal obligations."—See Sprague's *History of the Florida War*.

their pow-wows at Macao, Acting Lieut. Preble was sent to Canton, in charge of a party of sailors and marines, for the protection of the United States Consulate and American residents. This was the first American armed force ever landed in China, and for the promptness with which Commander E. G. Tilton despatched it at such a time, he received a handsome service of silver from the American residents of Canton.

The next year, the St. Louis, under Capt. Isaac McKeever, did good service at the Bay of Islands, New Zealand, protecting American persons and interests during some conflicts between the Mouries and the British authorities, for which, and removing the inhabitants of Kororareka to Auckland, Capt. McK. received several written testimonials and others of a more substantial nature.* The St. Louis, sailing to China via the Cape of Good Hope and returning home via Cape Horn, to the same port of Norfolk, Va., from which she started, performed her voyage of circumnavigation in two years and five months, and made the then unprecedented passage home from Rio Janeiro to Norfolk, anchorage to anchorage, in twenty-nine days and six hours, notwithstanding that she was becalmed between two and three days off Cape Henry. On this cruise around the world, the St. Louis was 440 days at sea, 397 in port, and sailed 56,742 nautical miles.

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* The following are two of the written testimonials referred to:—

"Capt. Isaac McKeever:— H. M. S. Hazard, Auckland, March 17, 1845.

"*Sir*,—I cannot allow the St. Louis to quit this harbor without returning you the most sincere thanks of the officers and ship's company of the Hazard, for the assistance you rendered us in taking off the sick and wounded from the beach at Russell (Kororareka) on the 11th inst., whilst exposed to a heavy fire from the Mouries, and also for the general attention you have evinced towards us.

"I must further offer you my personal thanks for having relieved me of the responsibility of bringing here one hundred and fifty inhabitants of Kororareka.

"Before concluding this letter, I feel bound to attend to a statement of your having declined rendering me assistance [armed] when requested to do so. At the time I applied to you for aid, I was under the impression that you had promised to land one hundred and fifty men, should we be hard pressed. That impression was founded merely from what I had casually heard on the stockade or beach. Had I had time to weigh the matter maturely, I had perceived the *impossibility* of your acceding to my solicitations, as it was clearly contrary to the principles of international law.

Yours very truly,
George Philpot."

"To Capt. Isaac McKeever,
and the Officers and Company of the U. S. Corvette St. Louis.

"The undersigned passengers who experienced their christian kindness and hospitality during their passage from Kororareka to Auckland on the 14th and 15th of March, 1845, desire to return their most hearty and unfeigned thanks."

Signed by Bishop Geo. Selwyn, Archdeacon A. N. Brown and 140 others.

Bishop Selwyn presented Capt. McKeever with a handsome silver salver appropriately inscribed, and Governor Fitzroy wrote a letter expressive of his appreciation of the services rendered.

Soon after his return in the St. Louis, on recovering from a congestive fever, the seeds of which were planted at Norfolk, Passed Midshipman Preble was married. The next spring he was ordered, May 30, 1846, to join the gunboat Petrel at New York, as Acting Master and executive officer. The Petrel was a small schooner, of seventy-four tons, mounting one heavy twenty-four pounder on a pivot. She had been built for the Mexicans, but was purchased by our government on the commencement of its hostilities with Mexico. The Petrel was present at and a participator in the surrender of Alvarado, Laguna, Tampico and Panuco, and assisted at the siege, bombardment and capitulation of Vera Cruz and the Fortress of San Juan de Ulloa. After the capitulation of Vera Cruz, his health having become impaired by the harassing service of blockading in so small a vessel as the Petrel, which he did not put his foot outside of for months at a time, except to visit the Flag Ship for orders, Acting Master Preble was invalided, and sent North in the Ohio, 74. He reached his home May 31, 1847, and July 15, 1847, received a warrant as "Master in the line of Promotion." He was commissioned a Lieut., Feb. 5, 1848, and at the same time ordered to the Sloop-of-War Saratoga, Commander William C. Nicholson. In the Saratoga he returned to the Gulf, where his health becoming again impaired, he was after a year's service once more compelled to leave the station, March 1, 1849, and return North. His removal from an unhealthy climate and return via the Mississippi river so far recruited his health, that he immediately applied for active service, and was ordered, April 30, 1849, to the U. S. Coast Survey, and attached to the Steamer Legree, as her executive officer. He continued on Coast Survey duty, on board the Legree and several other vessels, until, by his own request, he was ordered to the Frigate St. Lawrence, Commander Joshua Sands, which conveyed the American contributions to the World's Fair in 1851. By request of Prof. A. D. Bache, Supt. of the U. S. Coast Survey, &c., he assumed charge of the standard weights and measures of the United States contributed by him, and saw them properly set up and exhibited in the Crystal Palace. It was ordered the St. Lawrence should, after landing her stores, proceed to France, and bring thence to the United States the remains of Commodore John Paul Jones, but they could not be found,* and she, instead, carried to Lisbon our newly appointed Minister the Hon. Charles Haddock, with his wife and niece.

* It was asserted that the cemetery in which that revolutionary hero was buried at Paris, had been levelled and built over, and that the bones of its silent inhabitants (Paul Jones's included with those of common clay) had been collected and made into charcoal, for the manufacture of gunpowder. The heirs of Paul Jones also objected to the removal of his remains, unless by the expressed wish of the United States Government.

After a passage protracted by calms and head winds, the St. Lawrence returned from Lisbon to New York, where she arrived, August 6th, and was put out of commission on the 21st, when Lieut. Preble was immediately ordered back to the Coast Survey, and continued on duty connected with it and in command of the schooner Gallatin, &c., until Dec. 18, 1852, when he was ordered to the Vermont, 74, Capt. Hiram Paulding, equipping for the Japan Expedition under Commodore M. C. Perry. It being decided not to send the Vermont, Lieut. Preble was detached from her March 31, 1853, and ordered to the Macedonian, Captain Joel Abbot, another vessel of the expedition, and sailed in her from New York for China and Japan, April 13, 1853. The Macedonian participated in all the functions connected with the treaty negotiated by Commo. Perry at Yokehamma, and Lieut. Preble assisted in the surveys of Jeddo and Hakodadi Bays, and also surveyed and made a chart of the Harbor of Kealung, on the north end of the Island of Formosa, which was published in the official report of the expedition. On the return of the Macedonian to China, Lieut. Preble was ordered to command the "Queen," a steamer of 137 tons, mounting four 4-pounders, to which was added the twelve pounder boat howitzer of the Macedonian. The Queen was chartered by Commodore Perry, previous to his sailing for Japan, for the protection of American citizens in China during the absence of the squadron. While in this command, Lieut. Preble was actively employed in co-operation with the naval forces of Great Britain and other powers in ferreting out and destroying the piratical hordes then infesting the Chinese waters. For his part in one of these joint expeditions against the pirates' stronghold at Kulan, he received the thanks of his own Commodore and of the English Admiral.*

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* "UNITED STATES SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Hong Kong, Nov. 28, 1854.

"*Sir*,—I have the honor and pleasing satisfaction to transmit to you, a copy of a letter addressed to me from Rear Admiral Sir James Stirling, Knt., respectfully acknowledging, in complimentary terms, the co-operation and gallant conduct evinced by you and your companions against the piratical strong-hold at Coulan. I embrace this opportunity to express to you, and through you to the officers and men and volunteers associated with you (sickness having prevented my doing so at an earlier day), my own grateful acknowledgments, not only in the affair at Coulan, but more especially for your and their good conduct and gallantry in your encounter with seventeen heavily armed piratical junks in the harbor of Tyho, and for your own prudence, zeal and excellent judgment, in obtaining assistance from the English Admiral, Sir James Stirling, by which combined force the whole were captured and destroyed together with their depot on shore. With high regard,

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOEL ABBOT,
Capt. United States Navy,
Commanding U. S. Squadron in the China Seas, &c."

"To Lieut. Com'dg
GEORGE HENRY PREBLE,
U. S. Chartered Steamer 'Queen,'
Off Canton.

COM. HIRAM PAULDING.

Eight months after he assumed command of the Queen her charter expired, when she was put out of commission, March 31, 1855, and delivered to her owner at Hong Kong. Lieut. Preble with her crew returned to the Macedonian, where he resumed his duties as a watch officer. The Macedonian sailed on the 4th of April, for Shanghai, and arrived there on the 22d of the same month. On the 28th of June, by order of Commodore Abbot, Lieut. Preble embarked on the American Steamer Confucius, with three officers and fifty men and marines from the Macedonian, for an expedition to Foo-chow-foo, designed to aid the authority of the U. S. Consul, and incidentally convoy thence two hundred and fifty timber loaded junks to Ningpo—all of which he accomplished, destroying several pirate junks on the route, which

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"HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIP 'WINCHESTER,'
At Hong Kong, 22d Nov., 1854.

"*Sir*,—The joint expedition against the pirates' strong hold at Coulan, having successfully accomplished its object, I request you will convey to Lieut. Preble and his companions my respectful acknowledgments of their co-operation and for the gallant conduct evinced.

"I trust that a continued exercise of the repression thus applied will tend to put a stop to the practice of *piracy*, which for some time past has afflicted commerce on the neighboring coasts.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obed't humble servant,
JAMES STIRLING,
Rear Admiral and Commander in Chief."

"Capt. JOEL ABBOT,
Commanding United States Naval Forces,
East India, China and Japan Seas.

Extract from Lieut. Preble's official report of the Kulan affair:—

"U. S. CHARTERED STEAMER QUEEN,
At anchor off Kulan Island, Tyloo, Nov. 13, 1854.

"To Capt. JOEL ABBOT,
Commanding U. S. N. Forces East India and China Seas,
United States Ship Macedonian, Hong Kong.

"*Sir*,—I have to report that yesterday, co-operating with the forces of Her Britannic Majesty, we burnt three pirate junks in the Bay of "Cowcock," and this forenoon destroyed by fire the town of Kulan and forty-seven piratical junks, with numerous boats, after a short and sharp resistance. A battery on shore of twenty guns was carried by the combined forces, and several smaller batteries were also captured; most of the guns were given up to the Chinese Mandarin who accompanied H. B. M. forces; we have seven small guns on board the Queen, and twelve flags. In a future despatch, I shall enter more into particulars. I forward this by Gen. Keenan, United States Consul for Hong Kong, who leaves to-night in H. M. S. Barraconta, conveying despatches to Sir James Stirling, Commander in Chief of H. B. M. forces in China. It is with extreme regret I have to inform you of the death of John Morrison, of the 'Macedonian,' killed on shore. His remains I have forwarded, accompanied by two of his messmates, John Bolling and William Benson, by the Barraconta, for burial at Hong Kong. I refer you to General Keenan for further particulars. We move to-morrow up the Broadway, where a number of piratical junks are reported to be, and will there wait further orders from the British Admiral.

"The pinnace under charge of Acting Master Sproston landed with the British force, and did good service.

"Yours very respectfully,
GEORGE HENRY PREBLE,
Lieut. Commanding U. S. Chartered Steamer 'Queen.'"

attempted to cut off a portion of his convoy.* On the 4th of July, 1855, a national salute, the first ever heard on that anniversary at Foo-chow-foo, was fired from the Confucius, and the day was otherwise appropriately celebrated; all the foreign shipping—British and American—dressed ship, and helped to commemorate the day. The junks convoyed, had been afraid to venture to sea on account of the pirates, and had been loaded and detained so long, that the fastenings of their cargoes were decayed, and had to be renewed before they left the river. For this service Messrs. Russell & Co., as the agents of the Confucius, were paid more than $20,000, and they liberally rewarded the U. S. officers, and presented each of the men with a month's pay. On the 17th, Lieut. Preble returned with his expeditionary force to the Macedonian.

On the 3d of August, Lieut. Preble was again placed in command of a force on board the Confucius (which meanwhile had been sold to the Chinese authorities, but still retained her American flag and register), to assist in a joint British and Chinese expedition against a piratical fleet, that was and for some time past had been interrupting the trade between the North of China and Shanghai.† The collier brig

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* "U. S. Ship Macedonian, Shanghai, June 28, 1855.

"*Sir*,—Representations are made to me of an excited and critical state of affairs at Foo-chow-foo, in which the American Consul, Caleb Jones, Esq., is involved. He is making every exertion to quiet and restore to order existing affairs, and render justice and protection to all parties as far as his own personal influence and authority can exert and command, for in the absence of military force to aid him he has nothing but his own personal exertions upon which to rely.

"Representations are also made to me that the whole coast between this and Amoy is infested by piratical hordes, which greatly endanger and annoy commerce. The American steamer Confucius being about to make a trip to Foo-chow-foo, Amoy, and back, touching perhaps at some intermediate ports, and her Commander and Agent being desirous of having an armed force from this ship put on board of her, for her protection and that of our commerce, and if possible to capture some of the pirates which infest the coast, they have offered a free passage to such force of officers and men, to the extent of her accommodations. You are therefore directed to consult with the Commander of the Confucius and agents if necessary, and select such force of officers and men from this ship, properly armed and equipped, as you may deem necessary, and provided with provisions for twenty-five days. With this force you will repair on board the Confucius as soon as she is ready to receive you, and will command and direct it for the purposes herein named.

"You will confer with the American Consul at Foo-chow-foo and aid and assist him all in your power. I have referred him to you touching your expedition, and have bespoken for you his friendly aid and co-operation if any such should be needed.

"With the hope that you will have a pleasant and prosperous cruise,

I am very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOEL ABBOT,
Commanding U. S. Squadron,
East India, China and Japan Seas."

"Lieut. GEO. H. PREBLE,
United States Ship Macedonian.

† "UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Shanghai, August 3, 1855.

"*Sir*,—I am informed that a large number of piratical junks are now assembled at or near a place called Shantung, attacking and plundering everything that comes in their way

Clown was to have supplied the Confucius with fuel, but from having been overloaded by the Chinese, and being a weak and crazy old vessel, foundered at sea before reaching the appointed rendezvous at Shantung promontory; this loss necessitated the return of the Confucius to Shanghai on the 18th of August, after getting as far as Chefow, in the Gulf of Pechile—the Confucius being a side-wheeled boat without sails or spars, and entirely dependent upon her engines, and it having been ascertained no coal was to be had that she could burn. The objects of the expedition were, however, accomplished by her consorts H. B. M. Brig Bittern, Commander E. W. Vansittart, towed by the English screw Steamer Paushan. Ten days after his return in the Confucius, on the 28th of August, Lieut. Preble again went out in her to the rescue of some people seen by a passing vessel on a group of barren rocks off the coast, and supposed to have been shipwrecked. An examination of these rocky islets proved them to be Chinese fishermen, who were inhabitants, and had their boats in crevices high up, to secure them from the stormy waves, and who having built their eyries on the very top of the rocks, were not desirous of being taken off. Returning through the Chusan Archipelago, three piratical junks were run down or run on shore and burnt, and several of their crews made prisoners, taken to Shanghai, and delivered to the Chinese authorities of that city. The chief pirate, however, slipping his hands out of irons, deliberately walked overboard when twenty miles at sea, rather than meet the fate he knew awaited him at Shanghai. During all this time, under the orders of the Commodore, and at request of the United States Consul and Tautoe, Lieut. Preble, when not upon these expeditions, was engaged in examining, in the Confucius, the inner and outer waters of the Woosung river leading up to Shanghai, and preparing sailing directions for that port.† These directions were univer-

(with which they can cope), and whose operations are such as greatly to interfere with our trade and commerce. And being requested to put an armed force on board the Confucius to aid and assist in destroying them if possible, you are hereby directed to select such officers and men from this ship as you deem sufficient, properly armed and equipped and provisioned for twenty-five to thirty days. You will take charge of this detachment and proceed on the expedition as soon as practicable.

"I understand Commander E. W. Vansittart, R. N., in command of H. B. M. Brig Bittern, will accompany the expedition; if so, your friendly co-operation with him is very desirable.

"I am respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Lieut. GEORGE H. PREBLE,
Macedonian.

JOEL ABBOT,
Commanding U. S. Squadron,
East India, China and Japan Seas."

† "UNITED STATES FLAG SHIP MACEDONIAN,
Shanghai, July 25, 1855.

"*Sir*,—It having been agreed by his excellency, Chaon, Superintendent of the Customs for the Province of "Keansan," in a conference with R. C. Murphy, Esq., U. S. Consul and myself, with regard to the improvement of the navigation of the Yang tse Kiang, and sub-

sally adopted, and printed by the English authorities in the Government, in the Gazette at Hong Kong, and in numerous private editions on the coast and at Sincapore, and by the L. H. Board of the United States. His recommendation that a light vessel should be placed on the north bank was adopted, and a vessel placed in the position recommended by him. On the south shore for a land mark, a brick tower or monument, agreeably to his suggestion, was subsequently built, by the Chinese, at a place known as the Three Trees, and eight iron buoys, for which he furnished the drawings, were sent for to England. These labors were not all completed when the "Macedonian" left Shanghai for Hong Kong, October 25, 1855, and Lieut. Preble remained behind, a guest of Messrs. Russell & Co., to finish them. His passage to Hong Kong in the English mail steamer was paid by the United States Consul in behalf of the Chinese government, and he reported and resumed his duties on board the Macedonian, at Hong Kong, November 11th.†

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sequently by His Excellency's written agreement to appropriate funds for said object, placed in the hands of the Inspectors of Customs for the management of the affair, provided a declaration was given by the U. S. Consul that the undertaking would be successful, and that I would detail officers to plan and execute the work—

"Having full confidence in your ability to plan and execute such work, you are hereby detailed for this special duty, and are at liberty to select an officer and a boat's crew to aid and assist you in its performance. In regard to means and plan of operations, you will confer with the U. S. Consul and the Inspectors of Customs. In completion of your work you will please to prepare a code of sailing directions.

"With the earnest hope that you may successfully accomplish this *important work*,

I am most respectfully, your obedient servant,

"Lieut. George H. Preble, U. S. S. Macedonian.

Joel Abbot, Commanding U. S. Squadron, East India, China and Japan Seas."

† H. B. M. Consul at Shanghai, in acknowledging some copies of these sailing directions which had accompanied a letter communicating the critical state of Commodore Abbot's health, wrote:—

"Christmas Day, 1855.

"*My Dear Capt. Preble*,—Many thanks for your kind note. Of course I am anxious that my countrymen should have the full advantage of your successful labors, and copies of the directions I send to Lloyd's and other great mercantile marine offices, that they may be fully known. I consider it one, if not, and it really is the most important work that has yet been done in China, and will hand your name down long, long after ours have been blotted out as dead and useless.

"I deeply regret to hear the Commodore is so low in bodily health. May God support him at his last hour. And if it please Him to remove our respected friend, as fine an old gentleman as ever graced this earth will be removed from among us. If he still lives, bear to him the expression of my great respect, and tell him he will not be forgotten by any one among the many who knew and appreciated his goodness and virtues. * * * * *

"And now adieu, and believe me as ever,

Yours most sincerely,

D. B. Robertson."

This letter was not received until January 2d, eighteen days after Commodore Abbot's death.

W B Franklin

On his return Lieut. Preble found Commodore Abbot very ill, and he died on the morning of the 14th of December. His remains were transferred to the Macedonian from shore, with the usual funeral honors, on the 15th. The whole route of the funeral procession, from Spring Gardens, the residence of Mr. Robert Desilver, our naval storekeeper, was between lines of soldiers of the Hong Kong garrison, drawn up in extended file with reversed arms, hands clasped over the butts of the muskets, with the muzzles resting on the ground; at the landing, a procession of all the men-of-war boats in the harbor escorted the remains to the ship, where they were received with three ruffles of the drum and the usual ceremonies at receiving a living commander. The broad pendant was then hauled down, a coach whip pendant substituted, and the executive officer assumed temporary command of the ship until the arrival of the Vandalia. While the procession was passing from the house to the ship, minute guns were fired from the ships-of-war in harbor, one ship taking up and continuing the mournful salute as the other finished. Several Russian officers, prisoners to the English, walked in the procession, and all flags afloat and on shore were half-masted.

On the 12th of January, 1856, the Vandalia arrived from a cruise, when Commander John Pope came on board and assumed command of the Macedonian and of the squadron; and on the 2d of February, the Macedonian got underway for Sincapore, and via the Cape of Good Hope and St. Helena for the United States. She arrived at Boston, and anchored off the Navy Yard, Aug. 6, and was put out of commission Aug. 14, 1856, having sailed 46,807 nautic miles and completed an interesting cruise which had been prolonged to three years and four months. Lieut. Preble remained attached to her (with the mentioned exceptions) the whole cruise.

One month after his detachment from the "Macedonian," viz., on the 12th of September, 1856, Lieut. Preble was ordered to report by letter to the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, who directed him to relieve Lieut. William B. Franklin, United States Army,* as Inspector of the First Light-House District, extending from Calais in Maine to Portsmouth, N. H., with his office and headquarters at Portland. This light-house district comprised the care of fifty light-houses and over four hundred buoys and day marks. He organized the district (the Inspectorship being for the first time separated from the Engineering Department) and continued on this duty until detached by an order of the Navy Department, dated Oct. 24, 1857, which directed

* Afterwards Major General W. B. Franklin, United States Army, and now Superintendent of Colt's Pistol Factory, Hartford, Conn.

him to report to Commodore S. H. Stringham, Commandant of that station, for duty at the Charlestown Navy Yard. He accordingly removed his family from Portland to the quarters provided at the yard, and remained on duty there (where his youngest son was born), until Sept. 12, 1859, when agreeably to orders he reported on board the U. S. Steam Sloop Narragansett, Commander Timothy A. Hunt, equipping at that yard for service in the Pacific, and removed his family to Cambridge, Mass.

The Narragansett was a new ship; her trial trip, which terminated at Norfolk, Va., proving her faulty in many respects, after the usual surveys and reports she was taken into the dry-dock to have a new screw and undergo various alterations to render her more efficient. These completed, she sailed thence for the Pacific, and touching at Rio Janeiro and St. Catharines, Brazil, passed through the Straits of Magellan and arrived at Valparaiso, August 4, 1860. Lieut. Preble remained attached to the Narragansett as her executive officer until Nov. 23, 1861, when agreeably to orders from the Navy Department,* he left her at Acapulco to return to New York, where, on his arrival, Dec. 18, 1861, he was directed to go to his home in Cambridge and await further orders.

On the 14th of January, 1862, Lieut. Preble was ordered to report for the command of the Steam Gunboat Katahdin, equipping at Boston. The Katahdin, one of the ninety day gunboats, as they were called, was no where near ready, her engines not being all in place, but she was hurried up and on 2d of March he received his sailing orders and sailed thence to join the West Gulf Squadron under Flag Officer Farragut, to whom, after touching at Key West and Pass L'Outre, he reported at the South Pass of the Mississippi on the 29th, and was immediately despatched up river to observe the movements of the enemy.

On the memorable 24th of April, 1862, the "Katahdin," to which had been assigned the position of the sixth in the starboard or leading line, was (in consequence of the "Pensacola" and "Mississippi" stopping to engage Fort St. Philip,) the fourth to pass the Forts, the

* His detachment from the Narragansett was the result of the following application:

"UNITED STATES STEAM SLOOP NARRAGANSETT,
Harbor of Acapulco, Oct. 9, 1861.

"*Sir*,—Having been over two years attached to this ship for sea service, I respectfully request my detachment and a command on the blockade, or orders such as my present seniority on the Lieutenants' list and twenty-six years in the Navy entitle me to, and the exigencies of the service will allow.

I have the honor to be,

"Hon. GIDEON WELLES,
Secretary of the Navy.

Very respectfully your obed't servant,
GEORGE HENRY PREBLE, Lieut. U. S. N."

COM. C. H. STRINGHAM

Cayuga, Oneida and Varuna alone preceding her, and emerged from this "baptism of fire" to engage the enemy's fleet and fire-rafts above, fortunately with no loss of life and but trifling damage to the vessel. She continued on up river with the fleet, and was at the attack upon the lower defences and at the surrender of New Orleans—and participated in all the operations on the river as far as Vicksburg. She was often under fire in passing up and down the river when acting as convoy to mail and transport steamers, particularly at the town of Grand Gulf, which she assisted in destroying. Lieut. Com'ding Preble continued attached to the Katahdin on this river service until relieved, August 4, 1862, at Baton Rouge by Lieut. Com'ding F. A. Roe, and ordered to proceed to New Orleans to take command of the Steam Sloop-of-War "Oneida." The battle at Baton Rouge, in which Gen. Williams was killed, having been reported, he was ordered, though the rebels under Breckenridge were defeated, to return to that place with the Oneida. While proceeding in obedience to these orders the Oneida was purposely run into by a steamer called the "Whiteman," which sunk under the Oneida's bow, with a sad loss of life. The following account of this occurrence, which is substantially correct, was published in the *New York Herald*:—

"Baton Rouge, Aug. 8, 1862.

"At half-past twelve o'clock this morning, as the gunboat Oneida was coming up the river from New Orleans, she met the steam transport Whiteman about seventy-five miles from the city. The Whiteman had on board about one hundred and twenty persons, among whom were sixty soldiers who had been wounded at the battle of Baton Rouge. The Oneida was quite close to the left bank of the river, while the Whiteman was to the right. All at once she was seen to swerve from her position and proceed *across the river direct for the Oneida.* The whistle on the Oneida was sounded to warn the Whiteman to keep off, but she paid no heed to the signal, and never slackened her speed for an instant. The Oneida was slowed, but was so near the bank that she could not turn to avoid the collision, and the Whiteman's bow struck her on her port bow. The Whiteman immediately began to fill, and in six minutes after sunk.

"Commander Preble was awakened by the shock and was immediately on deck. Every exertion was made to save the unfortunate creatures who were struggling with the rapid current of the Mississippi, and seventy persons were taken on board the Oneida, among whom were thirty-five wounded soldiers.

"One of the soldiers on the Whiteman had an escape which borders on the miraculous. He was standing on the hurricane deck, with his

hand on a small brass cannon and an ammunition box close by. After the collision he found himself on the deck of the Oneida, with his hand still on the gun and the box in the same relative position as before. The supposition is, that man, gun and box must all have slid from the deck of one vessel to the deck of the other.

"The general impression is, that the destruction of the Whiteman was the result of a deliberate plan. Three or four rebel prisoners were seen in close consultation with her captain and pilots in the pilot-house during the evening. Under any circumstances the collision could have been easily avoided by the exercise of the most ordinary skill. The moon was shining brightly at the time. An additional suspicious circumstance is that about ten o'clock the Whiteman nearly ran into the Sciota in the same manner that she did two hours and a half after into the Oneida. Captain Lowry, however, who was on deck, cleared away his bow gun and brought it to bear on the Whiteman, hailing her at the same time and threatening to fire into her, upon which she sheered off. The persons rescued were sent down to New Orleans on the Pinola, which was near by; and the Captain and two pilots were put in irons by Capt. Preble and sent down in the same vessel. It is a lucky thing for them that they were not sent back to Baton Rouge, as hanging incontinently was all the talk of the officers there when Capt. Preble arrived and reported the occurrence. When all the surroundings of the case are considered, it is absurd to call such an event an accident."

It may be well to remark, in confirmation of the opinion of this unknown writer, that the Captain of the Whiteman expected to involve the Oneida in a common ruin by the collision and his anticipated consequent explosion of her boilers, which was not realized; that he and the pilots sought the place of greatest safety on board of her, and were found hid in the Texas on the upper deck after it had drifted away; that he had several sons in the rebel service, and was heard to declare that if younger he would enter that service himself. The engineer of the Whiteman reported to Lieut. Com'ding Preble that she was purposely run into the Oneida, with a full head of steam, and the surviving passengers were unanimously confident such was the fact. It was on these reports that Lieut. Preble arrested the Captain and his Mates, and sent them to the General at New Orleans in irons. By allowing the Oneida to drift with the stream until it became necessary to anchor, and thus keeping the upper deck of the Whiteman (her bottom having sunk) fast to her, many lives were saved that would otherwise have been lost, as the Oneida had but one serviceable boat at the time, that could be lowered. The cries and struggles of those poor

sufferers who were under the floating deck and could not be rescued, were distressing to listen to. The body of General Williams, killed in the recent battle, was being conveyed to New Orleans in the Whiteman. It drifted off from her wreck on some planks and was recovered the next morning by the Pinola, and taken to New Orleans, where it was buried with suitable honors. The Captain of the Whiteman was confined in Fort Jackson by Major Gen. Butler, and when released confirmed the impression that he collided that steamer with the Oneida purposely, by seizing a steam-tug called the "Boston," and running her into Mobile, where he turned her over to the rebels.

The Oneida remained only four days at Baton Rouge, when the alarm concerning its defence having subsided, she returned as ordered to New Orleans, the day that Flag Officer Farragut hoisted his flag at the main as Senior Rear Admiral, and on the 24th sailed thence for Mobile bar, where, on the 25th of August, Lieut. Com'ding Preble reported to Capt. Hitchcock, Senior Officer present on the blockade at that point, and received from him a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, announcing his promotion to the grade of Commander from the 16th of July preceding, subject to the confirmation of the Senate at its next session.

The blockading force off Mobile, when joined by the Oneida, consisted of the Steam Frigate Susquehanna and Steam Gunboats Kanawha, Kennebec, Cayuga and Pinola. On the 29th of August, Capt. Hitchcock took the Susquehanna to Pensacola for repairs, leaving Commander Preble until the arrival of the Steam Ship Richmond, Capt. Alden, temporarily the Senior Officer, to maintain the blockade with the Oneida, Cayuga and Winona—the Kennebec, Kanawha and Pinola having been sent to Pensacola either for coal or repairs. The Cayuga had also the next day to be sent to Horn Island Pass—one of the outlets of the bay (temporarily unguarded in consequence of the reduced force)—to ascertain whether, as had been reported, cotton-loaded steamers were attempting to elude the blockade at that point—and not to "shoot cattle," as asserted by that careless and partisan historian of the Navy, the Rev. C. B. Boynton.

While the blockading force was thus reduced, on the morning of the 4th of September, the engineer reported the boilers of the Oneida in such a state that their repair was indispensable, and obtained from Commander Preble—who judged no merchant vessel would attempt to run the blockade in the day time—permission to haul fires under one of the boilers and repair it, provided the work could be done and steam raised by sundown.

In the afternoon a sail was reported to the Westward, and the Winona was signalled to overhaul her, which she did, and having re-

ported her by signal a friend,* was returning, when the smoke of a steamer was observed in the South East, and the Winona was ordered to "chase her at discretion." About the same time the engineer of the Oneida reported the boiler ready for service, and was ordered to get steam upon it. The unknown steamer was at first supposed to be the supply Steamer Connecticut from Pensacola—but on being discovered to be a stranger, the Oneida was got underway and was steamed out to meet her. The remarks from her log-book, by officer of the watch, will tell the result :—

"At 5.30, got underway and stood for the strange steamer. At 5.45 went to quarters, and discovered her to be a barkentine rigged steamer with English pennant and ensign flying, carrying eight broadside and one or two pivot guns; had the appearance of a man-of-war. At 6, fired a shot across her bow, which passed unheeded; two more were fired across her bow, the last at her fore-foot, and failed to bring her to. At 6.03, fired into her with the starboard battery and both pivot guns. At 6.10, she set the foretopsail and top-gallant sail. The Winona and a mortar schooner [the same the Winona had previously boarded] opened on her immediately after we did. The enemy trained his guns on us, but did not fire. At 6.27 ceased firing and hauled off, being in three fathoms of water [the Oneida drew fifteen feet], and the darkness rendering the landmarks invisible." The record might have added—the strange steamer of lighter draft having run over the South East shoals, where it was impossible for the Oneida to follow, was then under cover of Fort Morgan.

Commander Preble was profoundly ignorant of the rebels having a vessel of war afloat, though it was known both at Pensacola and New Orleans.† He was also uninformed of the orders of the British Admiralty to their Captains "to throw their vessels' heads seaward and

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* She proved to be the Schooner Rachel Seamen, one of the mortar vessels passing from the Westward to Pensacola.

† Admiral Farragut, acknowledging from Pensacola the receipt of Commander Preble's despatch, informing him of the strange vessel's evasion of the blockade, was "very much pained to hear of the passage into Mobile Bay of Gunboat No. 290" (*i. e.* the Alabama). The mails which had been brought down to Pensacola by the supply Steamer Connecticut, giving account of the "No. 290" and also of the Oreto being in the West Indies, through some neglect, were not received off Mobile until after the occurrence, though several steamers from Pensacola passed the blockade off Mobile, after her arrival, and before the running in of the Oreto.

At New Orleans, Commodore H. W. Morris, the Senior Officer, was advised by Capt. Shufeldt, our Consul at the Havana, of the presence of the "Oreto" in the West Indies, and that she would probably attempt to run the blockade at Mobile. A despatch to that effect from the Consul was handed to Commodore Morris by Commander C. H. B. Caldwell, of the "Ithaca," who obtained it from a despatch boat at sea. Commander Caldwell requested that he might convey the information to the Senior Officer at Mobile, and was refused the permission.

D. G. Farragut

await to be boarded on approaching a blockading force." He therefore thought the stranger an English man-of-war—one of their despatch boats, which she completely resembled.* When he fired a broadside into her he still believed her such, as she did not haul down her colors for some minutes after it. It was not until long after the chase that he learned the vessel was the rebel cruiser Oreto, commanded by J. N. Maffitt—subsequently known (after her escape out of Mobile), as the "Florida."

The damage done the Oreto in the chase was not known at the time—though she was seen to have been hit several times, and the Oneida's shell burst all around and over her. It was ascertained afterwards that she was so much injured that it took three months to get her again ready for service, and that her superior speed alone enabled her to escape. But for the fine weather and smooth sea she would have sunk, as the Confederate commander testifies.†

On the receipt, at Washington, of Commander Preble's first brief and hastily written despatch and the Admiral's accompanying letter, and before the combination of favoring circumstances for the Oreto's evasion of the blockade could be known, Commander Preble was on the

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* Letter from Fleet Capt., afterwards Rear Admiral James Palmer:—

"FLAG SHIP HARTFORD,
New Orleans, November 28, 1862.

"*My Dear Preble*,—I enclose a letter from Capt. Hewett, of the English Sloop-of-War Rinaldo, who knows the Oreto, and his opinion of her resemblance to a British Man-of-War may be of some service to you. We all hope here that the government will give you the investigation you demand. In haste, yours very truly,

JAMES PALMER."

"H. M. S. RINALDO,
New Orleans, Nov. 27, 1862.

"*Dear Capt. Palmer*,—Having heard in conversation with you, that Commander Preble of the U. S. N. had been dismissed in consequence of allowing the Oreto to pass his vessel—she being at the time employed in blockading Mobile—I beg to offer the following remarks with regard to the Oreto, which you are at perfect liberty to use, should they be productive of anything that would tend to alleviate the censure cast upon Commander Preble.

"When at Nassau in June last, we met the Oreto, and she was reported as an English despatch vessel by my signal man as well as others. She was painted like a British vessel-of-war, and on going aboard I found her fittings the same as our vessels of the same class. Had I met the Oreto at sea, armed, and wearing a pendant, I should have taken her for one of our ships. Yours very sincerely,

W. N. W. HEWITT, Com'dr R. N."

† "NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, May 20, 1867.

"*My Dear Old Friend*,—I have just heard something which I doubt not will be gratifying to you, as it has been to me on your account, and I hasten to send it to you.

"James L. Parker, formerly Lieut. Com'dr in the Navy and now in the employ of the Atlantic Ins. Co., 51 Wall St., New York, has recently returned from St. Thomas, where he went on business for the Company. On his return he had as a fellow passenger your old enemy J. N. Maffitt, and had much conversation with him. He says that Maffitt told him that the Oreto was in a *sinking condition* from the effects of your shot, and would have

20th of September summarily dismissed from the Naval Service of the United States. The news of his dismissal was first communicated to him through the columns of the *New York Herald*, while still in command of the Oneida on the blockade off Mobile, and he did not receive official notification of it until the 12th of October, when it was sent him through Admiral Farragut. Captain T. A. Jenkins, the officer ordered to relieve him, did not arrive, however, from Pensacola until the 15th, when Commander Preble took passage in the supply Steamer Rhode Island, Commander Trenchard, for the North. The Rhode Island having first to visit New Orleans and Galveston, Pensacola, Port Royal and Hampton Roads, did not reach Boston until the 12th of November.

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sunk had he been obliged to go any farther, and that an XI. inch shell from the Oneida burst in the Oreto's berth deck, killing and wounding nine men. Maffitt considers your treatment in the affair a great outrage.

"If you know, or indeed if you do not know Parker, I have no doubt he would gladly give you the particulars. Yours truly,

ED. T. NICHOLS, Capt. U. S. N."

"WILMINGTON, N. C., June 11, 1867.

"*Dear Preble*,—Yours of the 7th inst. is just at hand. As soon as I am pardoned I will comply with your request. The purport of my affidavit will be to the effect that you performed your duty well. Your fire was very formidable; the hull of the Florida was perforated a number of times, one man killed and eleven wounded, all or nearly all our rigging, standing and running, was shot away, boats damaged, hammocks torn out of their nettings, and had I not sent the crew below, the casualties would have been severe. Nothing but the superior speed of the 'Florida' saved her from destruction, as it was my fixed determination to blow her up rather than be captured. When I heard of the conduct of the Department in regard to you, I was much astonished, and on all occasions did you ample justice; nay more, I addressed Mr. Wilson of New York a letter in which I frankly stated the entire case, and requested him to send you a copy of the same. I would have written directly to you if the laws of war would have permitted me so to do.

"How was it that * * * * * * escaped the anger of the Department when I ran out of Mobile a few moments before the break of day, he having 13 men-of-war under his command surrounding the bar and assuring Admiral F. he had me safely locked up?

"It would not be judicious for me to send you an affidavit under present circumstances. I am informed that the President will soon pardon me; when that is done you shall have the desired documents. What I have herein stated is with the view of demonstrating my desire and intention of doing an old and esteemed friend full justice.

"I am your old friend, truly,

J. N. MAFFITT."

Extracts from the letter to Mr. Wilson alluded to in the preceding letter, enclosed by Captain Maffitt.—

* * * * * "I am much surprised to learn that my old friend Preble has been ejected from the Navy in consequence of my passing through his command on the 4th of September last.

"Never was an officer more unjustly dealt with, for I can vouch for his promptness and destructive energy on the occasion of my entering Mobile Bay. The superior speed of the Florida alone saved her from destruction, though not from a frightful mauling. We were torn to pieces, one man's head taken off, and eleven wounded; boats, standing and running rigging shot away, also fore-gaff. Four shells struck our hull, and had the one (XI.

Before Mr. Preble's return, his friends, convinced that great injustice had been done him, circulated petitions for his restoration, which were signed by the principal merchants (those most interested in the capture of the "Oreto"), and others of Portland, Salem, New Bedford and Boston, and his friends and neighbors in Cambridge.

The late Hon. William Pitt Fessenden was one of the earliest to express his opinion of the injustice done him, and was most earnest in his endeavors to obtain his restoration. He wrote Mrs. Preble immediately on the announcement of her husband's dismissal:—

"PORTLAND, Sept. 24, 1862.

"*My Dear Madam*,—I have written Secretary Welles, protesting in the strongest terms against the action of government in the case of your husband. In my judgment it was unjust and even cruel upon its face. You may be assured that I am ready to do anything in my power to aid him, and will omit nothing that will tend to his restoration. I am sincerely his friend, and feel deeply his and your misfortune. Yours very truly,

"Mrs. PREBLE, Cambridge. W. P. FESSENDEN."

To Mr. Preble before his return, and on receiving a letter from him accompanying the statements of the officers of the Oneida, he wrote:

"PORTLAND, Oct. 27, 1862.

"*My Dear Sir*,—Your letter with the statements of your officers has been received. They have not changed my opinion, for from the be-

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inch) that grazed our boiler and entered the berth deck (killing one and wounding two) exploded, every man belonging to the Steamer would have been killed, as I had only the officers on deck, until about to cross the bar, when I made some sail, and one man was wounded in the rigging: we had about 1400 shrapnel shot (balls) in our hull, and our masts were pitted like a case of small pox.

"I cannot write Preble as now situated. This unfortunate war has not alienated my personal sentiments from old friends and shipmates. Of course our different views and different positions draw a line of demarcation so antagonistic that there can be no official sympathy between us. Knowing (and I can best judge) that Preble did his duty as an officer and a seaman, I could not but feel disgusted at the treatment he received, and if you can with delicacy and perfect propriety as well as personal safety, let my old friend know this expression of my views I shall feel obliged.

"He could not make any public use of this statement, without detriment to his interest, as violent and foolish men might bring a false charge of complicity with the enemy.

"You I trust will comprehend and appreciate the sentiments that actuate me in expressing an honorable appreciation of an opponent; had I been able, I would have captured him. At the time, I had but few men, some of whom were down with the yellow fever, and I myself was barely able to crawl, having been out of my bed but two days recovering from a fearful attack of the same disease. Thirty-six hours after my arrival, Lieut. Stribling my first officer died of this terrible tyrant of the tropics.

"I hope Preble will be restored to his proper position. 'Tis not my disposition to be gratified at the misfortune of an old friend, though now an official enemy. * * *

J. N. MAFFITT."

ginning I have never doubted that you did your duty faithfully and manfully. * * * * * You were entitled to an investigation, and to dismiss you without one, was cruelly unjust. I have been boiling over with indignation at this proceeding from the first, and cannot trust myself to write the President on the subject for fear that I might do you more harm than good. It is sufficient to say that you have in no respect, nor to any extent lost my respect and confidence, and that you may rely upon me to do everything I can to see you righted. * * * * * * All your friends here sympathize deeply with your misfortune, and consider you entirely blameless.

"Your friend truly,

W. P. Fessenden."

The expression of sympathy and indignation at this treatment throughout the Navy, both by word and letter, was general and sincere.* Numerous letters from friends and even from persons personally unknown to him, condemning the action that had been taken, were received by him. The press, also, almost unanimously, was on his side. Admiral Farragut wrote to the Secretary:—"I regret that my statement of Commander Preble's case should have drawn upon him such summary and severe punishment." And to Commander Preble he wrote—"I deeply regret the Department have dealt with you so severely." And in another letter he said—"You judge me rightly when you supposed I never intended to do you such a lasting injury, and I trust and sincerely hope you will be as able to satisfy the President, as myself, that you were at most only culpable in hesitating between the risk of insulting a British vessel-of-war, and *running the risk of allowing an enemy to escape.* Our orders are very stringent in both cases."

In a recent letter, Jan. 10, 1870, on the point of hesitancy and over caution—for which alone he ever blamed Commander Preble—he wrote: "I now willingly withdraw that opinion [that you were not sufficiently prompt at the time], inasmuch as I perceive from the report of Capt. Maffitt that you injured his vessel far more than we had believed, and that if you had had a sufficient quantity of steam you would doubtless have captured her."

This want of steam was from the Oneida's having had one of the boilers under repair, and steam could not be raised upon it seasonably. This would not have been the case had Commander Preble been in-

* For which and further facts see a pamphlet of sixty pages, entitled "The chase of the Rebel Steamer-of-War Oreto, Com'dr J. N. Maffitt, C. S. N., into the Bay of Mobile by the U. S. Steam Ship Oneida, Com'dr George H. Preble, U. S. N., Sept. 4, 1862. Cambridge: Printed for private circulation. 1862."

formed the "Oreto" was out and proposed running the blockade at Mobile. A letter to him, signed by all the Engineers of the Oneida, says:—

* * * * * "We had, during the day, been repairing one of our boilers, and had started fire under it only a short time previous to the Steamer making her appearance. The boiler had not sufficient time to generate steam. We were, therefore, deprived of half our power and compelled to confine our speed to a smaller limit than our maximum. Had the affair occurred an hour later, the result would have been different." * * * * *

Immediately after his return home, on the assembling of Congress in December, Mr. Preble proceeded to Washington to obtain reversion of his sentence, and a full investigation of his official conduct by a Court of Inquiry or Court Martial. The Secretary was obstinate, and would not give him the full investigation he demanded, but at last consented to a partial one, before which his own statements, without those of his officers or the letters of the Admiral, were considered. At last, however, by the perseverance of his friends and the justice of his cause, he was nominated to the Senate by the President, and on the unanimous recommendation of the Naval Committee, on the 21st of February, 1863, confirmed and restored to his old rank and position as a Commander in the Navy from the 16th of July, 1862, the date from which by his first appointment he was to take rank.*

Space and prominence have been given to this "Oreto affair" because of its consequences, and to refute the statements of the Reverend author of the "History of the Navy in the Rebellion," that the Oreto, in broad daylight, and on a pleasant afternoon, passed "unscathed into the Bay of Mobile"—that the Cayuga, the second vessel in point of size, was sent away to "shoot cattle," and that "it was known to all the world" (in which of course he included the little portion of it

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* "WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1863.

"*My Dear Sir*,—Your name was sent to the Senate yesterday for your former position. As it is not strictly within rule to speak of nominations, you will please keep this to yourself just now. There is no doubt of your confirmation, as your restoration was recommended by *all the Naval Committee*. Yours very truly,

W. P. FESSENDEN."

"WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1863.

"*Dear Sir*, * * * * The Chairman of the Naval Committee told me what you have known now for some days, that you had been nominated to your old rank. * * * You know of course that the Naval Committee unanimously recommended your restoration * * * * * I congratulate you on your triumph, and the country on again receiving the benefit of your services, and rejoice that your honored name, a part of New England's heritage, is again flying at the mast-head. Believe me, yours truly,

R. H. DANA, JR."

upon the blockade) "that the Oreto was hovering about the Bahamas,"* and that "the Secretary was sustained by the opinion of a great majority of the officers of the Navy in his summary dismissal of Commander Preble."† Statements he had abundant means of ascertaining were not true, by examining papers on file at the Navy Department.

Immediately on his restoration, Commander Preble applied for

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* The U. S. supply steamer Connecticut with the mails arrived at Pensacola several days before the Oreto run the blockade at Mobile, and brought the news of the Oreto's hovering around the Bahamas, and of the escape of "No. 290" from England. Subsequent to the Connecticut's arrival, several steamers from Pensacola passed the blockade at Mobile, but without bringing her mail or any despatch.

The senior officer at New Orleans also received a despatch from R. W. Shufeldt, our Consul General at Havana, stating the Oreto would probably attempt the blockade at Mobile, but did not forward it, though urged to do so by Capt. Caldwell, who gave it to him. The following recent letter from Capt. Shufeldt, who was then the U. S. Consul at Havana, shows the nature and importance of this despatch:

"MIANTONOMIAH, Boston Harbor, Jan. 11, 1870.

"*My Dear Preble*,—Your case has always met with my warmest sympathy. A more undeserved instance of summary punishment is not to be found upon the records of any Naval History.

"I remember distinctly the letter you refer to in regard to the movements of the Florida. *I had information almost positive that she was bound to run the blockade at Mobile*, and as I considered it of very great importance I took unusual means to send the information to the blockading squadron, although I have forgotten exactly what those means were. I remember, however, hearing subsequently that my despatch got no further than New Orleans, and remarking at the time that if the senior officer there had taken as much trouble to send the information to you as I had taken in getting and forwarding it, the Florida would never have passed the blockading squadron.

"My letter on the subject may possibly be found in the Consular office at Havana. I have no copy myself. I am most truly your friend,

"Capt. G. H. PREBLE, R. W. SHUFELDT, Capt. U. S. N."
Charlestown, Mass."

† Admiral Farragut wrote Commander P.:—"Permit me to assure you no one has been pained more at your dismissal than myself."

Vice-Admiral Porter wrote him:—"I assure you I never heard *any one* impute any particular blame to you for the Oreto affair."

The late Rear-Admiral Palmer, then Fleet Captain of Farragut's squadron, wrote him:—"We all here hope the Government will give you the investigation you demand."

The late Rear-Admiral H. H. Bell, also one of Farragut's Fleet Captains, wrote him:—"I wish you complete and thorough success in your attempt to obtain legal and equitable justice from the powers that rule."

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren wrote him:—"I interested myself in your trouble off Mobile, and my purpose in giving you the Fleet Brigade was to assist you still farther."

Commander J. R. McMullany wrote him from off Charleston, S. C.:

"I have heard nothing but the most lively expressions of regret throughout this division of the Squadron in relation to the matter, and I feel quite certain that the announcement of your restoration to the service at an early date, would be received with very great pleasure by *all* the officers on this station."

These are extracts from only a few of the hundreds of letters Commander Preble received from officers of the Navy, to say nothing of the greater number of personal expressions as well as letters from friends and in some instances from strangers, expressing indignation, regret and sympathy for the treatment to which he had been subjected.

sea service on the blockade, and a naval friend of high rank wrote him that "he hoped the Department would put him in command of a craft that could catch the Oreto." Instead, he was ordered to take the first steamer which left New York after the first of April for England, and proceed thence to Lisbon, Portugal, and report to Commander M. C. Marin for the command of the Sailing Sloop-of-War St. Louis. Accordingly he left New York in the Cunard Steamer Asia on the 9th of April, and after some delay in England, and further delay in Lisbon, waiting the return of the St. Louis from a cruise, relieved Comm'der Marin and assumed command of the St. Louis in obedience to his orders, June 3, 1863; and on the 7th, four days after, asked to be transferred to a Steam vessel—a general order, which forbid his applying for a change of orders until the order issued was complied with, having prevented an earlier application. On acknowledging the receipt of his orders to the St. Louis on the 22d of March, however, he wrote the Secretary:—"While I may not by the General Order of Oct. 17, 1863, apply for a revocation or modification of this order, I should be false to my feelings if I did not inform the Department and place upon record my extreme regret at being ordered to a Sailing Sloop, the smallest of her class, and on distant service, when I had hoped to be assigned to the command of an appropriate Steam vessel engaged in active hostilities against the rebels on our coast, or one that could catch and cope with the Alabama or Oreto on the ocean. I made application to be ordered home from the Pacific to share in putting down this rebellion at its commencement, and I am not disposed to shirk any duty or afraid to meet any responsibility in my efforts towards restoring the Union."

He asked for a favorable consideration of his application for a change of command, and assigned as a reason, that he was of opinion that "under ordinary circumstances, a steamer with one gun was more than a match for any sailing vessel." This application for active employment against the enemy was more than once repeated, but without eliciting *any* response from the stubborn old Secretary.

The cruising of the "St. Louis" was confined to Lisbon on the North, the Canary Islands on the South, the Azores on the West, and Gibraltar on the East; and she was "not to go outside of those limits unless in search of piratical vessels upon reliable information of the appearance of such vessels at any particular point."

While upon this service his old foe—the Florida—came one night into the Roads of Madeira where the St. Louis was anchored, and remained two days. He succeeded in preventing her obtaining a full supply of coal, but she ran out again at night during a calm. He followed her to Teneriffe as soon as the breeze would allow the St. Louis

being got under way, but did not, as might be expected, catch up with her or reach there until after she had coaled and flown to the Southward. Had the Florida stood out to the Northward of the Island, she would have found the St. Louis rolling about in a calm, a good and helpless target for her rifled guns.

The St. Louis was kept actively cruising within her prescribed limits until the 3d of Sept., 1864, when on his arrival at Teneriffe, Commander Preble received orders from the Navy Department to proceed with her (touching en route at the Cape de Verds and the Island of St. Thomas) to Port Royal, S. C., and report to Rear-Admiral Dahlgren.

He reported to the Admiral, on his arrival at Port Royal, Nov. 2, 1864, and having undergone the required inspections, was on the 8th of Nov. ordered to proceed with the St. Louis to the North Edisto to sustain the blockade at that point and protect the coal supply vessels anchored in the river. With some difficulty the St. Louis was got over the bar. She was probably the largest vessel, and certainly of greater draft, than any that had ever entered the river. While on this service the surrounding water courses by his direction were often explored by her boats, and she received and was a refuge for a large number of Union people and fugitives from Southern prisons.

While thus employed, Commander Preble was on the 24th of November directed to take twenty selected men from her crew and all her marines, and report himself with them to the Admiral at Port Royal for special duty. On his arrival he found a Fleet Brigade organizing to cooperate with an army force designed to assist General Sherman's approach to the coast, whose army was then on its famous march through Georgia. This Fleet Brigade as organized consisted of thirty officers, three hundred and eight blue jackets and one hundred and fifty-seven marines, making a total of about five hundred men and officers, and carrying, besides muskets and other arms, a battery of eight heavy naval howitzers, three of which were rifled. On the 27th and 28th the Brigade was assembled and exercised. On the morning of the 29th it was sent up the river, disembarked at Boyd's neck the same evening, and united with an army force under Brig.-General J. P. Hatch. On the morning of the 30th of Nov. the Brigade was engaged in the battle of Honey Hill, which began at 8.30 A.M., and was not concluded until 6.30 P.M. In that action, though less than 3000 were engaged, near 700 were killed or wounded. Subsequently the Brigade participated in the actions of the 6th, 7th and 9th of Dec., on De Vaux's neck, and was daily under fire until withdrawn on the 28th of Dec. The total casualties of the Brigade during the month's campaign amounted to fifty one.

Rear-Admiral Dahlgren in his order to Commander Preble, Dec. 26, 1864, directing him to return with the Fleet Brigade to the Squadron, thus testifies to its services. "You will convey to the Fleet Brigade my appreciation of the service it has rendered. The detailed report from the commanding officers will be transmitted to the Navy Department, and will contain the full accounts of the service rendered and of the names of the officers engaged.

"I cannot omit to bear my own testimony to the fidelity and zeal with which the officers of the different battalions, artillery, seamen and marines endeavored to train their men in the few days which the urgency of circumstances permitted."

On the 7th of Dec., after one of the actions in which it was engaged, Admiral Dahlgren wrote the Secretary of the Navy:—"Nothing could be more satisfactory than the behavior of the Fleet Brigade; the officers and men go to the work with a zeal and vigor that is deserving of all praise, and make me regret my force is too limited to permit a stronger detachment, for I have more howitzers." And on the 4th of Jan., 1865, after the withdrawal of the Brigade, he again wrote him: "The excellent service performed by the Brigade has fully realized my wishes and exemplified the efficiency of the organization. * * * The howitzers were always landed as quickly as the men, and were brought into action before the light pieces of the land service could be got on shore. I regret very much that the reduced complements of the vessels prevented me from maintaining the force in constant organization."

He again shows his appreciation of its services in the following:—

"General Order No. 62, May 9, 1865. After much unavoidable delay the muster roll of the Fleet Brigade has been completed (*i. e.* printed), and I am thus enabled to make due mention of the Expedition to which it belonged.

"This was undertaken in order to prepare for the arrival of General Sherman, who was known to be marching for the coast.

"The naval part was composed of the Harvest Moon (Flag), Pawnee, Mingo, Pontiac, Sonoma, Winona, Petite and Daffodil, on board of which was embarked the Fleet Brigade under Commander Preble.

"The vessels first reached the landing at Boyd's Neck, Nov. 29, and the Fleet Brigade was put ashore with infantry and howitzers deployed in skirmishing order. It soon advanced with the troops under General Hatch, and shared in the hard fighting near Grahamsville.

"With its howitzer the Brigade afterwards held the extreme left of an entrenched position, until Dec. 6, when the army moved to the Tulefinney, the Fleet Brigade in company.

"After a successful feint by the Pawnee and the gunboats command-

ing the rebel position on the Coosawhatchie, a landing was promptly effected on the Tulefinney. Severe fighting followed, in which the officers and men of the Fleet Brigade did their full share and lost heavily.

"The commanding general has since handsomely acknowledged the good service which I have made known in a squadron order.*

"The roll of the Brigade is now appended, and I regret that the limits of a squadron order do not permit me to give a detailed statement of the part they bore. The reports of the officers have been forwarded, however, to the Navy Department, and it only remains for me to thank Commander Preble, the commanders and their executive officers of battalions; Lt. Com'ders Matthews and Crosman; Lieuts. O'Kane, Whitehead, Hayward and Kennison, and Lieut. of Marines Stoddard; the officers, sailors and marines of the Brigade, for the creditable manner in which they fulfilled the task assigned them.

"Also Commanders Balch and Creighton, Luce, Fillebrown and Dana, commanding the Gunboats, for their services on the occasion.

"JOHN A. DAHLGREN, Rear-Admiral
Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron."

Again, in General Order No. 65, June 17, 1865, on taking leave of the Squadron and reviewing its work under him, Rear-Admiral Dahlgren says of the Fleet Brigade:—

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* "GENERAL ORDER No. 3. (Third yearly series.)
FLAG-SHIP HARVEST MOON,
Port Royal Harbor, S. C., Feb. 7, 1865.

"It affords me pleasure to say to the officers and men of the late Fleet Brigade, that Gen. Hatch, with whose Division they bore a part in the recent expedition up Broad river, has been pleased to write me concerning them as follows:—

"'I only regretted that by leaving during my absence I was deprived of the opportunity of informing them of the high estimation in which they were held, not only by myself but the entire command.

"'You will confer on me a favor by announcing to the Brigade that its gallantry in action, and good conduct during the irksome life in camp, won from all the land forces with which it served the highest praises. The officers, for their gentlemanly bearing and strict attention to duty, received from all the credit justly their due.

"'The harmony that prevailed throughout the command proved that if any jealousy had previously existed between the different branches of the service, all that was wanting to efface it was a better knowledge of each other.

"'To Commander Preble, Lt. Comd'rs Matthews, O'Kane, Crosman, and Lieut. Stoddard, with whom I was myself more intimately brought in contact, I give my warmest thanks for the support rendered me. Very respectfully your obd't servant,

JOHN P. HATCH,
Brig.-Gen'l Commanding.'

"I am well assured that no idle compliment is here meant; the manly, straight-forward character of General Hatch assures you and me that every word said is fully intended. It will always be a subject of unmixed satisfaction to you all that you had the opportunity of drawing such commendation from the gallant veteran who in his person was your witness.

JOHN A. DAHLGREN,
Rear-Admiral Commanding S. A. Blockading Squadron."

R. Admiral Cahlgren

"Late in 1864 General Sherman began that campaign which would of itself place him among the foremost military commanders of history, and to facilitate his communication with the ocean, a joint movement was made up Broad River by General Foster and a detachment of steamers from the Squadron menacing the enemy's own communications near Coosawhatchie.

"The Fleet Brigade was organized from the officers and marines of the Squadron and did good service, participating in all the actions, which were often severe.

"At Boyd's Creek the sailors and marines were ashore first and deployed as skirmishers. At Tulefinney the howitzers were rushed up to assist the advance then heavily engaged with the enemy, and by a few decisive rounds threw them back."

In a letter addressed to Commander Preble, Aug. 12, 1866, the Admiral says :—"You ask—'May I claim your endorsement for the time I was under your command?' You have had it. The service of the Fleet Brigade under yourself and officers was of the most meritorious kind. My Public Orders and the recognition of the General under whom it served testify to this fully (General Orders Nos. 98, 101, 106 (1864), Nos. 3, 62, 65 (1865), also your own reports which appear with the annual reports of the Navy Department.

"I was not myself in action with the Brigade, being in the Squadron that co-operated with the army, but was with the Brigade when it landed at Boyd's Neck, before a soldier was on shore, and placed its advanced line with its artillery a mile to the front to feel the enemy before the troops had all landed, and after some of the actions visited the Brigade in advanced position near the enemy. The losses of the Brigade speak for its service."

Major-General J. G. Foster also wrote him :—"Your services in command of the Marine Brigade while operating with my force to favor a junction with General Sherman's army were of great value. At the battles of Honey Hill, and the engagements upon De Vaux's Neck towards Pocotaligo, your force aided in a great degree to ensure our success, and were in fact under the circumstances invaluable."

Brigadier-General J. P. Hatch wrote him :—"The Brigade was under my command over a month, being daily under fire and exposed to all the hardships of a winter campaign. In a letter* addressed to Admiral Dahlgren, I endeavored to express the feeling of myself and command towards the Brigade, whose gallantry and cheerful endurance of the hardships incident to the season and the nature of the duties performed, had won the regards of all ; also to express my ap-

* See General Order No. 3, note to page 226.

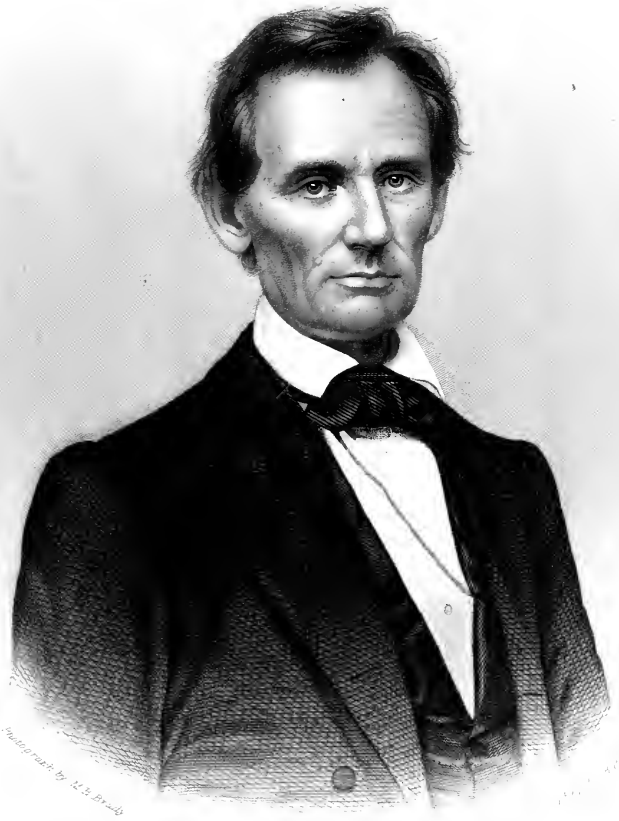
preciation of your own valuable services and those of several of your officers."

Brig. Gen'l E. E. Potter, after enumerating the service of the Brigade, adds:—"I had thus every opportunity to observe the gallantry of your command in the field, and during the subsequent period of their service on shore I had occasion to remark the cheerful readiness with which they bore discomforts and hardships, particularly trying to seamen. Your official relations with Gen. Hatch and myself were of the most harmonious character, without any trace of that jealousy which has sometimes been found to arise between the two services."

The Rev. C. B. Boynton has omitted to mention the Fleet Brigade, in his History of the Navy during the Rebellion, though he boasts of having had free access to the files of the Navy Department. For that reason, and for the credit of the Navy, and of the officers and men who composed the Brigade, these official recognitions of its services have here been printed.

On the disbanding of the Brigade, Commander Preble resumed his command in the North Edisto—and continued there until the 19th of March, 1865, when in obedience to orders from the Navy Department he got the St. Louis over the bar, and proceeded in her to Port Royal to fit her for a cruise to Aspinwall. The ship, on examination and survey, being found and reported, from the length of time she had been in commission, worn out and unfit for that service, Commander Preble was on the 4th of April transferred to the command of the Steamer State of Georgia, and sailed from Port Royal on the 6th for Aspinwall, where he arrived on the 15th of the same month. His orders were to remain at Aspinwall for the protection of our commercial interests in that quarter, and to "co-operate with the American Minister at Bogota, Allen A. Burton, Esq., in such measures as it may be deemed proper to adopt in order to relieve our citizens at the Isthmus of the unjust taxes to which they are subjected." He was also "to co-operate with the Naval forces at Panama, in protecting the persons and property of citizens of the United States in their transit over the Isthmus, should either be endangered by lawless parties and the use of armed force become necessary."

On the 2d of May, the sad news of the assassination of President Lincoln reached Aspinwall, and was appropriately noticed by the display of colors at half-mast and firing of minute guns, and on the 5th, by the return steamer, Commander Preble transmitted to the Secretary of the Navy one hundred and three dollars, subscribed by the officers and crew of the State of Georgia towards the one dollar "National Monument" proposed to be erected to our Martyr President, the receipt of



A. Lincoln

Wm. Blodgett

Gideon Welles

which was duly acknowledged by George W. Riggs, Treasurer of the Lincoln National Monument Association.

On the 7th of June, information having been received at Aspinwall of the wreck on Roncador reef of the Central American Transit Company's Steamship Golden Rule, with between six and seven hundred passengers on board, all of whom were landed on the reef and in imminent danger of perishing from want of water, Comm'der Preble proceeded with the State of Georgia and Steamer Huntsville, Lieut. Comm'der Devens, to the scene of the disaster, and succeeded in rescuing the whole and bringing them in safety to Aspinwall. In acknowledgment of this service he received the thanks of the rescued people transmitted through the Navy Department.*

He continued on special command at Aspinwall, until relieved by the arrival of the U. S. Steamer James Adger on the 16th of August, when with a crew much debilitated from the malaria, he sailed on the 17th for the United States, and stopping at Cape Haytien for coal, arrived at New York on the 29th of August. The State of Georgia was put out of commission on the 11th of September, and Comm'der Preble returned to his home after an absence of two years and six months.

One month after his return home, on the 14th of October, 1865, Comm'der Preble was ordered to the Boston Navy Yard, as the General Inspector of Supplies, and continued on that duty until July 5, 1867, when on the re-organization of the government of the Navy Yards, he

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* "NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Aug. 12, 1865.

"*Sir*,—I herewith enclose a copy of the resolutions adopted by the passengers shipwrecked in the Golden Rule, expressing their gratitude for your efforts on their behalf.

Very respectfully, &c.

"Commander GEO. H. PREBLE, G. WELLES,
Com'dg U. S. S. State of Georgia, New York. Secretary of the Navy."

(Enclosure.)

"STEAM SHIP AMERICA, June 30, 1865.

"At a meeting of passengers of the Golden Rule, held on board the ship, this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*,—That we unite in the expression of our deep-felt gratitude to Captains Preble and Devens of the U. S. War Vessels State of Georgia and Huntsville, for the promptness with which they came to our relief on learning of our shipwreck on a desolate Island in the Carribean Sea.

"*Resolved*,—That to them and the gentlemanly officers of their respective ships, we owe a debt of lasting gratitude for their patient and unremitting efforts for our comfort, and that their generous conduct has served to increase our just pride, as American citizens, in that noble body of men, the officers of the Navy of the United States, of which they are worthy representatives.

"*Resolved*,—That copies of these resolutions be transmitted to Captains Preble and Devens, the Secretary of the U. S. Navy, and to the California Press for publication.

JOHN B. WELLER, *Chairman*."

"M. A. EDWARDS, } *Secretaries*."
MICHAEL KANE, }

was directed to assume the duties of Equipment Officer at the same Yard, which includes the care of the equipment of vessels in ordinary, and the rigging and equipment of all vessels fitting for sea, also charge of the rope-walk in which is manufactured the rope for the entire Navy.

In the special promotions for efficient service in the rebellion, July 16, 1866, his name was not included,* but having passed all the re-

* On learning of these promotions, Capt. Preble addressed the Hon. J. W. Grimes, chairman of the Naval Committee of the Senate, on the subject, and received the following reply:—

"BURLINGTON, IOWA, Aug. 29, 1866.

"*My Dear Sir*,—Your letter of the 29th inst. has come to hand. It is impossible for me to say why you was not promoted, for I have no information on the subject. It was not because of your name being disagreed to by the Senate, for it was never sent to the Senate for promotion. The *Senate accepted the list precisely as sent in, without even reading.* I do not believe that any human being, save Admiral Farragut, was consulted in regard to a single promotion. I certainly was not, and I do not believe that any one was. * * * * * thus it was that the Senate, if there had been time, would probably have been indisposed to undertake to revise the list, for it must have been blindly and very unsatisfactorily.

"I was never very much in favor of the law, but the Department in the name of the service insisted upon it, and I finally agreed to it; but it was not passed until every man in the Senate had a full understanding of it in all its bearings, as the *Congressional Globe* will show. I was surprised at some of their commendations and at some of the omissions, but my own information was not of the character to justify me in advising the Senate to set aside the entire list, which would have been the case had we attempted to interfere with any one nominee in any one of the grades, they all depending on each other.

"I told the people at the Department that I thought mistakes had been made—that they ought to be rectified, and that they still had the power to do it. What may be done, I do not know. I have no intercourse with naval men between sessions, nor with the Department, and can't say what their views are, but I have no doubt there will be a disposition to do full justice to all parties. Certainly that will be my purpose. Opinions will be formed and crystallized on the subject before Congress meets. I am very truly yours,

"COMMANDER GEO. HENRY PREBLE, J. W. GRIMES."
Charlestown Navy Yard.

The clause of the law approved July 25, 1866, under which these special promotions were made, is this:—"Provided that the increase in the grades authorized by this act shall be made by selection from the grade next below of officers who have rendered the most efficient and faithful service during the recent war, and who possess the highest professional qualifications and attainments. And nothing in this act shall preclude advancement in rank now authorized by law for distinguished conduct in battle, or for extraordinary heroism." Yet it is notorious that officers were promoted who came into active service at the eleventh hour, that had only been on harbor service, that never had a hostile gun fired at them, that were never in any of the great fights of the war, or even little ones, or only in command of Hospital Ships; and that one at least is acknowledged to have been promoted by mistake for another bearing the same name, &c.

The law itself was an injudicious one. No naval or military man will dispute the propriety of promoting for distinguished service in battle—but then the commission should be a permanent record of the fact to him and for his children, and it should be stated on the commission for what special service or act of heroism it was granted. To promote by selection a whole body of officers at the close of a great war, selected at the caprice or prejudices of the Department, where all had been serving faithfully and to the best of their ability, must tend to destroy that *esprit de corps* which is the life of any service.

The then Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles, entertained the fallacy that as every

quired examinations as to his mental, moral, physical and professional fitness, he was promoted by seniority on the 16th of March, 1867, a Captain in the Navy, and received a commission to take rank from the 29th of January, 1867.

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one went up on the list in the grade he was then in, all were benefited, as they would be sooner promoted to the grade next above; but he forgot, or did not see, that these promotions *were a special bar to the higher grades* for those who were overslaughed. Thus in Capt. Preble's case, had he been selected with the fourteen who were promoted over him, he would have been a Commodore in 1872, and have retired as a Rear Admiral at the age of sixty-two; whereas now, unless there are death vacancies, he will retire in 1878 as a Captain.

After Commodore Preble's attacks upon Tripoli, Congress, in 1805, passed a resolution giving him a gold medal, one month's pay to the petty officers, seamen and marines of the squadron, and directing that a sword should be presented to each of the commissioned officers or midshipmen who distinguished themselves in the several attacks.

In 1812, a resolution was introduced inquiring why these swords had not been presented. The Hon. Paul Hamilton, the Secretary of the Navy, replies:—

"With respect to that part of the resolution which 'requests the President to cause a sword to be presented to each of the commissioned officers and midshipmen who distinguished themselves,' it is presumed that the President saw what to his mind appeared difficulties of great delicacy, from the peculiar language of the resolution. By the resolution he was requested to present swords to such only as had distinguished themselves; and all having been represented to him as having acted gloriously, he could not in justice draw with precision a line of discrimination. He felt, it is presumed, a repugnance to the making of *a selection which by implication* would necessarily have cast a reproach upon all not therein included. A degradation of that kind might have greatly injured the service, and could not possibly have been grateful to the honorable feelings of the favored officers."

It is to be regretted that these remarks of the Hon. Mr. Hamilton were not recollected when the select promotions of 1866 were made, as the result has been precisely as he stated would have been the case had a select few been presented with those swords.

President Grant has remedied the injustice complained of in a few cases, and restored the officers to their former relative positions, and others have been recommended by him. The present Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. Geo. M. Robeson, in his report Dec. 31, 1869, says:

"In the year 1865, a board composed of Admirals who had commanded squadrons during the war, with Admiral Farragut as President, was convened by the Secretary of the Navy, to report the names of such officers as they deemed worthy of advancement under the Act of April 21, 1864. The board, after careful consideration, made a report strictly according to the letter of their instructions, and their selections would, it is believed, have been satisfactory to the Navy at large. The recommendations of the Board were, however, not acquiesced in, and the advancement was made quite independently of their action. The result is, that many officers consider themselves as unjustly treated, and a feeling of discontent exists most undesirable in the service. Some of the cases affected by this action have been already acted on by this administration, but it is felt that the real merit of each case can only be properly judged by those who were personally cognizant of all its circumstances, and that too many considerations would be lost sight of in the lapse of time to permit of direct action by the Department without risk of further mistakes.

"It is suggested that the Department be authorized to appoint a board of officers, removed by high rank from all personal interest on this question, to examine the cases complained of, and to report their conclusions for such action by the Executive and Congress as to them may seem proper."

Acting upon this recommendation, it is believed the Senate Naval Committee will soon report a bill ordering such a Board, when it is hoped that where injustice has been done it will be remedied.

After having been nearly three years on duty at the Navy Yard, Capt. Preble was offered an appointment as the Chief of Staff, of Rear Admiral Craven, commanding the North Pacific Squadron, which he accepted. On the 1st of August, 1868, he left his home in Charlestown, and proceeded via New York and the Isthmus of Panama to San Francisco, where he reported for duty on the 25th of the same month.

On the 19th of December, 1868, Commodore Edward Middleton was transferred to the command of the Lackawanna, another ship of the squadron, and Capt. Preble was ordered to take command of the Pensacola (2d rate Flag-Ship), of the Pacific Fleet, which vessel he continues (1870) to command under Rear Admiral Turner, who relieved Rear Admiral Craven in command of the Pacific Fleet, June, 1869.

The record of the official Navy Register shows that Capt. Preble has been thirty-four years and three months in the service: twenty-one years and eight months of that time at sea; seven years and eleven months on shore or other duty, and four years and eight months (in which is included six months before his first orders, and for which he received no pay) unemployed.

Capt. Preble has held no civil offices or appointments, but is a member of several societies and associations, viz.:—

March 6, 1843, he was elected a member of the Naval Library and Institute at the Charlestown Navy Yard, was elected its Librarian and Curator for 1858–59, and Vice President for 1866–67.

He was in 1852 elected an associate member of the Portland Natural History Society—was chosen its Vice President for 1856–57, and elected a Corresponding Member, Jan. 1, 1863.

October 9, 1854. He was elected an Honorary member of the Portland Rifle Corps.

January 21, 1864. He was initiated and admitted to the third degree of Free Masonry, by the Tolerant Lodge of Lisbon, Portugal.

June 6, 1866. He was elected a Resident Member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society, and became a Life Member July 1, 1869.

August 6, 1866. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the Maine Historical Society.

February, 21, 1868. He was admitted a companion of the First Class of the Military Order of the Loyal League of the United States.

April 20, 1869. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

The only male descendants of Capt. Enoch Preble, now living (1870), are Geo. Henry Preble and his two sons.

U. S. Ship Pensacola.

Miss Susie Zabiah Preble.

Aged 19½ yrs.

Jan. 1870

Henry Onnard Preble.

aged 22.

GRANDCHILDREN OF ENOCH AND SALLY (CROSS) PREBLE.

Children of EBEN PREBLE and AGNES DEBORAH TAYLOR ARCHER :—

1. Sarah Ellen, b. in Gorham, Me., June 18, 1830 ; d. of scarlet fever, July 31, 1832.
2. Mary Elizabeth, b. in Gorham, Me., June 24, 1833 ; unmarried, and residing with her mother in Gorham, 1870.

Children of ADELINE PREBLE and JOHN COX
(All born in Portland, Me.) :—

1. Frances Ellen, b. Feb. 16, 1837 ; unmar. and living in Portland.
2. Elizabeth Harrod, b. June 30, 1843 ; d. of scarlet fever, April 10, 1844.
3. Elizabeth Harrod, b. August 24, 1845 ; unm. and living in Portland. Has a fine musical taste and talent, and is a rare vocalist.

Children of Capt. GEO. HENRY PREBLE, U. S. N., and SUSAN Z. (COX) PREBLE :—

1. Henry Oxnard, named for Henry Oxnard of Boston, was b. at Portland, Me., January 4, 1847. The "Hall house," No. 80 Cumberland St., in which he was born, was burnt in the great fire of July, 1866. From April, 1863, to Dec., 1864, during the war of the rebellion, he was a Captain's Clerk on board the U. S. Sloop-of-War St. Louis. On his return home he entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, then just organized, as a general student, but soon became a special student in chemistry, the favorite branch he chose for a profession, and is now an assistant teacher of chemistry in that Institute.

   He was admitted by the Henry Price Lodge of Charlestown, Mass., to the third degree of masonry, Feb. 24, 5869.

   In 1869 he was elected Superintendent of the Sunday School of the Harvard Chapel, a free church attached to the Unitarian Ministry at Large in Charlestown, and continues acceptably to attend to the duties of that office.
2. Susie Zabiah, named for her mother, b. Sept. 1, 1850, at house No. 62 Danforth Street, on the corner of Tyng St., Portland, Me.
3. Mildred, born and died April 23, 1859, at Portland, Me.
4. George Henry Rittenhouse, named for his father and father's friend, b. July 10, 1859, at the Commander's House, Charlestown Navy Yard, Mass.

APPENDIX TO CAPTAIN ENOCH

PEDIGREE OF THE CHILDREN OF GEO. HENRY PREBLE, AND OF THE CHILDREN OF JOHN COX AND

No.	*Name and Surname.*	*Date of Birth.*	*Place of Birth.*	*When married and who by.*
2—1	George Henry Preble	Feb. 25, 1816	Portland, Me.	Nov. 18, 1845, by
3—2	Susan Zabiah Cox	Aug. 1, 1820	Portland, Me.	Rev. I. Nichols, D.D.
				THE GRAND-
4—1	Capt. Enoch Preble	July 2, 1763	Portland, Me.	Sept. 11, 1800, by
5—3	Sally Cross	Sept. 22, 1777	Bradford, Mass.	Rev. Caleb Jewett.
6—2	John Cox	Feb. 13, 1795	Portland, Me.	Nov. 4, 1817, by
7—4	Thankful Harris Gore	Oct. 19, 1798	Boston, Mass.	Rev. H. Holley, D.D.
				THE GREAT[1]-
8—1	Brig. Gen. Jedidiah Preble	1707	York, Me.	May 9, 1751, by
9—5	Mehitable Bangs	1729	Harwich, Mass.	Rev. Thos. Smith.
10—2	Josiah Cox	1756	Portland, Me.	Jan. 23, 1785, by
11—6	Susan Greenleaf	Jan. 17, 1768	Newburyport, Ms.	Rev. S. Deane, D.D.
12—3	Deacon Thomas Cross	Nov. 13, 1741	Ipswich, Mass.	Nov. 17, 1767, by
13—7	Lucy Hovey	Mar. 16, 1748	Boxford, Mass.	Rev. John Cushing.
14—4	Jeremiah Gore	Jan. 12, 1763	Boston, Mass.	Aug. 3, 1789, by
15—8	Thankful Harris	Nov. 22, 1765	Boston, Mass.	Rev. Sam. West, D.D.
				THE GREAT[1]-GREAT[2]-
16—1	Benjamin Preble	1657	York, Me.	
17—9	Mary Baston		York, Me.	
18—2	Capt. John Cox	1720	Dorchester, Mass.	Sept., 1739, by
19—10	Sarah Proctor	Feb. 23, 1722	Falmouth, Me.	Rev. Thos. Smith.
20—3	Thomas Cross	Mar. 10, 1689	Ipswich, Mass.	Feb. 18, 1720-1.
21—11	Sarah Bordman		Ipswich, Mass.	
22—4	Jeremiah Gore	Dec. 26, 1734	Roxbury, Mass.	
23—12	Mary Watson		Roxbury, Mass.	
24—5	Capt. Joshua Bangs	1692	Harwich, Mass.	June 18, 1713, by
25—13	Mehitable Clarke	Oct. 29, 1696	Harwich, Mass.	Joseph Doane, Esq.
26—6	Joseph Greenleaf	June 3, 1736	Newbury, Mass.	Feb. 13, 1758.
27—14	Susan Pearson	Feb. 8, 1739	Newbury, Mass.	
28—7	Deacon Joseph Hovey	July 17, 1712	Boxford, Mass.	Mar. 21, 1743-4, by
29—15	Rebecca Stickney	Oct. 3, 1721	Bradford, Mass.	Rev. Wm. Balch.
30—8	Stephen Harris	July 25, 1712	Boston, Mass.	Feb. 14, 1765, by
31—16	Sarah Sherrard		Boston, Mass.	Rev. Mr. Walker.

PREBLE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

U. S. NAVY, AND SUSAN ZABIAH (COX) PREBLE.

ADELINE (PREBLE) COX,* OF PORTLAND, MAINE.

Age at Marriage.	*Date of Death.*	*Place of Death.*	*Cause of Death.*	*Age at Death.*	*No.*
29 yrs. 8 m. 25 d.					2—1
25 yrs. 3 m. 18 d.					3—2
PARENTS.					
37 yrs. 2 m. 12 d.	Sept. 28, 1842	Portland, Me.	Consumption, &c.	79 yrs. 2 m. 26 d.	4—1
22 yrs. 11 m. 22 d.	June 20, 1848	Portland, Me.	Apoplexy.	70 yrs. 8 m. 28 d.	5—3
22 yrs. 8 m. 22 d.					6—2
19 yrs. 16 days.	July 11, 1833	Portland, Me.	Consumption.	34 yrs. 8 m. 22 d.	7—4
GRANDPARENTS.					
47 yrs.	Mar. 11, 1784	Portland, Me.	Gout and Old Age.	77 yrs.	8—1
26 yrs.	Aug. 20, 1805	Portland, Me.	Epilepsy.	77 yrs.	9—5
29 yrs.	July 20, 1829	Portland, Me.	Cancer.	73 yrs.	10—2
17 yrs. 6 days.	Dec. 17, 1850	Portland, Me.	Apoplexy.	82 yrs. 11 mos.	11—6
26 yrs.	Feb. 15, 1819	Gorham, Me.	Old Age.	77 yrs. 3 m. 2 days	12—3
18 yrs. 8 mos.	May 21, 1821	Gorham, Me.	Dropsy.	73 yrs. 2 m. 5 days	13—7
26 yrs. 6 m. 22 d.	Oct. 12, 1836	Portland, Me.	Diabetes.	73 yrs. 9 mos.	14—4
23 yrs. 8 m. 12 d.	Mar. 26, 1851	Portland, Me.	Old Age.	85 yrs. 4 m. 4 days	15—8
GRANDPARENTS.					
	1732	York, Me.	Old Age.	75 years.	16—1
					17—9
19 yrs.	1789	Cornwallis, N. S.	Consumption.	69 years.	18—2
17 yrs. 8 mos.	Oct. 25, 1761	Falmouth, Me.		39 yrs. 8 m. 2 days	19—10
30 yrs. 11 m. 8 d.	1772			83 years.	20—3
					21—11
	July 9, 1813		Cancer in the Ear.	78 yrs. 6 m. 13 d.	22—4
					23—12
21 yrs.	May 23, 1762	Portland, Me.		70 yrs.	24—5
15 yrs. 7 m. 20 d.	April 5, 1761	Portland, Me.		64 yrs. 5 m. 7 d.	25—13
21 yrs. 8 m. 10 d.	Oct. 3, 1795	Portland, Me.	Apoplexy.	59 yrs. 4 m.	26—6
19 yrs. 5 days.	Dec. 22, 1816	Portland, Me.		76 yrs. 10 m. 14 d.	27—14
30 yrs. 8 m. 4 d.	Dec. 23, 1785	Boxford, Mass.		73 yrs. 5 m. 6 d.	28—7
18 yrs. 5 m. 18 d.	Feb. 19, 1788	Boxford, Mass.		67 yrs. 4 m. 16 d.	29—15
22 yrs. 6 m. 20 d.	Oct. 19, 1798	Boston, Mass.		56 yrs. 2 m 24 d.	30—8
					31—16

* See Note 1.

THE GREAT[1]-GREAT[2]-

No.	*Name and Surname.*	*Date of Birth.*	*Place of Birth.*	*When married and who by.*
32—1	Abraham Preble		Tenterden, Eng.	1642.
33—17	Judith Tilden		Tenterden, Eng.	
34—2	Capt. John Cocks, Jr.		Dorchester, Mass.	Dec. 11, 1712.
35—18	Tabitha Davenport	May 3, 1688	Dorchester, Mass.	
36—3	George Cross		Ipswich, Mass.	
37—19	——— ———		Ipswich, Mass.	
38—4	Samuel Gore	Sept. 1, 1699	Roxbury, Mass.	Feb. 23, 1726, by
39—20	Mary Williams	July 14, 1710	Roxbury, Mass.	Rev. Nehem. Walter.
40—5	Capt. Edward Bangs	Sept. 30, 1665	Eastham, Mass.	
41—21	Ruth ———	1670		
42—6	Joseph Greenleaf	Sept. 25, 1717	Newbury, Mass.	
43—22	Mary ———		Newbury, Mass.	
44—7	Luke Hovey	May 3, 1676	Boxford, Mass.	Oct. 25, 1698.
45—23	Susanna Pilsbury	Feb. 1, 1677	Boxford, Mass.	
46—8	Stephen Harris	Oct. 1, 1713	Boston, Mass.	May 20, 1740, by
47—24	Thankful Tuckerman		Boston, Mass.	Rev. Jos. Sewall, D.D.
48—9	Thomas Baston		York, Me.	
49—25	——— ———			
50—10	Samuel Proctor	Jan. 11, 1686	Ipswich, Mass.	1714.
51—26	Susanna Brackett			
52—11	Thomas Bordman	Aug. 8, 1669	Ipswich, Mass.	
53—27	Sarah Langley		Rowley, Mass.	
54—12	——— Watson			
55—28	——— ———			
56—13	Andrew Clark	1655		1671.
57—29	Mehitable Scottow	Dec. 14, 1648	Boston, Mass.	
58—14	Amos Pearson		Newbury, Mass.	Dec. 8, 1726.
59—30	Mary Morse	Sept. 8, 1703	Newbury, Mass.	
60—15	Thomas Stickney	Aug. 23, 1694	Bradford, Mass.	June 19, 1716, by
61—31	Mary Mulliken	Sept. 26, 1692	Bradford, Mass.	Rev. Thos. Symmes.
62—16	Wm. Sherrard	1711	Boston, Mass.	
63—32	Mary Webber			

THE GREAT[1]-GREAT[2]-GREAT[3]-

64—1	——— Preble		England.	
65—33	——— ———			
66—2	——— Cocks			
67—34	——— ———			
68—3	Robert Cross, Jr.	1642	Ipswich, Mass.	Feb. 19, 1664.
69—35	Martha Treadwell	Mar. 16, 1644-5	Ipswich, Mass.	
70—4	John Gore	May 23, 1634	England.	May 31, 1683.
71—36	Sarah Gardner	April 20, 1662	Roxbury, Mass.	
72—5	Capt. Jonathan Bangs	1640	Plymouth, Mass.	July 16, 1664.
73—37	Mary Mayo	1645	Barnstable, Mass.	
74—6	Joseph Greenleaf	April 12, 1686	Newbury, Mass.	Nov. 18, 1707.
75—38	Thomasin Mayo	June 10, 1689	Newbury, Mass.	
76—7	John Hovey		Ipswich, Mass.	August 13, 1665.
77—39	Dorcas Ivorye			

GREAT³-GRANDPARENTS.

Age at Marriage.	*Date of Death.*	*Place of Death.*	*Cause of Death.*	*Age at Death.*	No.
	1663				32—1
					33—17
	May 22, 1747	Pemaquid, Me.	Killed by Indians.		34—2
24 yrs. 7 m. 8 d.		Falmouth, Me.			35—18
					36—3
					37—19
26 yrs. 5 m. 21 d.	Nov. 29, 1757	Roxbury, Mass.	Unknown.	58 yrs. 2 m. 29 d.	38—4
25 yrs. 7 m. 8 d.		Roxbury, Mass.	"		39—20
	May 22, 1746	Harwich, Mass.	"	80 yrs. 7 m. 22 d.	40—5
	June 22, 1738	Harwich, Mass.	"	68 yrs.	41—21
		Newburyport, Ms.	"		42—6
			"		43—22
	Oct. 31, 1751		"	65 yrs. 5 mos. 26 d.	44—7
			"		45—23
	May 16, 1773	Boston, Mass.	"	69 yrs. 7 mos. 16 d.	46—8
		Boston, Mass.	"		47—24
		York, Me.	"		48—9
			"		49—25
	Mar. 16, 1765	Falmouth, Me.	"	85 years.	50—10
			"		51—26
	Mar. 13, 1743		"	74 years.	52—11
			"		53—27
			"		54—12
			"		55—28
	1706		"	71 years.	56—13
			"		57—29
		Newburyport, Ms.	"		58—14
	Sept. 21, 1789	Newburyport, Ms.	"	86 years, 19 days.	59—30
21 yrs. 9 m. 27 d.	Oct. 22, 1767	Bradford, Mass.	"	73 yrs. 2 mos.	60—15
23 yrs. 8 m. 24 d.	March 2, 1737	Bradford, Mass.	"	44 yrs. 5 m. 4 d.	61—31
	Aug. 18, 1768	At sea on passage from Jamaica.	"	57 yrs.	62—16
					63—32

GREAT⁴-GRANDPARENTS.

			Unknown.		64—1
			"		65—33
			"		66—2
			"		67—34
	1713	Ipswich, Mass.	"	71 years.	68—3
	March 3, 1738	Ipswich, Mass.	"	94 years.	69—35
	June 26, 1705	Roxbury, Mass.	"	71 yrs. 1 m. 3 d.	70—4
		Roxbury, Mass.	"		71—36
24 yrs.	Nov. 9, 1728	Harwich, Mass.	"	88 yrs.	72—5
19 yrs.	1711	Barnstable, Mass.	"	66 yrs.	73—37
		Newbury, Mass.	"		74—6
		Newbury, Mass.	"		75—38
			"		76—7
			"		77—39

[The Great-Great-Great-Great-Grandparents, continued over.]

THE GREAT[1]-GREAT[2]-GREAT[3]-

No.	Name and Surname.	Date of Birth.	Place of Birth.	When married and whom by.
78—8	Stephen Harris	April 18, 1687	Crayford, Eng.	May 26, 1708
79—40	Ruth Scrivner		Mt. Millick, Ir'nd	
80—9	—— Baston			
81—41	—— ——			
82—10	John Proctor	1632	England.	April 1, 1674
83—42	Elizabeth Bassett		Lynn, Mass.	
84—11	Thomas Bordman	1643	Ipswich, Mass.	Jan. 1, 1667-8
85—43	Elizabeth Perkins	April 1, 1650	Ipswich, Mass.	
86—12	—— Watson			
87—44	—— ——			
88—13	Thomas Clarke	1599	England.	ab't 1634
89—45	Susanna Ring		England.	
90—14	Benjamin Pearson	1658	Rowley, Mass.	Jan. 20, 1679-80
91—46	Hannah Thurston	Jan. 20, 1659	Rowley, Mass.	
92—15	Samuel Stickney	Feb. 5, 1663	Rowley, Mass.	
93—47	Mary ——			
94—16	—— Sherrard			
95—48	—— ——			
96—17	"Elder" Nath'l Tilden		Tenterden, Eng.	
97—49	Lydia ——		England.	
98—18	Ebenezer Davenport	Feb. 26, 1661	Dorchester, Mass.	
99—50	Dorcas Andrews	1663	Falmouth, Me.	
100—19	—— ——			
101—51	—— ——			
102—20	Joseph Williams	Feb. 24, 1681	Roxbury, Mass.	May 22, 1706
103—52	Abigail Davis	Sept. 5, 1671	Roxbury, Mass.	
104—21	—— ——			
105—53	—— ——			
106—22	—— ——			
107—54	—— ——			
108—23	Moses Pilsbury			1668
109—55	Susanna Worth†			
110—24	John Tuckerman		Boston, Mass.	
111—56	—— ——			
112—25	—— ——			
113—57	—— ——			
114—26	Capt. Anthony Br[d] [Jun.] ckett			Nov. 9, 1678
115—58	Susanna Drake			
116—27	Abel Langley		Rowley, Mass.	1674
117—59	Sarah Quilter		Ipswich, Mass.	
118—28	—— ——			
119—60	—— ——			
120—29	Thomas Scottow			1641
121—61	Joan Sandford			
122—30	Benjamin Morse, Jun.			
123—62	Susanna Merrill			
124—31	Robert Mulliken			
125—63	Rebecca ——			
126—32	—— Webber			
127—64	—— ——			

† Widow of Lionel Worth and da. of John Whipple.

GREAT[4]-GRANDPARENTS. *Continued.*

Age at Marriage.	*Date of Death.*	*Place of Death.*	*Cause of Death.*	*Age at Death.*	No.
21 yrs. 1 m. 8 d.			Unknown.		78—8
			"		79—40
			"		80—9
			"		81—41
	Aug. 19, 1692	Salem, Mass.	Ex. for Witchcraft.	60 years.	82—10
			Unknown.		83—42
	1719	Ipswich, Mass.	"	76 years.	84—11
	1718	Ipswich, Mass.	"	68 years.	85—43
			"		86—12
			"		87—44
	Mar. 24, 1697	Plymouth, Mass.	"	98 years.	88—13
			"		89—45
22 years.			"		90—14
			"		91—46
	1715	Bradford, Mass.	"	52 years.	92—15
			"		93—47
			"		94—16
			"		95—48
	1641	Scituate, Mass.	"		96—17
			"		97—49
	July 19, 1738	Dorchester, Mass.	"	77 yrs. 4 mos. 21 d.	98—18
	Nov. 24, 1723	Dorchester, Mass.	"	60 years.	99—50
			"		100-19
			"		101-51
26 yrs. 3 mos.		Roxbury, Mass.	"		102-20
34 yrs. 8 mos. 17 d.			"		103-52
			"		104-21
			"		105-53
			"		106-22
			"		107-54
			"		108-23
			"		109-55
			"		110-24
	June —, 1773		"		111-56
			"		112-25
			"		113-57
	Sept. 21, 1689		Killed by Indians.		114-26
			Unknown.		115-58
			"		116-27
			"		117-59
			"		118-28
			"		119-60
			"		120-29
			"		121-61
			"		122-30
			"		123-62
	June 11, 1741		"		124-31
			"		125-63
			"		126-32
			"		127-64

APPENDIX TO CAPT. ENOCH PREBLE AND HIS DESCENDANTS.

"Hereditary rank may be an illusion, but hereditary virtue gives a patent of innate nobleness beyond the blazonry of the Herald's Colleges."—WASHINGTON IRVING.

NOTES TO THE TABULAR PEDIGREE OF THE CHILDREN OF GEORGE HENRY PREBLE AND ADELINE (PREBLE) COX.

1. PREBLE.—To find the pedigree of Adeline Preble's children, the Gore ancestry, in all its branches, should be erased from the *tables*, and the order of succession of the Cox ancestry changed one generation. The Preble ancestry is in the proper order.

2. COX.—The origin of the name of Cocks or Cox, with the adjuncts which have been attached either before or after it, as Wood-cock, Cock-burn, &c., is involved in mystery, and has been the occasion of a great deal of learned discussion in the Gentleman's Magazine and elsewhere. Only six out of one hundred and fifty names containing this mysterious syllable can be assigned to the animal creation (Gentlemen's Magazine, Sept., 1837). One of the correspondents of the Gentlemen's Magazine who signs himself I. C. N., remarks that the word "often occurs in the records of this country [England] under the various forms of Coc, Koe, LeCok, LeCoq, &c., answering in fact to the Latin coquus, more usually written during the middle ages Cocus, and while the greater number of these antient professors of the culinary art have modified their orthography to Coke, or Cooke, or Cook, others have evidently retained the final 'e' and thus assimilated their names to the victims, instead of the lords of the kitchen. Hence we proceed to Cock, Cocks, and Cox." He then quotes the great rolls of the Exchequer for 25 Hen. III. 1241, in which one Adam Coc, or Cok, is commissioned by the King to superintend certain repairs at Clarendon Palace, "and to instruct the workmen so that the kitchen and stables might be enclosed within the outer wall." In Holland, de Kock, the cook, is a common name—and everybody has heard of Paul de Kock, the French Novelist.

Lower, in his Essay on Family Nomenclature, ridicules this theory of I. C. N., and argues that "Cock" is simply a diminutive, the same as "ot" or "kin," though he does not pretend to assign any satisfactory meaning to all the names with this termination, but thinks he has been successful in affixing that of five sixths of the names he has met with. Thus, according to him, Bad-cock is evidently "Little Bat" or "Bartholemew;" Sal-cock, "Little Saul," and Wil-cocke or Cox, "Little William," &c. *Coca*, he says, is the old latin for a *little* boat; *cocula*, a small drinking cup. He was long puzzled with the surname *Coxe*, which he has now no hesitation in calling a synonym of *Little*. Coxe and Little, therefore, according to Lower, are the same name; and Mr. Coxhead, is really Mr. Littlehead, in contradistinction to Mr. Greathead. Cock is also the name for a hillock—as hay-cock, a little hill or heap of hay.

Lower, in his "Patronymica," published in 1860, says, "After mature consideration, I still adhere to the opinions heretofore expressed, viz., that though it may in some instances be a corruption of *Cott*, a local termination, and in others may relate to the male of birds, it is in a great majority of cases a diminutive of ordinary baptismal names, like *kin*, or *ott*, or *ett*. Cock in many local names refers probably to Woodcock, rather than the *gallus*, as *Sedge Cock*, &c. Cox, Coxe, Coke, is probably Cok, and is probably a synonym of Little."

Bowditch, in "Suffolk Surnames," remarks, "We have 'Hahn' the German for Cock; and that the compounds of the name are not supposed to be really derived from the bird, but in some cases from *Coque* (a cook), while in others it is used as an affectionate diminutive."

John Cox (6—2), the father of Mrs. Susan Z. Preble (3—2) and the husband of Adeline Preble, was descended from Capt. John Cocks, Jr. (34—2) and Tabitha Davenport (35—18), of Dorchester, Mass., who was admitted an inhabitant of Falmouth in 1729, in place of Thomas Cox. The name was variously spelled, Cok, Cocks, Coxe, and Cox. He was a mariner, and killed by the Indians at Pemaquid, May 22, 1747.—*Willis's History of Portland.*

Sept. 26, 1725.—A Mr. Cox of Dorchester strove to go into a cove to the Eastward in his vessel, but the fog hindered him; the crew of a fishing vessel that went in were all barbarously murdered by the Indians but a boy who was redeemed in 1728.

Major Moses Titcomb, of Newbury, who commanded the troops in Falmouth preparatory to the expedition to Canada, makes the following note in his diary:—"Falmo., May 26, 1747, I received the melancholy news from Pemaquid that on the 22d inst. fifteen men being up the river after alewives, the Indians fired upon them, killed ten men, took three captives, and two got clear, one much wounded." Among the killed, he mentions John Cox and Joseph Cox—and as "captivated," Benjamin Cox.

I find in the old Falmouth Proprietors' Records, that there were, Aug. 3, 1732, "laid out John Cok sixty acres of land lying in the Township of Falmouth, bounded as followeth: beginning at the S. W. corner of James Crocker's 60 acre lot and running S. S. W. 60 rods to a stake, and to run from the aforesaid bounds, 160 rods E. S. E. if the same be free from former grants, said Cok to leave a road through said land where it will be most convenient for the town use."

The children of John Cox, Jr., the old ranger, as he was called, and Tabitha (Davenport) Cox, were:—1, Josiah. 2, Tabitha, m. Joseph Bailey. 3, *John*, m. Sarah Proctor, Sept., 1739. 4, James, b. 1719; m. Catharine Grant, 1745; d. 1796. 5, Esther, m. Joshua Bracket, Jr. 6, Mercy or Martha, m. Joseph Bailly, Jr. 7, Thankful, m. 1st, Samuel Hodgekins; 2d,——— Pogue.

John Cox[3] (18—2), b. at Dorchester, Mass., 1720; m. Sarah Proctor (19—10), a daughter of Samuel Proctor (50—10), Sept., 1739. Samuel was a son of John Proctor (82—10), who was executed for witchcraft Aug. 19, 1692. Their children were:—1, Keziah. 2, Sarah. 3, Dorcas. 4, Karenhappuck, m. Peter Thomas. 5, Martha. 6, Mary. 7, Nancy. 8, *Josiah*, m. Susan Greenleaf. 9, Samuel, who died an infant. After the death of his wife Sarah, who died Oct. 25, 1761, John Cox (18—2), m. Sarah Bodkin of Boston, 1763, and removed to Cornwallis, Nova Scotia, June 28, 1782, where he died, 1789. Numerous descendants of his second marriage now live at and near Cornwallis, N. S. The children by his last marriage were:—1, Thomas. 2, Harry. 3, John. 4, Garry. 5, Charles. 6, Samuel. 7, Susan. 8, Elizabeth. 9, Julia. The children by Sarah Proctor all remained and married in the neighborhood of Portland, Me.

Miss Betsey Thomas, aged 96, and Mrs. Karenhappuck Morse, aged 99 years, 8 months, daughters of Peter Thomas and Karenhappuck Cox, died at Portland, Me., Feb. 12 and 20, 1870. Their brother Elias Thomas is living at the age of 98 years. Peter Thomas, their father, was a grandson of the Rev. George Burroughs, who was executed for witchcraft, 1692.

Josiah Cox (10—2), son of John, 3d, b. 1756; m. Jan. 23, 1785, Susan Greenleaf, daughter of Joseph Greenleaf and Susan Pearson, and died of cancer, July 20, 1829. His widow survived him twenty-one years, and died suddenly Dec. 17, 1850. Their children were:—

1. Susan, b. Nov. 8, 1785; m. Abel Vinton, Aug. 17, 1806, and moved to Marietta, Ohio.
2. Eliza, b. February 1, 1788; m. Deacon Joseph Harrod, Sept. 27, 1807; d. May, 1843. Her husband is living (1870) with his daughter, Mrs. Caroline E. Bartlett, the widow of Edwin Bartlett, at Barrytown, New York.
3. Fanny, b. May 1, 1790; living in Chelsea, Mass. (1870), unmarried.
4. Caroline, b. Sept. 11, 1792; m. Elisha Vinton, Sept. 22, 1818.
5. John, b. Feb. 27, 1794; d. an infant.

6. *John*, b. Feb. 13, 1795; m. 1st, Thankful Gore, Nov. 4, 1817, who d. July 11, 1833; 2d, Adeline Preble, Nov. 4, 1835; living at No. 25 Tate St., Portland, Me., 1870.
7. Mary, b. Dec. 26, 1797; d. an infant.
8. Josiah, b. Jan. 26, 1799; d. unmarried at Madeira, 1826, aged 27.
9. Emily, b. June 11, 1801; living in Chelsea, Mass., 1870.
10. Mary, b. Nov. 15, 1804; m. Enoch Ilsley, June 30, 1830; living at Chelsea, Mass., 1870.

John Cox[4] (6—2), son of Josiah (10—2), born Feb. 23, 1795, was married by Rev. Horace Holley, 1st, to Thankful Harris Gore, daughter of Jeremiah Gore and Thankful Harris of Boston, Nov. 4, 1817, who died July 11, 1833. The issue of this marriage were:

1. Susan Gore, b. Dec. 31, 1818; d. an infant, Sept. 6, 1819.
2. *Susan Zabiah* (3—2), b. Aug. 1, 1820; m. *George Henry Preble* (2—1), Nov. 18, 1845.
3. Caroline Augusta, b. March 23, 1823; d. an infant, December, 1823.
4. John Harris, b. Sept. 28, 1824; m. Julia Leavitt Allen, Nov. 4, 1852; living in Portland (1870); has three children living, viz.:—John C.; Mary A.; Adeline.
5. Josiah, b. June 1, 1828; m. Sarah Todd Allen, May 31, 1851; living in Portland (1870); has four children living, viz.:—Allen; Arthur; William W.; Walter.
6. Edwin Bartlett, b. May 20, 1833; m. Rhoda Harriet Hazen, Nov. 25, 1858; living in Portland (1870); has three children living, viz.:—Frederick A. P.; Edwin B.; Enoch 1.

John Cox (6—2), was married second, by the Rev. Ichabod Nichols, D.D., to *Adeline, daughter of Capt. Enoch Preble and Sally Cross*, Nov. 4, 1835. The issue of this marriage, is:—

1. Frances Ellen, b. Feb. 16, 1837; living unmarried (1870) in Portland.
2. Elizabeth Harrod, b. June 30, 1843; d. an infant, April 10, 1844.
3. Elizabeth Harrod, b. Aug. 24, 1845; living unmarried (1870) in Portland.

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3. Cross.—"The name is probably derived from the family bearing a cross crosslet on their arms."—*Sims on Scottish Surnames*. Cross and Crouch are the same.—*Lower*.

Sally Cross (5—3), who married Enoch Preble (4—1), was the daughter of Deacon Thomas Cross of Gorham, Me., and Lucy Hovey, who were married by the Rev. John Cushing in Boxford, Mass., Nov. 18, 1767. Both her parents are buried in the old burial place at Gorham, Me., and the inscriptions on their gravestones are:

"Here lies Deacon Thomas Cross, born in Ipswich, Mass., Nov. 18, 1741, died Feb. 15, 1819, having been a Deacon of this Church 15 years. Also in the same grave, his son Capt. Wm. Cross, born Aug. 21, 1779, died Feb. 11, 1819.

'Oh passing mortals and surviving friends
Regard the silent eloquence of Death.
With more than human or angelic tongues
Crying, awake, prepare to meet your God.'

"Here lies Lucy Cross, wife of Deacon Thomas Cross, born at Boxford, Mass., March 16, 1743, died May 21, 1824. By her side lie their children: Rebecca Cross, born May 20, 1771, died April 11, 1791, and Harriet Cross, born Oct. 29, 1790, died March 11, 1793.

'By blast of death the grafted trees
Both trunk and branches mouldering lie;
The Tree of Life survives the tomb,
Nor shall its grafted branches die.'"

Deacon Thomas (12—3) and Lucy Cross (13—7) had eleven children, all born at Bradford, Mass., of whom Mrs. Sally Preble was the fifth, viz.:

1. Joseph, b. Dec. 31, 1768; m. Betsey Dustin, 1791; d. Oct. 29, 1819. Had one son, who d. unmarried, and two daughters, one of whom m. William B. Sewall, Esq.
2. Thomas, b. March 3, 1770; m. Laura Sandford, Dec. 30, 1891; d. April 6, 1833. Left three sons and one daughter.
3. Betsey, b. Feb. 11, 1772; m. Jona. Stevens, Oct. 1791; d. Nov. 13, 1838. Had three sons and three daughters.
4. Rebecca, b. Jan. 30, 1774; d. unmarried, April 11, 1794.

5. Sally, b. Sept. 22, 1777; m. Capt. Enoch Preble (4—1), Sept. 14, 1800; d. June 20, 1848. Had two sons and two daughters.

6. William, b. Aug. 21, 1779; m. Eliza Stevens, Feb. 4, 1804; d. Feb. 14, 1819. His widow married Hon. Toppan Robie. He had one daughter, Eliza Ann, who m. 1st, a Cary; 2d, a McLellan; and surviving her last husband, is (1870) living at Gorham with her step father, Hon. Toppan Robie.

7. Lucy, b. March 7, 1782; m. James Phinney, June 30, 1817; d. Jan. 30, 1863. James Phinney was twice married. His first wife, who died in 1816, left no issue. By Lucy Cross, he had a daughter *after he was eighty years old*. The daughter, Martha Colman, is still (1870) living, and is the wife of Capt. Thomas E. Wentworth, who served with the loyal troops during the rebellion. James Phinney was a Deacon of the church, and a very worthy and exemplary member of the same. He was descended from one of the original settlers of Gorham.

8. Louisa or Lois, b. March 10, 1784; m. Ellison Libby, July 15, 1809; d. Mar. 26, 1860. Had one son and five daughters.

9. Leonard, b. May 8, 1786; d. unmarried, at Portland, Me., March 19, 1867.

10. Amos Hovey, b. April 22, 1788; d. at Harrison, Me., unmarried, Sept. 27, 1842.

11. Harriet, b. Oct. 20, 1794; d. unmarried, March 11, 1798.

Of the five sons, Thomas was the only one who had sons who lived to marry and perpetuate the name. Joseph had one son, Harry, who died unmarried. Thomas had three sons—Sandford, Thomas and Francis; the latter had a son who served in the war of 1861–5 against the rebels.

Deacon Thomas Cross (12—3) was a son of Thomas Cross (20—3), b. Mar. 10, 1689, and Sarah Bordman (21—11) of Ipswich—and a descendant of Robert Crosse, a commoner of Ipswich in 1641, with the title of senior. Robert Cross had a seat appointed to him "on one of the short seats" near the pulpit in the meeting-house then recently built, in 1700. These short seats seem to have been appropriated to the elderly people. If, as is probable, this was the common ancestor, he must have been more than eighty years old. It appears from a subscription toward a compensation for the military services of Major afterwards General Denison, in 1648, and a list of persons entitled to certain rights of commonage in 1664, that he was among the wealthier portion of the inhabitants. George, probably a son or grandson of Robert, had a son Thomas, born March 10, 1689, who was the father of Deacon Thomas. In 1667, Robert Crosse "for his barbarous and inhuman conduct by digging up the Sagamore his grave and carrying his scull upon a pole, &c., was sentenced to be imprisoned until next lecture day, and then immediately after meeting to sitt in the stocks," &c. He was afterwards compelled to make up, assisted by one John Andrews, "the Sagamore's Tomb." This was probably Robert, son of the patriarch of this name. Robert Cross, Sen., was born about 1613, married Hannah Jordan before 1636, and was living in 1707. In 1686, he executed a deed of gift, settling his estate upon his children. He was a yeoman in Chebacco Parish, now of Ipswich—whence Chebacco boats, so called, take name.

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4. Gore.—This name is said to be derived from a word used in old records to describe a narrow tapering slip of land, thence a similar shaped piece of wood, or part of a lady's dress; also from *gore*, bloody, clotted congealed blood. It also means to pierce, to penetrate.

Thankful Harris Gore (7—4), the first wife of John Cox (6—2) and the mother of Mrs. Susan Z. Preble (3—2)—born Oct. 19, 1798, was the daughter of Jeremiah Gore (22—4), who was descended from John Gore (70—4), who (says Mr. Savage) was born in England, May 23, 1634; m. Sarah Gardner, May 31, 1683, and d. 1705. John Gore was established clerk of the writs for the town of Roxbury at a County Court, Feb. 1, 1682. There is a tradition related by his great-granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah Reed, of Ipswich, that his father John Gore fled *with his wife* from England in the time of persecution, and on their arrival at Boston, landed and proceeded to Roxbury. Going over Boston Neck, Mrs. Gore was carried by two men on account of the ground being swampy and very wet. When they arrived in Roxbury they stopped on a small hill, when Mrs. Gore exclaimed, "This is Paradise," and afterwards it

was called "Paradise Hill." They settled in Roxbury, and probably from them have sprung all the Gores in New England.

A wealthy lady in England named Rebecca Crook also in the days of persecution fled and worked her passage to America, settled in Roxbury and married Mr. Gardner, the father of Sarah Gardner (71—36). One day Mr. John Gore (70—4), son of John Senior, being at Mr. Gardner's house, the latter advised him to get married. An infant daughter lay in the cradle, which Mr. Gore, rocking, said, "Perhaps I wait for your daughter;" and it so happened that when about fifty years old, he married Sarah Gardner (71—36), the child he rocked. For another version of this story, see note on the Gardner family. John Gore (70—4) had nine children, viz.:

1. John, b. Feb. 27, 1684; m. Mary Stedman, of Brookline; d. 1756, aged 72.
2. Sarah, b. Aug. 24, 1685; m. James Pierpoint, of Roxbury, June 3, 1709; d. 1776, aged 90.
3. Hannah, b. Feb. 14, 1687-8; m. Samuel Curtis, of Roxbury, June 6, 1711; d. 1775, aged 87.
4. Ebenezer, b. Nov. 7, 1689; m. Susanna Paul, of Boston; d. 1760, aged 71.
5. Abigail, b. Feb. 15, 1691; d. Aug. 11, 1692, aged 18 months.
6. Abigail, b. Oct. 26, 1693; m. ——— May, of Roxbury; d. 1770, aged 77.
7. Samuel, b. Sept. 11, 1695; d. Feb. 15, 1696, an infant.
8. Samuel, b. May 15, 1697; d. June 9, 1697, an infant.
9. *Samuel* (38—4), b. Sept. 1, 1699; m. by Rev. Nehemiah Walter, of Roxbury, to Mary Williams (39—20), Feb. 23, 1726; d. Nov. 29, 1757.

The children of Samuel (38—4), and Mary Williams (39—20), were:—

1. Samuel, b. Jan. 30, 1727; d. Jan. 30, 1730.
2. Joseph, b. Nov. 14, 1729; was clerk of Boston Market; d. at Bellingham, July 24, 1786.
3. Samuel, 2d, b. Feb. 28, 1731; m. Hannah Heath, Feb. 15, 1768; d. Nov. 3, 1814, aged 84; was a tanner in Roxbury.
4. *Jeremiah* (22—4), b. Dec. 26, 1734; m. 1st, Mary Watson (23—11); 2d, Hannah Curtis, by Mr. Adams, Jan. 7, 1768; 3d, Hannah Richards, Feb. 18, 1773; d. July 9, 1813, aged 78 years, 6 months, and is buried in the cemetery on Boston Common.
5. Mary, b. Jan. 16, 1737; m. Benjamin Bass, by Rev. Amos Adams, Dec. 7, 1756; d. Feb. 23, 1814. Her husband died June 24, 1813.
6. Sarah, b. Jan. 25, 1740; m. 1st, a Penniman; 2d, a Bugbee; d. June 21, 1814, aged 74.
7. Abigail, b. Sept. 29, 1763; m. Daniel Leeds, Dec. 30, 1762; d. July 14, 1816, aged 73.
8. Stephen, died an infant.
9. Stephen, b. Jan. 11, 1747; d. July 5, 1811, aged 64; was a currier in Boston.
10. Hannah, b. May 7, 1749; m. Jonas Brown of Cambridge, Nov. 4, 1731; d. March 1, 1821.
11. Elizabeth, b. May 31, 1751; m. 1st, ——— Hannon, 2d, William Walker; d. Sept. 14, 1824.

The children of *Jeremiah* (22—4) were by 1st wife, Mary Watson, viz.:—

1, John. 2, *Jeremiah* (14—4), b. Jan. 12, 1763; m. by Rev. Samuel West, D.D., Pastor of Hollis Street Church, Boston, to Thankful Harris (15—8), Aug. 3, 1789; d. Oct. 12, 1836. 3, Hannah.

By his 2d wife, Hannah Curtis: John and Hannah, who died infants.

By his 3d wife, Hannah Richards:—

1. Mary, b. Jan. 17, 1771; m. Peter Ripley, May 21, 1768; d. June 14, 1804.
2. Hannah, b. Jan. 28, 1776; m. Richard Pico, May 3, 1794, and 2d, Thomas Holland.
3. John, died an infant.
5. Stephen, b. May 7, 1778; m. Mary Thayer, May 24, 1801; d. Sept. 12, 1838.
6. Zabiah, b. July 27, 1780; m. Edward Johnson, Jan. 24, 1802; d. Aug. 1, 1848.
7. Samuel, b. Nov. 26, 1782; d. Aug. 8, 1783, an infant.
8. Abigail, b. July 27, 1784; d. April 27, 1834, aged 80 years.
9. Elizabeth, b. Nov. 2, 1786; m. Moses Everett, Nov. 5, 1809.
10. Lucretia, b. May 3, 1790; m. Otis Everett, Jan. 29, 1829; d. July 24, 1832.
11. Sophia, b. Dec. 29, 1793; d. Sept. 7, 1794.

The children of Jeremiah Gore, Jun. (14—4), by his marriage with Thankful Harris (15—8), daughter of Stephen Harris (30—8) and Sarah Sherrard (31—16), were, viz.:

1. Stephen, b. April 29, 1790; m. Mary Hyde, and had nine children; d. Sept. 16, 1845.
2. Jeremiah, b. April 1, 1791; m. Sarah Billings, and had four children; d. Oct., 1861.
3. Watson, b. March 18, 1793; m. Catharine Willard, and had nine children; is living, 1870, at Roxbury; has been paralyzed on his right side for seventeen years; his wife died 1865.
4. Zabiah May, b. Oct. 8, 1794; m. Henry Smith, and had thirteen children; is a widow (1870), and living in Boston.
5. Caroline, b. Oct. 18, 1796; m. Charles Rogers, his 2d wife, April 15, 1828, and had no children; d. Sept., 1863.
6. *Thankful Harris* (7—4), b. Oct. 19, 1798; m. John Cox (6—2), his 1st wife, March 4, 1817, had six children; d. July 11, 1833.
7. Eliza, b. March 6, 1800; m. Alpheus Gurney, and had ten children; d. ——, 1845.
8. John Harris, b. June 30, 1801; d. an infant, Aug. 19, 1802.
9. Eleanor, b. Jan. 29, 1803; d. an infant, July 24, 1803.
10. Mary Watson, b. June 19, 1804; d. an infant, Sept. 17, 1805.
11. Sarah Harris, b. July 19, 1806; m. John Flint, M.D., and had three children; d. Aug. ——, 1861.
12. Augusta, b. Aug. 7, 1807; m. George W. Lewis, and had nine children; living in Brooklyn, N. Y., 1870.
13. Mary Watson, b. May 3, 1809; m. J. A. Merritt, of Scituate, and had four children; d. Dec. 10, 1837.
14. John Harris, b. Sept. 6, 1810; d. an infant, Dec. 16, 1810.
15. Samuel, b. March 23, 1813; d. at New Orleans, ——, 184-.

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5. BANGS.—Edward Bangs, the American ancestor of this family, was born in Chichester, England, 1592. He came to this country in the "Ann," and arrived at Plymouth, July, 1623. The May Flower first arrived Dec. 20, 1620. The "Fortune" and "Ann" followed, and the passengers by these three vessels are commonly called the "Pilgrims." In 1644 he removed with Gov. Prence and others to a new settlement on Cape Cod, called at first Nausett, afterwards Eastham, and died there in 1678, aged 86. He was a ship-wright, and superintended the construction of the first ship built at Plymouth in 1641. She was a bark of 40 to 50 tons, and he contributed one sixteenth of her cost, which was estimated at £200. In 1623, a division of land appears to have been made, and there is a record of the sale of the grounds of those who came over in the "Ann." Among these is the name of "Bangs," to whom four acres was assigned, a portion rather above the average quantity, some having six or eight acres and some only one. Probably the number of acres allotted each was in proportion to the number of the family. Bangs's portion is described as being on the other side of the town towards Eel river. At a public court held the 22d of May, 1627, it was agreed to divide the stock by lot among the companies of the three ships. The whole stock was divided into twelve parts, and the lots assigned by chance. This was the first American lottery. Edward Bangs was in the twelfth lot with ten other persons, and to him and his companions fell "the great white backed cow that came over in the Ann." At the beginning of the same year there was another division of lands, allotting 20 additional acres to what was divided in 1623, and Edward Bangs was one of six persons appointed "layers out." In 1633, he was made a freeman of Plymouth, and soon afterwards a freeman of Nausett. In 1636, he was on a jury of trials. In 1640, he was granted ten acres of land, and the next year four score more acres. From 1644 to 1653, inclusive, he was a surveyor of highways in Nausett, Eastham or Sandwich, and in 1654 assisted to lay out a road from Plymouth to Sandwich. In 1657, he was a licensed retailer at Eastham. He is repeatedly mentioned as serving on the Grand Jury; as an overseer of the guard against the Indians; as an appraiser of lands, &c. His children were:—

1, *Jonathan* (72—5), b. 1640; m. Mary Mayo (73—37), July 16, 1664; d. Nov. 9, 1728. 2, John, m. Hannah Smalley, Jan. 23, 1660. 3, Lieut. Joshua, m. Hannah Scudder, Dec. 1,

1669; d. Jan. 14, 1709–10. 4 and 5, Mercy and Apphiah, b. Oct. 15, 1651; m. Stephen Myrick and John Knowles, Dec. 28, 1670. 6, Bethiah, b. May 28, 1650; m. Gershom Hall. 7, Rebecca, m. Jona. Sparrow, Oct. 16, 1654; d. 1677.

Capt. Jonathan Bangs (72—5), b. 1640; m. Mary Mayo, daughter of Samuel Mayo, and granddaughter of the Rev. John Mayo. She died in 1711, aged 66. Jonathan Bangs was probably born at Plymouth. He was married at Eastham, but afterwards removed to Harwich, now called Brewster, where he died, aged 88 years. He was constable of Eastham; a deputy to the General Court; a selectman; an ensign to the military company, &c. &c. His children were:

1, *Edward* (40—5), b. Sept. 30, 1665; m. Ruth ——— (41—21); d. May 22, 1746. 2, Rebecca, b. Feb. 1, 1667. 3, Jonathan, b. April 20. 1670. 4, Mary, b. April 14, 1671. 5, Jonathan, b. May 4, 1673. 6, Hannah, b. March 14, 1676. 7, Thomson, b. May, 1678. 8, Samuel, b. July 12, 1680. 9, Merrie, b. Jan. 7, 1682. 10, Elizabeth, b. May 15, 1685. 11, Sarah, b. Aug., 1687. 12, Lydia, b. Oct. 2, 1689.

For further account of the Bangs family connected with this memoir, see note to pages 57 and 58.

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6. Greenleaf.—It is believed the ancestors of the Greenleaf Family were Huguenots, who left France on account of their religion, somewhere in the XVI. century, and settled in England. The name was probably translated from the French *Fueille vert.*

Edmund Greenleaf, who is the common American ancestor of the family under consideration, was born in the Parish of Brixham, and County of Devonshire, near Torbay, in England, about the year 1600. He married Sara Dole, and had several children born in England. In the year 1635, he came to America and settled in Newbury, Mass. He lived near "Old Town Bridge," where for some years he kept a tavern. He was by trade a silk dyer. About the year 1650, he removed to Boston, where he buried his wife and afterwards married a widow Hill, who had several children by a former husband. This marriage was rather an unhappy one. In the early part of 1671, Mr. Greenleaf died. His will, a very curious document, written, as is supposed, by himself, was proved Feb. 21, 1671, and is recorded in the Probate Records of Boston in the Volume for 1669 to 1671, pp. 112. The inventory of his estate appended to the will amounted to £131. 5s. 9d. The number of his children is not certainly known. He mentions three in his will, viz., Stephen, Elizabeth and Judith. These probably were all that survived their father. He mentions in his will four grandchildren, the heirs probably of four children deceased, viz., Elizabeth Hilton, Enoch Greenleaf, Sarah Winslow, and James Greenleaf whom he calls his eldest son's son, but Stephen G. had no son named either Enoch or James, and hence he must have had an older brother, and perhaps two.

The name of Greenleaf is found in England in 1590, and it was then spelled "Greenlife." The only book of Heraldry known to contain the name of Greenleaf, spelled with a final "e," is "Robson's British Herald," where it is stated the arms are the same as those of the Family of "Greenland," and are thus emblazoned: "He beareth argent, three saltires vert, *crest* a dexter arm couped and embowed, holding a bomb fired proper."

The name Greenless or Greenly has been referred to by the Heralds, as being originally the same, and the device is that of a Fleur de lis vert between three mullets. The Hon. William Greenleaf, once of Boston, and then of New Bedford, being in London about 1760, obtained from the office of Heraldry, a device, said to be the arms of the family; the painting, in 1851, was in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Ritchie, of Roxbury. The field is white (argent), bearing a cheveron between three leaves (vert). The crest, a dove standing on a wreath of green and white, holding in its mouth three green leaves. The helmet is that of a warrior (visor down), a garter below but no motto. This, or something like it, has been adopted by several branches of the family.

For further particulars respecting Edmund Greenleaf, see Coffin's History of Newbury, and the Genealogy of the family by Jonathan Greenleaf of New York, 1854. Edmund Greenleaf's children, as far as known, were.

1. Judith, b. 1628; m. 1st, Henry Somerby, and 2d, Tristam Coffin; d. Dec. 15, 1705.
2. Stephen, b. 1630; m. 1st, Eliz. Coffin, Nov. 13, 1651; 2d, Esther Swett, March 31, 1679; d. Dec. 1, 1690.
3. Elizabeth, m. 1st, Giles Badger, 1642; 2d, Richard Browse, 1648. 4. Enoch.

Stephen Greenleaf, the son of Edmund, born 1630, married Nov. 13, 1651, Elizabeth Coffin, who was the daughter of Tristam Coffin, who was born in Brixham Parish, Town of Plimouth, Devonshire, England, 1609. Stephen Greenleaf was a Capt. of militia, and as such went to Cape Breton in the Indian wars, and was there wrecked in a vessel and drowned, in company with nine others, Dec. 1, 1690. His second wife, Esther Swett, died in Newbury, Jan. 16, 1718, aged 89. Stephen Greenleaf was a religious man, and a member of the First Congregational Church in Newbury, to which he was admitted Dec. 6, 1674. His first wife, Elizabeth Coffin, died Nov. 19, 1678. The children of his first marriage were:

1. Stephen,[2] b. Aug. 15, 1652; m. Elizabeth Gerrish, Oct. 23, 1676; d. Oct. 13, 1743.
2. Sarah, b. Oct. 16, 1655; m. Richard Dole.
3. Daniel, b. June 16, 1657; died an infant.
4. Elizabeth, b. April 9, 1660; m. Colonel T. Noyes.
5. John, b. June 21, 1662; m. 1st, Elizabeth Hills; 2d, Mrs. Lydia (Frost) Pierce; d. June 24, 1734.
6. Samuel, b. Oct. 30, 1665; m. Sarah Kent; d. Aug. 6, 1694.
7. Tristam, b. Feb. 11, 1668; m. Margaret Pope, Nov. 12, 1689; d. 1760.
8. Edmund, b. May 10, 1670; m. Abigail Somerby; d. 1740.
9. Judith, b. Oct. 13, 1673; died an infant. 10. Mary, b. Dec. 6, 1676; m. Joshua Moody.

Stephen Greenleaf,[2] son of Stephen, Senior, born August 15, 1692; married Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. William Gerrish and Joanna Goodale, and died Oct. 13, 1741, aged 91. Stephen Greenleaf was the oldest grandson of Tristam Coffin. His children were:— 1. Elizabeth, b. January 12, 1678; m. Henry Clark. 2, Rev. Daniel, b. Feb. 10, 1680; m. Elizabeth Gooking, 1701; d. Aug. 26, 1763. 3, Stephen, b. Aug. 24, 1682; d. an infant. 4, William, b. April 1, 1684; d. an infant. 5, *Joseph* (74—6), b. April 12, 1686; m. Thomasine Mayo (75—38). 6, Sarah, b. July 19, 1688; m. ——— Kent. 7, Stephen, b. Oct. 27, 1690; m. Mary Mackares, 1712; d. 1771. 8, John, b. Aug. 29, 1693. 9, Benjamin, b. Dec. 14, 1695. 10, Moses, b. Feb. 24, 1697.

Joseph Greenleaf (74—6), the 5th child of Stephen,[2] born April 12, 1686, resided in Newbury; his wife was Thomasin Mayo (75—38), by whom he had seven children, viz:—1, Sarah, b. Dec. 6, 1708. 2, Mary, b. Oct. 1, 1712. 3, Benjamin, b. June 29, 1716. 4, Joseph, b. Sept. 25, 1717 5 and 6, Stephen and Hannah, b. March 9, 1725. 7, Mary, b. Nov. 17, 1729.

Joseph Greenleaf[2] (42—6), the fourth child of Joseph, Senior, born Sept. 25, 1717, resided in Newbury, and married Mary ———, by whom he had four sons and one daughter, the eldest born when he was between eighteen and nineteen years of age, viz.:—1, *Joseph* (26—6), b. June 7, 1736. 2, Thomas, b. Aug. 18, 1738. 3, Mary, b. June 3, 1743. 4, Benjamin, b. June 25, 1745. 5, Stephen, b. April 14, 1749.

Joseph Greenleaf[3] (26—6), eldest son of Joseph[2] (42—6), born June 7, 1736, married February 13, 1758, Susanna (27—14), daughter of Amos Pearson and Mary Morse (59—30). He was appointed by General Washington the keeper of Portland Light, the first light established by the United States on our sea coast, January 7, 1791. It was first lighted January 10, 1791. The light-house was commenced by the State of Massachusetts, but the building had not proceeded far, when the National Government, succeeding to the general maritime jurisdiction of the States, completed the work. Congress appropriated $1,500 in August, 1790. The stone work was 72 feet high and the lantern 15, making the whole 87 feet. Joseph Greenleaf[3] (26—6) died suddenly while sailing a boat in Portland harbor, Oct. 3, 1795. By his wife Susanna Pearson (27—14), he had six children, viz.: 1, Joseph, b. June 22, 1759; drowned June 19, 1770. 2, Amos, b. Sept. 19, 1765; m. Polly Lowell, Jan. 10, 1787; d. in West Indies Sept. 20, 1789. 3, *Susanna*, b. Jan. 17, 1768; m. *Josiah Cox*, Jan. 23, 1785; d. very suddenly Dec. 17, 1850. 4, Mary, b. Dec. 20, 1773; d. unmarried, April 25, 1834. 5, Joseph, b. Dec. 9, 1776. 6, Sally, b. Aug. 30, 1778; d. unmarried at Portland, 185–.

For children of Susanna Greenleaf (11—6) and Josiah Cox (10—2), see note on the Genealogy of the Cox Family.

7. Hovey.—Lucy Hovey (13—7), mother of Sally (Cross) Preble (5—3), was the daughter of Deacon Joseph Hovey (28—7), born July 17, 1712, and Rebecca Stickney (29—15), born Oct. 3, 1724, of Boxford (the latter was a daughter of Thomas and Mary Stickney, of Ipswich), whose children were: 1, Joseph; 2, Ivory; 3, Amos; 4, Sarah; 5, Lucy; 6, Rebecca; and 7, Thomas.

Deacon Joseph was the son of Luke Hovey (44—7), born May 3, 1676, who married Susanna Pillsbury (45—23), Oct. 25, 1698, and died Oct. 31, 1751, aged 85 years; and a grandson of John (76—7), of Ipswich, born ———, married Dorcas Ivory (77—39), Aug. 13, 1665, and died ———; who was a son of Daniel Hovey Senior, the patriarch of the family, who was born ——, 1618, and died April 4, 1692, in the 74th year of his age. His wife Rebecca died 27 years before him, June 24, 1665. Their children were: 1, Daniel; 2, John; 3, Thomas; 4, James; 5, Joseph; 6, Nathaniel. All but Joseph and James left families and resided in Ipswich. Lucy Hovey was therefore the great-great-granddaughter of Daniel Hovey the patriarch and Rebecca ——— his wife.

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8. Harris.—The name of *Harris* stands twenty-sixth in rank among the fifty most common in 1853, in England, when as deduced from the indices there were 55,800 of the name in England, and 47,200 Harrisons, the population being then estimated at 18,404,421 persons. It is not enumerated among the fifty most common names in Scotland.

Among other surnames, chiefly of Welsh origin, formed by the paternal name being put in the genitive, son being understood, may be mentioned Harris, for Harry's or Henry's son.—*Anderson on Surnames.*

Harris from Henry through Harry and thence Harrison.—*Lower's Pat. Brit.*

It is in recent times only that a Saxon *Harris*, equivalent to Harry's son, has been converted into the etymological mongrel, Fitz Harris, which is almost as startling as Fitz Harrison or Fitz Thompson would be.—*Edinb. Review, April*, 1855.

The christian name Henry—Hen-re Lat. [from which Harris is derived], of which Harry is a familiar corruption, signifies one who is noble, magnanimous—Sax. a brave powerful lord, or he who is ever wealthy.—*T. Nickle Nichols's What's in a Name?*

Verstigan derives the name of Henry from *Einrick*, ever rich. Others from *Herrick*, rich lord or master. Camden from the Latin *Honoricus*, honorable. Kilian writes it *Heynrick—Heymrick*, i. e. rich at home.—*Arthur's Dict. of Family Names*, 1857.

The mother of Mrs. John Cox (Thankful Harris Gore) (7—1), was Thankful Harris (15—8). The following letter from Thaddeus William Harris, M.D., contains the pedigree of her Harris connection:

Cambridge, Mass., March 16, 1850.

Lieut. Geo. H. Preble.

Dear Sir,—Your letter was received on the evening of the 13th inst., and I improve a leisure hour to begin an answer, not knowing, however, when it may be finished.

Ever since the death of my honored father, the late Rev. Dr. Thaddeus Mason Harris of Dorchester, I have felt a strong desire to trace the history of our family, and in my endeavors to ascertain the parentage, and collateral relatives of my first Boston ancestor, *Thomas Harris*, who died January 5, 1697-8, I have collected all that came in my way relative to persons of this name in New England before 1700, and much since then.

The ancestor of the family in which you are interested, was one of the *novi homines*, or late comers; and I am indebted to my young friend, Edward Tuckerman, of Boston, who descends from him, for most of the particulars relative to him. His name was Stephen Harris, and his family Bible, preserved by my friend, contains his birth and some other records.

In the Tuckerman family are to be found some pieces of plate, containing engraven on them the "Harris Arms," which are identical with those of the "Harris" family of "Hayne," in the County of Devon, England; and are:

Sable three crescents within a border argent.

The ancestor of Stephen Harris is therefore supposed to have been a cadet of the family of Harris of Hayne, or of the still older family of Harris of Radford, in the same County, whose arms want the border which was a mark of cadency or derivation.

Stephen Harris, the American ancestor, was born in the Parish of Crayford, County of Kent, England, Monday, the 18th day of April, 1687, old style. He was bred to the business of a white smith and machine smith, and set up in this trade in Ireland, where he carried on a slitting mill and the making of nails. He was married on the 26th of May, 1708, to *Ruth Scrivner*, of Mount Milick, Queen's County, Ireland, where several of their children were born. In April, 1709, he came to Boston with his family, having been induced to come over and set up a slitting mill for Mr. Edward Jackson, but owing to the jealousy of the manufacturers and interference of government at home, he had much difficulty in making his escape from Ireland, and was obliged to embark privily. He was accompanied by his nephew, John Popkin (ancestor of several skilful machinists and white smiths of the same name), who was the son of his (Stephen Harris's) sister. Mr. Harris set up a slitting mill in Milton, on the Neponset river, and superintended the rolling and slitting of iron and the manufacture of nails there for Mr. Edward Jackson several years. This was the first slitting mill in New England. The date and place of his decease are unknown to me. The mill and mill privilege were sold in 1753 or 54. (The advertisement for the sale dates Dec. 24, 1753.) Mr. Harris's surviving sons settled in Boston. Several of his children seem to have died young, for no account of them subsequently, has been found, nor are the births of all ascertained. They were: 1, Thomas, b. March 17, 1708–9. 2, Nathaniel, b. May 24, 1711. 3, Stephen, b. Oct. 11, 1713. 4, John. 5, Margaret. 6, Mary, who was subsequently married to her own cousin, Mr. John Popkin of Boston, before mentioned. 7, Charity. 8, Jane, b. June 16, 1724; m. 1st, a Dunlap, and 2d, Deacon Jonathan Livermore of Northborough. She had a long controversy in regard to church membership, and of her writings on this subject, there remains a considerable parcel, showing her to have been a person of some force of character. 9, Samuel, b. Oct. 17, 1726.

Stephen Harris[2] (46—8), son of Stephen (78—8) and Ruth (Scrivner) Harris (79—40), was a celebrated biscuit baker in Boston. He was married May 22, 1740, by the Rev. Joseph Sewall, D.D., to Thankful, daughter of John Tuckerman, of Boston. He made his will April 3, 1773 (which was proved June 11, 1773), and therein gave to his two sisters, Mary Harris and Jane Harris, £50; to his son Stephen, 20s.; to five grandchildren, Thankful, William, Stephen, Sarah, and Daniel, children of his son Stephen, two-fifths of all his real estate; the remainder to his three children, Elizabeth Tuckerman, wife of Mr. Edward Tuckerman; Thankful Cunningham, wife of Mr. James Cunningham; and John Harris. Mr. Robert Pierpont and son Stephen to be his executors. (See Suffolk Probate Records, lxxii. p. 323.)

Mr. Stephen Harris died at Boston, May 16, 1773. The children of Mr. Stephen and Thankful (Tuckerman) Harris, were:—1, Stephen, b. July 25, 1742. 2, Hannah, b. July 1, 1744, d. 1748. 3, Elizabeth, b. Sept. 23, 1747. 4, Thankful, b. Oct. 15, 1749.

Elizabeth Harris, above named, was married Feb. 20, 1766, to her cousin Edward Tuckerman, of Boston. They had children, viz.:—1, Elizabeth, b. 1768; m. Stephen Salisbury. 2, Lucretia, b. 1770; m. Robert Wyer, Jun. 3, Susan, b. 1772. 4, Edward, b. 1775; m. 1st, Hannah Parkman, 2d, Sophia May. 5, George Washington, b. 1776; m. E. Postlethwayt. 6, Joseph, b. 1778 (the Rev. Dr., some time Minister at Large in Boston); m. 1st, M. Parkman, 2d, Sarah Carey. 7, William, b. ———; m. S. P. Shaw. 8, Stephen. 9, Henry Harris, b. ———; m. R. L. Keating. 10, Gustavus, b. ———; m. J. Francis. 11, Charles.

Thankful Harris, above named, married Oct. 4, 1770, James Cunningham, of Boston. Their children were:—1, Harris. 2, Thankful; m. Uriah Cotting, April 3, 1793. 3, Harriet. 4, George.

Stephen Harris (30—8), of Boston, son of Stephen (46—8) and Thankful (Tuckerman) Harris (47—24), was married Feb. 14, 1765, to Sarah Sherrard (31—16), and died at Boston, Oct. 19, 1798, aged 56. I have the names of only four of his children, but, as you have all, I omit them, and only add that his daughter Thankful was married August 4 (you have it 3d), 1789, to Jeremiah Gore, and this is all I know except what you have communicated.

I do not know that the foregoing Harris family was at all connected with mine, though my friend Tuckerman fancies there must have been a relationship somehow. I rather think his fancy arose from friendship for me, and sympathy with my taste for Natural History.

It being a much more recent family in New England than mine, I have not taken any particular pains to make the record of it complete. It is a source of great regret to me that I am not able to trace any connection with any New England family of my own name; my father, grandfather and great-grandfather, all having been only sons, and my great-grandfather's father the only son of our first Boston ancestor who lived to manhood, and we know not that his father had any brothers, and even his parentage we cannot trace back. Should it be in your power at any time to furnish me with accounts of any persons of this name in New England before 1700, you will greatly oblige me by communicating the same. Please to recollect my address, which is below.

Yours,

THADDEUS WILLIAM HARRIS,
Librarian of Harvard College,
Cambridge, Mass.

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9. BASTON.—I can find no mention of Thomas Baston (48—9), the father of Mary Baston (17—9), or of herself, other than the following from the York County Records, Alfred, Me., Vol. ii, p. 119, where Benjamin Preble and his wife Mary Preble (whose maiden name was Mary Baston, daughter of Thomas Baston) deed property to their son John Preble, May 23, 1721—and in Book 12, p. 296, York, July 14, 1726, it is recorded "that I, Benjamin Preble of York, have received of my brother, Gershom Baston, *money* in full satisfaction for my wife Mary, the legacies due to her of all the estate which was my fathers Thomas Baston, that is to say, the land and meddow I Mary Preble and Benjamin Preble have sold all for forty shillings paid in hand."

The name Baston is not in Savage's *Genealogical Dictionary*.

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10. PROCTOR.—John Proctor, Senior, came from London to New England in the ship Susan and Ellen, in 1635, he then being forty years old. His wife Martha, aged twenty-eight; his son *John* (82—10), aged three; and his daughter Marie, aged one year, accompanied him. He had a house granted to him in Ipswich in 1635, on the south side of the river, near where the stone bridge now is. Here was his residence until 1647, when he sold his house in exchange for a farm to Mr. Thomas Firman. He seems to have been a man of considerable property. In 1664, certain common lands were divided among the commoners according to the rate of taxation. Of two hundred and thirty commoners, he was one of the twenty-seven who paid the highest tax. His first wife, Martha ———, died June 13, 1659. He had a second wife of the same baptismal name, who survived him.

His will is dated August 28, and was proved Nov. 28, 1672. In it he mentions his wife Martha; sons *John*[2], Joseph and Benjamin, and daughters Martha White, Abigail Varney, Sarah Dodge and Hannah Widen.

John[2] (82—10), his son, of Ipswich, being three years old in 1635, at the date of his father's emigration, was born about 1632. He removed in a few years to Salem village. Was a freeman about 1690. He married 1st, Dec., 1662, Elizabeth, daughter of John Thorndike of Beverly, who was perhaps a son of the Rev. George Thorndike, rector of Little Carleston, near Lowth Co., Lincoln. She happily died about 1672, before the witchcraft delusion began. The children of this marriage were:—1, Martha, b. June 4, 1666. 2, Mary, b. Oct. 26, 1667; d. soon. 3, John, b. Oct. 28, 1668. 4, Mary,[2] b. Jan. 30, 1670. 5, Thorndike, b. July 15, 1672.

He m. 2d, Elizabeth Bassett (83—12), daughter of William Bassett, April 1, 1674. The children of this marriage were:—1, William, b. Feb. 6, 1675. 2, Sarah, b. Jan. 28, 1677. 3, *Samuel* (5)—10), b. Jan. 11, 1686. 4, Elisha, b. April 28, 1687; d. 1688. 5, Abigail, b. Jan. 27, 1692. The two eldest of these children were imprisoned in the execrable fanaticism of 1692, but were discharged without a trial—but the mother was one of the first accused of witchcraft, and her husband, for showing a proper regard for her, fell under equal suspicion. Both were tried and condemned on the 5th of August, and on the 19th of August he was executed on Gallows Hill, Salem. She escaped the punishment by reason of her pregnancy, and before the time elapsed in which she should have suffered, the power and

delusion of the devil passed away, and she was pardoned by the Governor, Sir William Phipps. At the trial of Elizabeth Proctor, she was required to recite the Lord's Prayer—through a hypercritical construction of her saying a part of it, as though she made a mistake, she was adjudged guilty.

John Proctor,[2] by his will dated Aug. 2, 1692, during his imprisonment, a copy of which is in the Probate Court records of Salem, directs his property to be equally divided among all his children. It amounted to £17 6s. 8d. for each, viz.:—Benjamin, Martha, Mary, William, Joseph, *Samuel* (50—10), John, Elizabeth Verry, Thorndike, Sarah, Elizabeth Proctor, and Abigail. In 1696 his widow Elizabeth petitions the General Court that, whereas she being looked upon as dead in law, and left out of the will of her husband John Proctor, and nothing given her therein, nor ordered her before the distribution of his estate, but now by her pardon becoming alive in the law, she asks for her proportion, &c.

John Proctor (82—10) was a respectable farmer, and great efforts were made by his friends, both at Salem village and at Ipswich, to save his life. While he and his wife were in prison, "The Sheriff came to his house, and seized all the goods, provisions and cattle, that they could come at, and sold some of the cattle at half price, and killed others and put them up for the West Indies; threw out the beer out of a barrel, and carried away the barrel; emptied a pot of broth, and took away the pot, and left nothing in the house for the support of the children. No part of the said goods are known to be returned. Proctor earnestly requested Mr. Noyes to pray with him, but it was wholly denied, because he would not own himself to be a witch."

During his imprisonment and before trial, he sent the following touching letter in behalf of himself and others:—

"Mr. Mather, Mr. Allen, Mr. Moody, Mr. Willard and Mr. Baily. "SALEM PRISON, July 23, 1692.

"*Revd. Gentlemen*,—The innocency of our case, with the enmity of our accusers, and our judges and jury, whom nothing but our innocent blood will serve, having condemned us already before our trials, being so much incensed and enraged against us by the devil, makes us bold to beg and implore your favorable assistance of this our humble petition to his excellency, that if it be possible our innocent blood may be spared, which undoubtedly otherwise will be shed, if the Lord doth not mercifully step in; the Magistrates, Ministers, Juries, and all the people in general, being so much enraged and incensed against us by the delusion of the devil, which we can term no other, by reason we know in our own consciences we are all innocent persons. Here are five persons who have lately confessed themselves to be witches, and do accuse some of us of being along with them at a sacrament, since we were committed into close prison, which we know to be lies. Two of the five are (carrier's sons) young men, who would not confess anything until they tied them neck and heels, till the blood was ready to come out of their noses; and it is credibly beleived and reported this was the occasion of making them confess what they never did, by reason they said one had been a witch a month and another five weeks, and that their mother had made them so, who has been confined this *nine* weeks. My son William Proctor, when he was examined, because he would not confess that he was guilty, when he was innocent, they tied him neck and heels till the blood gushed out at his nose, and would have kept him so for 24 hours, if one more merciful than the rest, had not taken pity on him and caused him to be unbound. These actions are very like the popish cruelties. They have already undone us in our estates, and that will not serve their turn without our innocent blood. If it cannot be granted that we can have our trials in Boston, we humbly beg that you would endeavor to have these magistrates changed and others in their rooms; begging also and beseeching you would be pleased to be here, if not all, some of you, at our trials, hopeing thereby you may be the means of saving the shedding of our innocent blood. Desiring your prayers to the Lord in our behalf, we rest your poor afflicted servants.

JOHN PROCTOR, &c."

He pleaded very hard at execution for a little respite of time, saying he was not fit to die, but it was not granted. The family of which he was the head, has continued to the present day in the occupancy of his lands. Always respectable in their social position, they have

perpetuated his marked traits of intellect and character. They have been strong men in their day and generation, and have constantly cherished in honor the memory of their noble progenitor, who bravely breasted, in defence of his wife, the fierce fanaticism of his age, and fell a victim to its fury and his own manly fidelity and integrity.

His widow married 2d, ——— Richards.

Samuel Proctor (50—10), born in Salem, Jan. 11, 1689, son of John and Elizabeth (Bassett) Proctor, removed from Lynn to Falmouth Neck, now Portland, Me., about 1718, and built a one story house on Fore St., near where Willow St. joins it. The lot was granted to him by the town in 1721, extending from Fore St. nearly to Federal St., between Willow and Lime Sts. He also had valuable lots in other parts of the town. He died in 1765, at the advanced age of 85. His children were:—John, Benjamin, Samuel, Sarah, William, Kezia, Karenhappuck, Jemima and Dorcas. Sarah (19—10) married John Cox (18—2). Karenhappuck married 1st, Joseph Hicks; 2d, Anthony Brackett. Jemima married William Gennis; and Dorcas, Jonathan Paine. A portion of the lot on which Samuel Proctor built and lived, for more than forty-five years, remained until a few years since in the hands of his descendants, through Cox, Paine, and his son Benjamin. All of the name, in and about Portland, derive their origin from this stock.

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11. Boardman.—The family of Bordman or Boreman, as sometimes spelled, was settled as early as 1635 in Ipswich. There were three generations of the name of Thomas, the third of whom had a wife Sarah Langley (53—27), and was the father of Sarah (21—11) the wife of Thomas Cross (20—3). By the Ipswich records it appears "Thomas Cross and Sarah Boardman, both of Ipswich, were published the eighteenth day of February, 1720-1," and Thomas, son of Thomas and Sarah Cross, was baptized Dec. 20, 1741.

Thomas Bordman, Senior, was a representative in 1635, and died at Ipswich, 1673. His widow Margaret died Nov. 25, 1679.

Thomas[2] (81—11), his son, born about 1643, married Elizabeth Perkins, Jan. 1, 1667-8, and died 1719.

Thomas[3] (52—11), his son, born August 8, 1669; married Sarah Langley, and died June 13, 1713. Their daughter Sarah married Thomas Cross (20—3), and was living 1769.—*Letters of A. Hammett and H. A. Cross.*

There are no indexes to the first one hundred years of the Ipswich records, and in order to find any particular record, the whole must be examined.—*Letters of Alfred Kimball.*

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12. Watson.—The surname of Watson is evidently from Wat., the nickname or abbreviated form of Walters, with the termination "son," signifying son of Walter. *Lower* gives Walters, Waterson, *Fitz* Walter, Watt, Watts, Watson, &c., all derived from Walter, "a personal name of Teutonic origin," which "was not introduced until the Conquest."

There is a tradition that *seven* brothers of the name came to New England and settled in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

John Watson, of Roxbury, arrived in the Lion, Sept. 11, 1632; was a freeman Nov. 5, 1633; married Alice, widow of Valentine Prentice, April 3, 1634, and died about 1671-2. His children were:—1, John, b. Jan., 1635. 2, Edmund, b. July 12, 1636. 3, Joshua, b. Aug., 1637; d. 1649. 4, Dorcas, b. Sept. 20, 1639. 5, Caleb, b. July 29, 1641. 6, Mary, baptized May, 1644. By his will, March 1, 1671, proved Feb. 5, he then had four children living, viz.:—John; Caleb; Dorcas, wife of Timothy Dwight, of Medfield; and Mary, wife of Thomas Stedman, of Muddy river.

John,[2] son of above, b. Jan., 1635, married Mary ———, but names no children in his will made July 27, 1693. He gives some small sums to his brother Caleb, who must then have been living. A John Watson was in Capt. Johnson's company of Roxbury, in the Indian war, 1675.

Mary Watson (23—12) was probably descended from John, Senior, but I have been unable to trace her descent.

13. CLARKE.—Andrew Clarke was the son of Thomas and Susan (Ring) Clarke. Thomas Clarke* is supposed by many of his descendants to have been the mate of the Mayflower on her first voyage—and there is traditionary evidence tending to prove it, but Savage, in his Genealogical Dictionary, Vol. i. p. 401, says:—"We can hardly doubt that the oldest survivor of that memorable voyage must have been too well known to need a weak tradition to lean on." In the absence of positive testimony, each one must decide the question for himself.

The first appearance of Thomas Clarke as a settler, is in July, 1623, when he arrived at Plymouth in the Anne of 140 tons, William Pierce master, among a company of forty-two passengers, besides children. He brought with him considerable property, especially cattle, and had land allotted to him near Eel river, now Chiltonville, where he lived some time. In 1627, Thomas Clarke was the only person of that name in Plymouth Colony, and in 1640 he is included in the list of fifty-eight purchasers or old comers in Plymouth. In the documents of the period he is sometimes called a carpenter, sometimes yeoman, merchant or gentleman. In 1633, he took the freeman's oath, and was assessed for the Colony tax £1. 4s., there being only twelve of the ninety assessed higher than him. In 1634, he took William Shuttle as an apprentice for eleven years, and at the end of his service was to give him two suits of clothes and eight bushels of corn; and in 1639, Simeon Trott agreed to serve him for seven years and to receive a calf and twelve bushels of corn at the end of the time; and the same year he was fined 30s. for selling a pair of boots and spurs for 15s. which he bought for 10s. In 1637 Thomas Clarke heads the list of volunteers to act against the Pequot Indians. He was a constable and surveyor of highways from 1641 to 1647 inclusive. In 1644, he sells twelve acres of land in Duxbury for one Dutch cow valued at £6.

The records show that he had several suits in Court, and in 1654 was on a committee to raise means to fit out an expedition ordered by the Lord Protector. He appears to have been a good man of business, for he was at one time employed to audit the accounts of Plymouth Colony, and was Representative to the General Court in 1651 and 1655.

He married, for his first wife, Susan, daughter of widow Mary Ring of Plymouth, probably somewhere about 1634, as widow Ring, in her will dated Oct. 1633, mentions her daughter Susan as unmarried (*N. E. Hist. and Gen. Reg., Jan.*, 1850). All of Thomas Clarke's children were probably by this marriage. Between 1655 and 1660, he removed to Boston, where he lived in the vicinity of Scottow's lane (from Ann St., N. W. to Creek lane), and when his son Andrew married Mehitable Scottow, Thomas Clarke gave him a house in that neighborhood. He married, for his 2d wife, Mrs. Alice Nichols, daughter of Richard Hallet, in Boston, 1664. When his son Andrew removed to Harwich, Thomas Clarke seems to have followed him, as he and Andrew were among the earliest proprietors in that town. In his latter days he was much with his daughter Susanna Lathrop, in Barnstable. Thomas Clarke was a deacon of the Plymouth Church from 1654 to 1697, the year of his death. He died at Plymouth, and was buried on the summit of Burying Hill, which commands a view of the harbor. His grave stone is still to be seen, with the following inscription:—

> "Here lies buried ye body of Mr. Thomas
> Clarke, aged 98 years
> Departed this life March 24, 1697."

His children were:—

1, Andrew, b. about 1635. 2, James, b. about 1637. 3, William, b. about 1639. 4, Susanna, b. 1641. 5, Nathaniel, b. 1643. 6, John, b. 1645 or 1651.

Andrew Clarke (56—13), his son, born about 1635, removed to Boston and married, in 1671, Mehitable Scottow (57—29), and lived in Scottow's lane, where his father bought him a house, and he carried on the shoe business. He was Assistant Counsellor, and several times Representative to the General Court. (See note on page 58.)

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* In the collection of relics at Forefathers' Hall, Plymouth, is a China mug and leather wallet bearing the name of Thomas Clarke.

14. PEARSON.—Benjamin Pearson (90—14) was descended from John and Doreas Pearson of Rowley, who had five sons, viz.:—1, John, b. 1644. 2, Samuel, b. 1648. 3, Jeremiah, b. 1653. 4, Joseph, b. 1656. 5, *Benjamin*, b. 1658. And probably Stephen. He had also seven daughters.—*Gage's History of Rowley.*

The County records state that, "March 26, 1673, the town of Newbury was fined five pounds for neglect about Thorley's Bridge, and ordered to make it passable for safe traveling on penalty of ten pounds more, and John Pearson of Rowley was to see it made sufficiently and done by midsummer, &c."

Benjamin Pearson (90—14), son of the above, born 1658, married Hannah Thurston (91—46), Jan. 20, 1680, and had nine children, viz.:—1, Phebe, b. 1682. 2, Daniel, b. 1684. 3, Abigail, b. 1689. 4, Benjamin, b. Aug. 12, 1690; d. April 5, 1774. 5, Sarah, b. 1691. 6, Mehitable, b. 1695. 7, Joseph, b. 1699. 8, David, b. 1702. 9, Oliver, b. 1704.

Amos Pearson (58—14), was probably a grandson of Benjamin.

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15. STICKNEY.—William Stickney, the American ancestor of Samuel Stickney (92—15), was born in Frampton, England, and baptized at St. Mary's Church, Sept. 6, 1592. He died at Rowley, Jan. 25, 1664. He was the son of William, Senior, and Margaret (Pierson) Stickney, married June 6, 1585, and grandson of Robert and Agnes (Meif) Stickney, who was buried Oct. 18, 1582. Mrs. Sarah (Stickney) Ellis, an authoress of some note, wrote Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, that the family removed to Hull, and William and his family from thence to Boston, afterwards to Rowley, Mass. Wm. Stickney's *portrait*, that of his wife, coat of arms, and a Bible printed 1611, are still in the family. The children of William Stickney, and Elizabeth his wife who was born 1708, were:

1, *Samuel*. 2, Amos. 3, Mary. (All born in England.) 4, John, b. 1640. 5, Faith, b. 1641. 6, Andrew, b. 1644. 7 and 8, Thomas and Elizabeth, b. Jan. 3, 1646; m. Mehitable ———. 9 and 10, Mercy and Adding, b. Nov. 14, 1648.

Samuel,[1] his eldest son, was born in England, 1633, and came to Rowley when he was about seven years old. He married 1st, Feb. 18, 1653, Julianna Swan, daughter of Richard S. of Rowley, and had four children by her; 2d, he married Prudence Seaver, the widow of Lieut. Benjamin Gage, who was the daughter of Thomas Seaver, Town Clerk of Rowley, born Jan. 11, 1641, and died in Bradford 1716. They were married, April, 1674. After this marriage he moved to Bradford, which he represented in 1689-90. By both wives he had seven children.

His eldest son *Samuel*[2] (92—15), born in Rowley, Feb. 5, 1663, married Mary ———; she outlived him and settled his estate in 1716. He was selectman of Bradford several years and had twelve children. His eldest son *Thomas* (60—15), born Aug. 23, 1694, married Mary Mullekin (61—31), June 19, 1716. They had eight children. He held every office in the gift of the town, was a Lieut., &c. He died Oct. 22, 1767, and his wife March 2, 1737. Their 3d child Rebecca (29—15), b. Oct 3, 1724, married Deacon Joseph Hovey (28—7).

It seems that Thomas Stickney married a 2d wife Dorothy, probably a widow. In his will, dated at Bradford, March 26, 1760, he gives first his wife "what she brought with her at marriage, and then divides his own property among his six living children and the heirs of his son Samuel deceased, and mentions among them his daughter Rebecca (29—15), wife of Joseph Hovey.—*Letters of Matthew A. Stickney*, 1852, 1863; and *D. Fitts, Town Clerk of Bradford*, 1851.

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16. SHERRARD.—I have been unable to obtain any reliable information about Capt. William Sherrard, the father of Sarah, who married Stephen Harris, excepting that he died at sea, August, 1768, on his passage from Jamaica. The *Boston Post Boy and Advertiser* of Monday, Aug. 22, 1768, containing a notice of his death, remarks as follows:—

"Last Tuesday died on his passage from Jamaica to Boston, Capt. William Sherrard, in the 57th year of his age, after a few days illness—a noted sea commander and a man well esteemed among us." It is believed he was born in England.

17. TILDEN.—Among the list of passengers in the Hercules of Sandwich of 200 tons, John Witherly, master, bound for "the plantation called New England in America, with certificates from the minister where they last dwelt, of their conversation and conformity to the orders and discipline of the church, and that they had taken the oath of supremacy," was,

"Nathaniel Tilden of Tenterden, yeoman, wife Lydia, seven children, and seven servants." Certificate from *Mr. Jno. Gee*, Vicar of Tenterden, Feb. 26, 1634; *Jno. Austen*, Mayor of Tenterden, and *Fregift Stace*, Jurat. March 4, 1634.

For further concerning Elder Nathaniel Tilden (96—17), the father of Judith (Tilden) Preble (33—17), and the Tilden family generally, see page 6 of this volume, and the description of the Tilden arms on page 13.

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18. DAVENPORT.—Ebenezer Davenport (98—18) was the seventh child of Thomas Davenport, weaver, who was in Dorchester, and joined the church in 1640, and was made a freeman 1642. His wife's name was Mary ———. He died Nov. 9, 1685. She died Oct. 4, 1691. His eldest son Thomas was killed in 1675 in the Narragansett war.

Ebenezer Davenport's wife Dorcas Andrews (99—50) was the daughter of James Andrews, once of Falmouth. She died Nov. 24, 1723, aged 60. He died July 19, 1738, aged 78 years, so say their gravestones. Their children were:

1, Mary, b. July 15, 1683; m. Richard Brooks, Nov. 7, 1706. 2, *Tabitha* or *Tibitha*, b. in Dorchester, May 3, 1688; m. *John Cocks, Jr.*, Dec. 11, 1712. 3, Hester or Esther, b. Feb. 11, 1690; m. Josiah Hobbs, April 7, 1709. 4, James, b. March 1, 1693; was three times m. and had over twenty children, the youngest of whom, John Davenport, of Portsmouth, died in 1842, aged 90. 5, Zeruiah, b. Feb. 14, 1695; m. Thomas Lezenby, June 3, 1723. 6, Hepzibah, b. April 11, 1697; m. Thomas Cocks, July 25, 1722. 7, Thankful, b. March 8, 1700; m. ——— Cocks. 8, Elijah or Elisha, b. Sept. 26, 1703; m. Rachel Searle, Oct. 27, 1726. 9, Ebenezer, b. Oct. 23, 1706; m. Submit Howe, April 23, 1729.

After the death of his first wife, Ebenezer, Sen. married again to Sarah Bartlett, May 26, 1724, as appears by the records, but his will, made Jan. 26, 1729-30, says—"as my present wife hath absent herself from my house for three years past, which is the principal part of the time since I married her"—he cuts her off, &c. He gives his son James all his lands, and mentions his daughters—Mary Brooks, *Tabitha* Cocks, Hepzibah Cocks, and Thankful Cock, &c.

Willis, in his History of Portland, says that Ebenezer Davenport was once there, but after his dwelling was destroyed he returned to Dorchester. He had some assistance from the town, but afterwards appears to have been in better circumstances. He was about 24 years of age when he came to Falmouth, 1685, and lived on a farm east of the Presumpscot river, near James Andrews, whose daughter he married.

A full account of the name appears in the "Davenport Family," published by A. B. Davenport, New York.

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20. WILLIAMS.—The name of Williams or Williamson is very ancient. Most of the original members were of Welsh extraction, and form a large portion of the principality of Wales.

Robert Williams, Sen., of Roxbury, Mass., probably came from Norwich, England, though some have asserted that he came from Yarmouth. He was admitted a freeman in 1638, and is the common ancestor of the divines, civilians and warriors of this name who have honored the country of their birth. His first wife was *Elizabeth Stratton*. He probably married her in England, as his eldest son Samuel was born in 1632, six years before he arrived in America. By his first wife he had four sons:—1, Samuel, b. 1632; d. 1698. 2, Isaac, b. 1638. 3, Stephen, b. Nov. 8, 1640; d. Feb. 15, 1719-20. 4, Thomas, d. young.

His wife, Elizabeth Stratton, the mother of these children, died July 28, 1674, aged 80. He married again, it is supposed, Miss Martha Strong, who died in 1704, in the 92d year of her age.

Robert Williams, Sen., died at Roxbury, Sept. 1, 1693, surviving his first wife (who was 80 years old at the time of her death) nineteen years. His gravestone cannot be found in Roxbury burying-ground, though those of Elizabeth, his wife, who died 1674, and of his sons Stephen and Samuel, are still extant there. His will, signed and sealed Nov. 26, 1685, was admitted to Probate Sept. 29, 1693.

Stephen Williams, the third son of the above Robert, was born Nov. 8, 1640; married Sarah Wise, ———, 1666, and died Feb. 15, 1719–20, according to the monument to his memory in the old-burying ground, Roxbury. He lived at the paternal mansion, and took care of his father and uncle Nicholas, while they lived agreeably to the provisions of his father's will, viz.: "Inasmuch as I have in this my will given my son Stephen somewhat more than the rest of my sons, I would not have them or others think hardly of me for so doing, for he lives under the same roof with me, and thereby hath been more helpful and comfortable unto me than the other sons have." He also gave to "brother Nicholas Williams, thirty shillings per annum, to be equally paid by sons Samuel and Stephen," besides other legacies, and further willed, "that my brother Nicholas have house-room, washing and lodging, by my sons Samuel and Stephen." Stephen Williams was a Captain. The children of Stephen and Sarah (Wise) Williams, were:—

1, Sarah, b. Aug. 13, 1667; m. a Hastings. 2, Mary, b. Dec. 20, 1669; m. a Choate. 3, Elizabeth, b. Oct. 1, 1672; m. a Tucker. 4, Bethiah, b. April 26, 1676; m. a Rice. 5, Stephen, b. Aug. 26, 1678; m. Mary Capen. 6, Robert, b. and d. 1680. 7, *Joseph* (102—20), b. Feb. 24, 1681; m. Abigail Davis (103—52). 8, Grace, b. April 2, 1688; m. John Metcalf. 9, Catharine, b. Nov. 9, 1690; d. June, 1707. 10, Thomas, b. July 27, 1694; d. Sept. 1694. 11, John, b. Jan. 16, 1703–4.

Joseph Williams (102—20), son of Stephen and Sarah, had the following children:—1, Joseph, b. April 10, 1708. 2, *Mary* (39—20), b. Sept. 14, 1710; m. Samuel Gore, Feb. 22, 1726. 3, John, b. Sept. 17, 1712. 4, Sarah, b. Sept. 17, 1714. 5, Stephen, b. Oct. 27, 1716; d. Aug. 21, 1720. 6, Jeremiah, b. Oct. 5, 1718; m. Catharine Payson, 1743; d. 1762. 7, Abiel, b. Oct. 17, 1720; m. Timothy Foster, 1773.

See note on Gore Family, for descendants of Mary (39—20).

The family estate in Roxbury remained in possession of the descendants of Robert, Sen., until 1826. The last possessor of it was Thomas Williams, Esq., counsellor at law, son of Thomas Williams, M.D., who graduated at Harvard College, 1757.

Forty-six of the name of Williams were subscribers to Prince's Chronology. Seventy-five of the name were graduates of Harvard College between the years 1683 and 1843, and fifty-nine of Yale College, including nine honorary graduates between 1722 and 1842, and sixty of other New England Colleges up to 1842; twenty-four had been members of Congress to that date.

Mrs. Abigail (Davis) Williams (103—52), of Roxbury, was married, 2d, to Mr. Edward Ruggles, of Roxbury, by Rev. Neh. Walter, Jan. 11, 1732–3.

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23. Pilsbury.—William Pilsbury, the father of Moses (108—23), came, tradition says, from Staffordshire. He married Dorothy Crosby, in Dorchester, about 1641, thence to Newbury where he died, June 19, 1686. He had nine children.

Moses Pilsbury, son of William, married, 1668, widow Susanna Worth, daughter of John Whipple and widow of Lionel Worth, of Newbury, who died June 29, 1667. Their children were:—1, Dorothy, b. April 9, 1675. 2, *Susanna*, b. Feb. 5, 1677. 3, Judith, b. March 16, 1679. 4, Caleb, b. July 27, 1681. 5, Hannah, b. May 3, 1686.

John Whipple of the Hamlet, the father of Mrs. Susanna Pilsbury, died June 30, 1669. He had a large grant of land, 1639. Was a freeman, 1640. Sustained various offices from the town. Was feoffee of the Grammar School. Was Deputy to the General Court 1640–42 and 1646, and from 1650 to 1653, eight years. He was Deacon of the church and Ruling Elder. He had a wife Sarah, who died 1658, and left a widow Jennet. Johnson mentions Mr. Whipple as one whose godly sincerity is much approved.—*Coffin's History of Newbury*, and *Letter of J. E. Kimball, Town Clerk of Boxford, to G. H. P.*

24. TUCKERMAN.—John Tuckerman (110—24), of Boston, the father of Thankful (Tuckerman) Harris (47—24), made his will April 3, 1773, which was proved June 11, 1773. (See note concerning Harris family on page 249).

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26. BRACKETT.—Capt. Anthony Brackett (114—26) was killed by the Indians on his farm at Back Cove, Falmouth, Me., Sept. 21, 1689. He married for his 2d wife Susanna, daughter of Abraham Drake, of Hampton, Nov. 9, 1678. Their marriage contract is given in Willis's History of Portland (new edition), page 219–20, viz.:—

"Articles of agreement made and concluded between Anthony Brackett, Jr., of Casco Bay, on the one part, and Abraham Drake, Sen., of Hampton, in the County of Norfolk, N. E. Whereas the said Anthony Brackett, widower, is lately joined in marriage with Susanna Drake, single woman, and the eldest daughter of the said Abraham Drake of Hampton, Know ye, that I, the said Anthony Brackett have covenanted and agreed, and by these presents do covenant and agree to and with the said Abraham Drake, as a feoffee in trust for and in behalf of the said Sussanah my present wife, that I do by these presents instate the said Sussanah by way of jointure one half of all my lands and housing which I have in Casco Bay, or shall have according to the true estimation and value thereof, for her free jointure during her natural life, and to be and to remain to her and her male heirs begotten of her body by me, said Anthony Brackett her present husband.

"Having made this promise before marriage I do consent to it with my hand and seal, and what the Lord shall add unto my estate during our natural lives together. Made at Black point, Sept. 30, 1679.

Witness, THOMAS SCOTTOW."

The children of Capt. Anthony and Susanna Brackett, were:—1, Jane. 2, Zipporah. 3, Zachariah. 4, Ann. 5, Susanna (51—26), who married Samuel Proctor (50—10).

Capt. Anthony's first wife was Ann, daughter of Michael Mitton, by whom he had:—1, Anthony. 2, Seth. 3, Mary. 4, Kezia. His name occurs for the first time in the history of ancient Falmouth, as a witness to a deed in 1662, and the name has since been connected with the affairs of the town through a numerous posterity. Willis gives a facsimile of his signature on page 268 of his History of Portland, in which frequent mention of him is to be found.

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27. LANGLEY.—Abel Langley (116—27), the father of Sarah (Langley) Bordman (53—27), was in Rowley as early as 1642, and married Sarah Quilter (117—59), his third wife, about 1674.

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29. SCOTTOW.—The Scottow family, Scotto as sometimes written, was of some note in the early history of Boston. They came from Norwich, Norfolk Co., England, and were cabinet makers by trade. The family consisted of the widow Thomasine Scotto and her two sons—Thomas born 1612, and Joshua born 1615. She was admitted to the First Church in 1634, her sons in 1639. Thomas Scotto had a house and garden in School St., which he sold in 1645, for £55. It joined the Burying place on the East, and seems to have included the same property which his great-great-grandson Samuel Clarke owned and occupied 133 years after, which estate remained in the family until about 1825, when it was sold to the city by Dr. Samuel Clarke, and now forms part of the City Hall Square.

In the "Book of Possessions," Thomas Scotto is put down as owner of house and garden in School St.; four acres of land at Muddy river (Brookline) and a marsh at the same place. He died in 1661. Will dated March 9, 1660; Thomas Clarke, witness. Property appraised at £250 sterling.—*N. E. Hist. and Gene. Register*, vol. x. p. 362.

Thomas Scotto was overseer of graves, gates and fences in 1641, and we find the following in the town records, February, 1646—"Thomas Scotto to see yt ye graves be digged five foot deep."—*Drake's History of Boston*, p. 302.

The family is said to trace back to the year 1120, and the name was originally Scot-howe, which signifies a portion on the hill-side. In the early records it is written variously, Scotto, Scottoe, Scottow and Scottoa. There is no known living descendant of the name in New England at this time, and the blood is chiefly perpetuated in the Clarke family and its descendants.

Thomas Scottow (120—29), married Joan Sandford (121—61), whose daughter Mehitable (57—29), married Andrew Clark (56—13), 1671. They were the parents of Mrs. Mehitable Bangs.

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30. Morse.—The ancestor of Mary Morse (59—30), was Anthony Morse, Sen., of Newbury, shoemaker, who was born at Marlboro', Wiltshire, England, May 9, 1606, married Mary ———, and died Feb. 25, 1678. His 2d wife, Mary Barnard, whom he married Nov. 16, 1669, died March 9, 1679. He came in the ship James to this country, and settled in Newbury in 1635. He belonged to that class of Puritans who strove to separate from the corruptions of the established church while they continued in her. The date of his separation synchronizes with that of his embarkation for New England. So generally inclined to godly walk were the five first generations of his race, that it was said of them:—"It was as natural for the Morses to be religious as for certain other families to be vicious."

Anthony, Sen., settled about half a mile South of the most ancient cemetery in Newbury old town, on a slight eminence in a field still called "the Morse field," where traces of his house a few rods from the road are still visible.

March, 1649, "Anthony Morse was presented for digging a pit and not filling it up seasonably." In this pit Thomas Smith was drowned.

In 1665, Anthony Morse, Sen., says the town records—"Is to keep the meeting-house and ring the bell, see that the house be kept cleane swept, and the glasse of the windows to be carefully look't unto, if any should happened to be loosed with the wind, to be *nailed close again.*"

Anthony, Sen., had a daughter Mary, born April 9, 1649, and died June 14, 1692.

Deacon Benjamin Morse, son of the above, born March 4, 1640, married Ruth Sawyer, Aug. 27, 1667, and was a member of the 2d church in West Newbury. He had eleven children. Daughter Mary born May 15, 1686.

Deacon Benjamin[2] Morse, son of Benj. and Ruth (Sawyer) Morse, was born Aug. 24, 1668; married Susanna, daughter of Abel Merrill, Jan. 28, 1691-2. She was born Nov. 14, 1673. They had six children born between the years 1692 and 1703. The youngest, Mary, was born Sept. 8, 1703.

This last, probably, Mary (59—30), married Amos Pearson (58—14), Dec. 8, 1726.—*Memorial of the Morses*; *Coffin's History of Newbury*, and *Letter of Joshua Coffin to G. H. P., May* 6, 1859.

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31. Mulliken.—Mary (61—31), daughter of Robert and Rebecca Mulliken, according to the town records of Bradford, Mass., was born Sept. 26, 1692. The records contain no other mention of her parents, than as connected with the record of her birth. The death of one Robert Mulliken is recorded June 11, 1741, and another of the same name June 19, 1756, either of which may have been Mary M.'s father.

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35. Treadwell.—The parents of Martha (Treadwell) Cross (69—35) were Thomas and Mary Treadwell. Thomas Treadwell was a smith, and emigrated from London to New England in the "Hopewell," 1635, with his wife Mary, both aged 30. He died June 8, 1674, aged 69. His widow died Dec. 1, 1685, aged 80.

Martha (69—35), their daughter, born March 16, 1644-5, married Robert Cross, Jr., (68—3), and died March 3, 1738, **aged 94.**

36. GARDNER.—Peter Gardner, of Roxbury (probably the brother of Thomas[2]), born 1617, embarked in April, 1635, on the Elizabeth at London; married May 9, 1646, Rebecca Crooke, and had children:—1, Rebecca, b. Nov. 9, 1647. 2, Peter, b. Jan. 24, 1649. 3, Thomas, b. 1652, and d. 15 mos. old. 4, Sarah, b. 1654; d. aged six years. 5, John, b. 1655. 6, Samuel, b. 1657; killed by the Indians, April 2, 1676. 7, Joseph, b. 1659. 8, *Sarah*, b. April 20, 1662. 9, Benjamin, b. April 23, 1664. 10, Ebenezer, b. Aug. 5, 1665; d. Nov. 13, 1683. 11, Jonathan, b. Aug. 14, 1667.

Mrs. Rebecca (Crooke) Gardner died June 10, 1675, aged 45. Sarah (71—36), daughter of Peter and Rebecca Gardner, b. April 20, 1662, married John Gore (70—4), of Roxbury, May 31, 1683, who was born in England, May 23, 1634; he was the son of John Gore, who emigrated to Roxbury 1635, bringing with him his wife Rhoda ———, who surviving him, married Lieut. John Remington.

Hannah Richards, the 2d wife of Jeremiah Gore (22—4), the grandson of John and Sarah, related the following story to Miss Sally Harris, born 1769, my informant, concerning them: "When Sarah Gardner was born, a young man came there by the name of Gore, and stayed all night; the babe was so small that they could not dress it. Mr. Gore told them to kill a kid, wrap the child in it, hair-side in, and in twenty years he would come back and marry her, and he did so." It will be observed Sarah Gardner was just twenty-one at the date of their marriage, and he was just forty-nine years old.

There is another tradition of this event, as related by their granddaughter, Mrs. Sarah Reed, of Ipswich—that "one day Mr. John Gore,[2] being at Mr. Gardner's house, the latter advised him to get married. An infant daughter lay in the cradle, which, Mr. Gore rocking, said, 'Perhaps I wait for your daughter,' and so it happened when about fifty years old, he was married to Sarah Gardner, the child they rocked." They had nine children, born between 1684 and 1699—for which see note concerning the *Gores*.

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37. MAYO.—Mary Mayo (73—37), wife of Jonathan Bangs, born 1645, was the daughter of Samuel Mayo, and granddaughter of Rev. John Mayo.

The first record we have of the Rev. John Mayo, is that of his being "admitted a freeman by the Court at Plymouth, and sworn March 3d, in the 15th year [1640] of his Majesties reign." In this record he is described as of Barnstable, and by the church and town records it appears that "Mr. Mayo was one of the original settlers of that town."

By the Plymouth records it appears Mr. Mayo was located in the church at Barnstable while Mr. Lathrop was Pastor there, and was thence removed to Nausett [now Eastham] upon the gathering of a church at that place. Among the list of persons in Barnstable in the year 1643, from 16 to 60 years of age, as able to bear arms, are Mr. John Mayo, Samuel Mayo and Nathaniel Mayo, and they with 43 others are recorded as the first settlers of Barnstable, and as being there in 1640. On account of some difficulties and discouragements, Mr. Mayo left the church at Nausett, and was called to the pastoral care of the second church in Boston, and was there ordained Nov. 9, 1655. There is little known of him in Boston, excepting the following which is taken from the church records, where it is recorded in the hand writing of Increase Mather, who succeeded him:

"In the beginning of which year [1672], Mr. Mayo the Pastor, likewise grew very infirm, insomuch as the congregation was not able to hear and be edified: wherefore the brethren (the Pastor manifesting his concurrence) desired the Teacher to take care for a supply of the congregation, that the worship of God may be upheld amongst us, which was by him consented to as Christ should enable him.

"On the 15th of the 2d month 1673, removed his person and goods also, from Boston to reside with his daughter in Barnstable where (and at Yarmouth) since he hath lived a private life, as not being able through infirmities of old age to attend to the work of the ministry.

"The — day of the 3d month (May) 1676 he departed this life at Yarmouth, and was there buried."

His widow Tamison died also at Yarmouth, February 26, 1682.

An inventory of his estate was taken June 1, 1676; the amount was £111. 4s.; of which £35 were in silver, £11 in wearing clothes, 10s. a carpet, £10 for plate, and £10 books.

The age of Mr. Mayo at his decease is not known, but he was said to be "very old" and born probably before the year 1600. Tradition says he was born in England and emigrated to Plymouth Colony on account of the government persecutions against the Puritans. He was doubtless a graduate of some college, as the early settlers never allowed the settling as pastor of a church of any person unless he was a "highly educated man."

Amongst some very ancient receipts, are several signed by Mr. Mayo's son on behalf of his father, after he had gone to Barnstable, which prove the fact creditable to the church, that, though their aged pastor had ceased to serve them, they did not cease to remember his former labors which had lasted as long as his strength, nor seize an excuse that has often been found by religious societies, for neglecting to comfort him in his declining years. This provision was continued, as the receipts indicate, up to the time of his death.

Samuel Mayo, son of the Rev. John Mayo, was one of the first settlers of Barnstable, and was there while his father was teacher there. In the fall of 1653, he removed from Barnstable to Oyster Bay on Long Island, in company with some others from that town, and purchased 3,000 acres of land from the Indians, the deed for which is still extant; the consideration was, three coats, three shirts, two culloes, three hatchets, two fathom wampum, six knives, two pair of stockings and two pair of shoes. In 1658, the company sold this land to Samuel Andrews for £100.

Samuel Mayo about this time removed to Boston, where he resided until his death in 1663 or '61. At a County Court held at Boston the 26th of April, 1664, power of administration on the estate of the late Samuel Mayo, Mariner, deceased, was granted to Mr. John Mayo his father, the widow of the said Samuel Mayo refusing to take administration in behalf of the creditors and children. The estate was appraised at £21. 8s. 10d.

By the records of the second church in Boston, Mr. John Mayo Pastor, "in 1660 Tomasine Mayo, wife of Samuel Mayo, was admitted to full communion in the church."

By the church records of Barnstable, in the handwriting of Rev. Mr. Lathrop, are recorded the baptisms of *Mary* and *Samuel*, Feb. 3, 1650; *Hannah*, Oct. 20, 1650, and *Elizabeth*, May 22, 1653, children of Samuel and Thomasine Mayo.

What became of the children of Samuel Mayo, is not known, except that *Mary Mayo* (73—37), who married Jonathan Bangs (72—5), in Eastham, July 16, 1661, and Elizabeth Mayo, who married Rev. Samuel Treat, of Eastham, in 1671, were the daughters of Samuel.

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38. Mayo.—Thomasin Mayo (75—38), born June 10, 1689, was the daughter of Joseph Mayo, of Newbury, and Sarah Short, daughter of Henry Short, who were married May 29, 1679. Joseph Mayo was the son of John Mayo, of Roxbury, who married Sarah Burden.

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39. Ivorye.—A Thomas Ivory was in Lynn in 1638; by his wife Ann he had Thomas, who married Mary Davis, May, 1660.

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40. Scrivner.—I have been unable to find any notice of any family of this name in New England. It is not mentioned in Savage, though Scribner is.

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42. Bassett.—William Bassett, of Plymouth, or Basitte as it was originally written, came to New England in the second ship, "the Fortune," in 1621, with his wife Elizabeth—one account says his wife's name was Elizabeth Tilden. He removed to Duxbury, and was living there in 1637. In 1640, '45 and '48, he was a representative or deputy to the General Court for that town, and perhaps other years. In 1640, he received a grant of 100 acres of land at Beaver Pond, and he was a large land owner. He was a man of some note in the colony, and left at his death a valuable library. The name Bassett is said to be derived from the old French *basset*, a dwarf or very low man. The English families of the name are very

ancient, but said to be of low origin. They have, however, given name to several places in England. In 1644, a William Bassett, Sen. and William Bassett, Jr., are recorded on a Duxbury list as able to bear arms. William Bassett, Sen., died in 1667. His children were:

1, William. 2, Nathaniel, of Duxbury. 3, Joseph. 4, Sarah, m. Peregrine White; d. 1711. 5, Elizabeth, m. Thomas Burgess, Nov. 8, 1648. 6, Jane. 7, Ruth, m. 1st, John Sprague, 1655; 2d, a Thomas.

In a cattle-division list of 1623, no children of his are mentioned; but in a similiar list of 1627, is found the names of his son William and daughters Sarah and Elizabeth.

William Bassett, of Lynn, probably a son of the above, was a farmer. He lived on Nahant St., on land which in 1863 was still in the possession of his descendants. He married Sarah, daughter of Hugh Bart, who died 1661; probably married again, and died March 31, 1703.

He was an ensign in the company of Capt. Gardner, of Salem, in the Indian war, and was at "the swamp fight." For his services the General Court made him a grant of land. Capt. William Bassett, supposed to be the same individual, was one of a council of war with Major Benjamin Church, at Scarborough, Me., Nov., 1689. His name often appears in the town records of Lynn, where in 1691 he is called "Quartermaster Bassett." He was also collector of the parish taxes at that date. His children were:

1, William. 2, John, b. Nov. 4, 1653; m. Mercy Todd. 3, Mirioun, b. Sept., 1655. 4, Mary, b. March, 1657; m. Michael Derrick. 5, Hannah, b. Feb. 25, 1660. 6, Samuel, b. March 18, 1664. 7, Rachel, b. March 13, 1666. 8, Elisha. 9, Elizabeth, m. John Proctor. 10, Nathaniel, m. a daughter of John Joyce.

His son William[3] married Sarah, daughter of Richard Hood, Oct. 25, 1675, and succeeded to his estate. This Sarah was imprisoned in 1692 for witchcraft. She had a young child twenty-two months old, which she took with her to prison. The next daughter which she had after her imprisonment she called "Deliverance."

Elizabeth Bassett (83—42), who married John Proctor (82—10), April 1, 1674, was the daughter of William Bassett, Sen., of Lynn. Some time after her husband's execution, and when pardoned herself, she applied for a share of his estate. She married, 2d, —— Richards.

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43. PERKINS.—John Perkins, the Elder, of Ipswich, as he is called in the records, was the grandfather of Elizabeth Perkins (85—43). He was born in Newent (as supposed) in Gloucestershire, England, in 1599. He embarked with his wife and family for America at Bristol, England, in the ship "Lyon," Capt. William Pearce, Dec. 1, 1630, and arrived at Boston after a "very tempestuous voyage," Feb. 5, 1631. The famous Roger Williams was one of his fellow passengers. At this time their youngest child was about seven, and their oldest seventeen years. On the 18th of May, 1631, he was admitted a freeman. He remained in Boston about two years, when in 1633 he removed to Ipswich. He was a representative to the General Court from that town in 1636, held various town offices and trusts, and appears to have been a man of great respectability. He owned a large Island at the mouth of Ipswich river, which was then, and nearly to our own day, called Perkins's Island. It is still believed to be in the family. His house, which he gave after his wife's decease to his youngest son Jacob, the father of Elizabeth (85—43), stood near Manning's Neck and close to the river. His will is dated March 28, 1654, and he probably died not long after, as he then says he was "sick and weak in body." It was proved Sept., 1654, when his estate was valued at £250. 05s. He was 64 years old at his death. The name of his wife was *Judith*, and he left six children, viz.:

1, John, b. 1614. 2, Thomas, b. 1616. 3, Elizabeth, b. ——. 4, Mary. 5, Lydia. 6, Jacob, b. 1624. His descendants are very numerous and respectable.

Jacob, the youngest son of the above John, the Elder, was born in England, 1624, and was seven years old at the time of his father's emigration. He inherited by will all his father's real estate in Ipswich. In 1694, he described himself as "Sergeant Jacob Perkins, Sen., and as having grown old and given to each of his children their respective parts of his

estate." His wife Elizabeth died Feb. 12, 1685, aged 56. He died Jan. 29, 1700, aged 76. Their children were:—

1, *Elizabeth* (85—43), b. April 1, 1650. 2, John, b. July 3, 1654; d. 1705. 3, Judith, b. July 11, 1655. 4, Mary, b. May 14, 1658. 6, Jacob, Jr., b. Aug. 3, 1662; m. Oct. 15, 1684, Elizabeth, daughter of John Sparks.

Matthew, born June 23, 1665, a brother of Jacob, who died 1755, aged 90, was the grandfather of the well known inventor and mechanic, Jacob Perkins, who was born in Newburyport, and died in London, England, July 30, 1649, aged 83. *N. E. His. and Gen. Reg.*, 1856, *and Histories of Newbury and of Ipswich.*

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45. Ring.—Susanna Ring (89—45) was the daughter of widow Mary Ring, of Plymouth. The will of Mary Ring (see *N. E. Hist. and Genl. Register*, Jan., 1850) is dated Oct. 28, 1633. Mrs. Ring mentions her daughter Susan as unmarried.

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46. Thurston.—Hannah Thurston (91—46) was probably the daughter of Daniel Thurston, Jr., who married Anne Pell, Oct. 20, 1655. He died Feb. 19, 1693. He had eleven children, and *Hannah* the second child was born Jan. 20, 1659.

Daniel Thurston, Sen., was twice married, but died Feb. 16, 1668, without issue, leaving his estate "to his kinsman, Daniel Thurston," above.

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50. Andrews.—James Andrews, the father of Dorcas Andrews (99—50), was the son of Samuel Andrews, who came from London. He was born in 1635, probably in Saco, but soon after his father's death, which took place about 1638, he removed to Falmouth, with his mother on her marriage with Arthur Mackworth. He is supposed to have married for his first wife, Sarah, a daughter of Michael Mitton; his second wife was Margaret ———. He lived on a farm east of the Presumpscot river, which in 1831 had passed into the possession of Capt. Samuel Moody. During the Indian war he removed to Boston, where he died in 1704, leaving a widow, one son and three daughters, who are mentioned in his will, which is on record in Boston. He appears to have been a mariner.

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52. Davis.—According to the Roxbury records, Joseph Williams (102—20) was born Feb. 24, 1681, and married Abigail Davis (103—52), May 22, 1707. The births of two Abigail Davises are recorded in the same record of that era, viz.:—"Abagal Daughter of Tobias Davis, borne Sept. 5, 1671;" and "Abigail the daughter of Jonathan and Anna Davis, was born Jan. 21, 1695." One or the other of these two must have been the wife of Joseph Williams.

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55. Worth—Whipple.—Susanna Worth was the daughter of John Whipple, of Ipswich, and widow of Lioonel Worth. Tradition reports that the Whipple family came originally from Wales, and that there were four brothers—David, who settled in Rhode Island, Jeremiah, William and Thomas. There were two brothers, John and Matthew, who settled at Ipswich—in the part called the Hamlet, since Hamilton. Deacon John Whipple, the father of Susanna (109—55), was born about 1605, and died June 30, 1669. Had a large grant of land in 1639; freeman, 1640; was a Deacon and Ruling Elder of the First Church at Ipswich. He was a brother to Mathew. His children were by his first wife. His second wife was Jennet, widow of Thomas Dickinson. Children:—1, John (Capt). 2, Elizabeth, m. a Paine, 1680. 3, Sarah, m. Joseph Goodhue. 4, Mary, m. Simeon Stone, of Watertown. 5, *Susannah*, m. 1st, L. Worth; 2d, Moses Pilsbury.

58. DRAKE.—Robert Drake, the American ancestor and grandfather of Susannah Drake (115—58), who married Capt. Anthony Brackett (114—26), was born in Devonshire, England, 1580, and came to New England about 1635 or 1636; settled in Exeter 1638, or near that time, and finally in Hampton, in 1649–50, where he died Jan. 14, 1668, aged 88. The name of his wife is not known, nor is there any account of her having came to New England. She probably died in England before the emigration. Robert Drake's children were:

1, Nathaniel, b. 1612, who settled in Portsmouth, N. H., and m. Jane, widow of William Berry, 2d wife. 2, *Abraham*, b. 1620, resided in Hampton, was marshal, &c. &c., lived to an advanced age, but the date of his death is not known. His wife, Jane, died Jan. 25, 1676. 3, Susannah.

The children of Abraham and Jane were:—1, *Susannah* (115—58), m. Capt. Anthony Brackett (114—26), who was killed by the Indians. 2, Abraham, b. Dec. 29, 1654; m. Sarah ———; d. June 17, 1754. 3, Robert. 4, Sarah. 5, Elizabeth. 6, Mary. 7, Hannah.

The children of Susannah Drake and Capt. Anthony Brackett, were:—1, Jane. 2, Zipporah. 3, Zachariah. 4, Ann. 5, Susannah or Sarah (51—26), m. Samuel Proctor (50—10), 1714. After Capt. Brackett's death his widow m. Oct. 30, 1700, John Taylor of Hampton.

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59. QUILTER.—Sarah Quilter's parents were Mark and Tamar Quilter. Mark Quilter was early in Ipswich, and died 1657. His wife Tamar died July 2, 1694. "Widow Quilter" and "Widow Quilter, Sen.," had a right of commonage at Ipswich, Feb. 18, 1678.

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61. SANDFORD.—Joan Sandford (121—61), who married Thomas Scottow (120—29), 1641, had the following children:—1, Thomas, b. Feb. 16, 1642. 2, John, b. March 1, 1644. 3, *Mehitable*, or *bel*, b. Dec. 14, 1648. 4, Joshua, b. Oct. 5, 1655. 5, Sarah, b. Aug. 1, 1657. 6, Thomasine, b. July 25, 1659.

Thomas Scottow in his will signed Dec. 18, 1661, gives one third of his estate to his wife *Sarah*, and "further guive vnto my aged mother *Sandford* to be payed vnto her as her necessitie may call for it £10." By which it seems his wife's mother was then living. His whole estate was valued at £249. 0s. 3d.

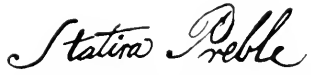
CORRECTIONS.—Mr. M. A. Stickney in a recent letter informs me that since his letter to me in 1863, he has discovered that the portrait and arms mentioned on page 254 as William Stickney's did not belong to him or his family, but to a family of *Perkins*, with whom the Stickneys intermarried. (See note 43, Perkins, page 261.)

The date of birth of Elizabeth Stickney on the same page should be 1608 instead of 1708, and the name of *Searer* twice mentioned, should read *Leaver*. On page 248, fourth line, for *Ipswich* read *Bradford*, as in the Tabular Pedigree.

STATIRA PREBLE.

SIXTH CHILD OF THE SECOND MARRIAGE. 1767—1796.

AND HER DESCENDANTS.



The second daughter and sixth child of Jedidiah Preble and Mehitable Bangs, was born at Falmouth, Maine, Jan. 3, 1767. She was married by the Rev. Thomas Smith (Parson Smith, as he was called) to Capt. Richard Codman, of Falmouth, Sept. 10, 1789, when twenty-two years of age, and died at Portland or Falmouth, Aug. 15, 1796, aged 29 years, 7 months and 12 days, and was buried in the burial ground on Munjoy, or Eastern Cemetery, as it is called.

She left two sons, both of whom lived to manhood, but died unmarried, and her line is extinct.

Her husband "Capt. Richard," was the son of Richard Codman, born in Charlestown, Mass., 1730, and a grandson of Capt. John and Mrs. Parnell Codman. In 1755 he was poisoned by his three negro servants, for which two of them were executed and the other transported. Soon after this event Richard Senior, his son, moved to Falmouth, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He was a man of much influence in the town, and was twelve years a deacon of the first church and two years a selectman. July 10, 1758, he married Anne, youngest daughter of Phineas Jones, by whom he had two children, Richard and Anne; she died in March, 1761, at the early age of nineteen years; and in 1763, he married Sarah, the youngest daughter of the Rev. Thomas Smith, by whom he had a family of children.

Richard, the son by the first marriage, was the husband of Statira Preble. After her decease he married a Miss Hichborn, of Boston, by whom he had no children. He died Sept. 9, 1833, aged 75, having survived all his children.

Children of STATIRA PREBLE and Capt. RICHARD CODMAN.

1. Edward Preble, b. in Portland, Aug. 18, 1791; d. unmar.
2. Richard, born in Portland, March 31, 1793; d. unmar.

NOTE.—There was a Statira Preble born 1788, daughter of Col. Esaias Preble, and sister of the Hon. William Pitt Preble, who married John H. Hall, inventor of Hall's patent Carbine and Rifle, which was long in use in the United States Army and Navy. He was twenty years in the service of the Government at Harper's Ferry. Their son, Willard Preble, was a Representative in Congress from Missouri from 1847 to 1853.

HENRY PREBLE.

FIFTH AND YOUNGEST SON OF BRIGADIER GENERAL JEDIDIAH AND MEHITABLE PREBLE. 1770—1825.

AND HIS DESCENDANTS TO 1870.

born on Falmouth Neck, Mass. (now Portland, Me.), January 24, 1770, married Frances Wright, a native of Stafford, Staffordshire, England, Dec. 11, 1794, and died at Alleghany Town, near Pittsburgh, Penn., of a bilious fever, which turned to typhus, Oct. 25, 1825, aged 55 years. Mrs. Preble survived him and died at Pittsburgh, Nov. 1845, aged 72 years.

Very little is known concerning Henry Preble's early life. His daughter, Mrs. Barlow, writing in 1869, says:—"I cannot give you any account of my dear father's early life before he went to France; I never heard him refer to it—at least before us children—though he used to try and amuse us sometimes by his stories about the family negro servant, and I think that 'Cato' must have been quite a character and presented a very startling appearance when he used to come forth decorated in the wig and the regimentals of the old Brigadier. He was very fond of my father, though he only knew him by the tender appellation of 'that De'il of a Harry.' Beyond this and the famous dog 'Corteheevolls' I know nothing of father's early days, or what induced him to come to France."

Miss Frances Wright, who became his wife, was sent, when quite young, to Paris for education, and placed in a convent. The Convention, during the revolution, having placed all the English under arrest, she and another young English girl, through the influence of their schoolmistress, obtained as a favor that they should not be arrested, but watched by a soldier, to whom they were obliged to pay one dollar a day for nine months, until the death of Robespierre brought a change of measures, and released them from this restraint. "When they wished to go out he would follow them through the streets, dangling his sword behind him. He sat at their door all day long, and would some times exclaim, 'only 40 or 60 guillotined to-day.'"

In England Henry Preble was entrusted with letters for these young ladies in Paris—and there saw Frances Wright, then just twenty years of age, for the first time, and came to love her rosy cheeks and innocent looks, and they were married.

The marriage was a civil one, it being at the time of the French Revolution, when no religious authority was acknowledged. They soon went to England, where they were again married in church, and Harriet, their eldest

daughter, was born there at Lewes, in the County of Sussex, Sept. 26, 1795. "My mother often told me," writes this daughter, "that in the same room of the Municipality where they were married, they were divorcing a couple in one corner, in a very summary way, and it made her feel as if she held her lord on a very feeble tenure." A young friend of hers, a very blooming girl, who was of the dinner party, gained the heart of an American gentleman, who married her a very few days afterwards. He was consul at Nantes in 1812. * * * * A little romantic episode, which was very agreeable to dear mother, for the young girl had a wicked father, and needed much a protector."

Returning to Paris, Henry Preble made several voyages to the United States, and in 1801 went to Italy, with his wife and daughter Harriet, wishing to open a mercantile house in Tuscany. He visited Rome and Naples, and finding no eligible situation, returned to France, and opened a house at Havre—and then at Nantes, and not succeeding well, went to Paris as a Commission Merchant—and for a time was pretty fortunate, but lost himself in speculating in Colonial produce and in sending ships to sea.

In a letter addressed to John Derby, Esq., of Salem—signed Preble & Co.—dated Dieppe, March 4, 1804, he says:—"Having removed a branch of our house to this place, we beg leave to offer you our services here, during the blockade of Havre. This port is now much frequented—it is convenient and safe; for large ships of 100 tons, drawing 16 to 17 feet of water, can enter here with ease and lay in perfect safety, heavy loaded. * * * Not having sufficient employ for our funds at this small port, we have also a branch of our house at Nantes, where we shall transact business during the blockade of Havre."

In 1805–6, he made a short visit to the United States, and writes to his brother from New York, Dec. 6, 1805:—"When you receive the legacies of my little girls, I wish you to appropriate the money in the purchase of land on the neck, and if possible, let it be fronting the harbour. You will join my legacy with theirs, and have the deeds registered in their names." And again; New York, Jan. 20, 1806:—"In regard to the appropriation of the legacies left to myself and little girls, I leave to you to act as you may think it best, but I wish the land purchased at an early period, as it is constantly increasing in value. Purchase it in such situation as you think will be the best; perhaps a situation round Sebago Pond would answer.

I have remained here much longer than I intended. It is a place of immense commerce, and I have procured the consignment of five cargoes since my arrival here. I shall leave this (N. Y.) on the 25th. I shall send you an oil cloth great coat by first vessel to Portland. I had it made in Paris."

Having completed his business arrangements he returned to France—and writes:—

January, 1807. To Elias H. Derby, Salem, from Nantes. "I hope you will have the goodness to recommend my House to your friends, none can nor will give them greater facilities. Let their cargoes be as valuable as they may—two thirds of their value will be advanced immediately."

The following year brought changes in his business relations. Writing from Paris, May 18, 1808, to his brother Enoch, he says:—

"I have separated from Mr. Spear (the firm had been Preble, Spear & Co.), and he being at Nantes, liquidates the House. Mr. Bimar remains with me, and we shall settle at Havre at Peace. I have been very fortunate in my speculations, and have made upwards of $100,000 and Bimar about $25,000. I could have doubled the sum with a little more courage, but thought a prudent part the best. My credit is such I can at any time command $300,000 to $400,000; so that at Peace (if we should ever have such an event) my means will be equal to most of the Houses." In the same letter the excellence of his heart under prosperous influences is shown in the following instructions: "I wish you to give out of the sum due me (*i. e.* from his mother's estate) one hundred dollars to sister Martha* if she is in want of it, and which I will continue yearly during her life, also a present to Sally Coffin of $20, to buy snuff. I wish you also to get made an excellent easy chair to cost from $20 to $30, and give it in my name to my old friend Mr. McIntosh, or to Mrs. M., should the old man be dead. Should we have any relations, or any of the old friends of our late mother that may be in want, you can give them something in my name." "I shall send a watch to Mr. Tuckerman of Boston, which you will ask him to accept as a token of the esteem I have for him, and for his great kindness and attention to our old mother whilst living."

Under date, Paris Nov. 30, 1812, he writes to Mons. Jones, No. 16, Rue Corutte:—

"I called on you, but found you out. You will much oblige me by asking the following question: 'Whether a license can be obtained to export colonial produce from England to France, and with the same vessel export from France to the Baltic, brandy, wine and oil,' and let me know by some friend coming over or per smuggler. * * * *

"No news from Mr. Barlow, it is expected to-day. Everything will be settled between the two countries. At least it is one thousand to one that a treaty will be signed within a month, and compensation made for spoliations, all *entre nous*. I will take care of your dog and do with him as you direct. If you have a chance to send Clark's Travels in Russia, please do it and desire Mr. W. to pay for it."

Paris, May 10, 1813, he writes Capt. I. Holman:—"By this opportunity I hand you the signal of vessels to my address, viz.—*A red flag with a white square in the middle*, at the main top gallant mast head. Should you have

* Martha Oxnard, the widow of the Rev. Thomas Oxnard. See page 143.

occasion to recommend it, you may depend on pilot boats putting to sea even in strong gales and bad weather the moment it appears. I have no doubt, from the natural spirit of enterprise of our countrymen, that they will be induced next winter to balance the losses they suffer during these long days by the English cruisers in the European seas. Let me recommend to you to send a privateer of 18–21 pounders and from 160 to 180 men with musketry, which would have but little to fear from anything but from a frigate; for the English cannot spare men for musketry fighting; and were she to cruise in the chops of the channel, between November and March; she might leave part of her guns in France when her hands would be exhausted with manning prizes, and take in a cargo of silks and other dry goods for the United States. Such a plan could not fail of being attended with the most important consequences. Our prizes are even better treated in France than those made by the French privateers, for besides having all the advantages of the latter, the goods brought in by ours are not burned; they are allowed to be sold for exportation, and they have the right of entrepot for 18 months. Their prisoners, too, are immediately exchanged, and having lately made a tour to the coast of Brittany to attend the sales of some prizes by a privateer of my own, the True Blooded Yankee,* I have had occasion to see and can recommend many excellent ports in that quarter, which are but little watched by the English, such as Abrevrac, Lannion, Roscoff, Morlaix, Paimpol, Tregnier and St. Maloes. Should you send any cargoes to France you may depend on cotton, potashes, and first quality of St. James river tobacco, being good standing articles during the war.

"I am about establishing a house at Nantes to exist during the war, and to be transferred to Havre on a peace taking place between the United States and England. May I beg the favor of your own support to it. My own presence will be necessary on account of purchasing dry goods, of which I have had lately several cargoes for returns, to make up, and which I hope will arrive safe, for I hope my friends will find nobody can purchase them better, if as well, as myself. The ports of Brittany are very secure, and there is two chances to one that vessels arrive there safe, sooner than in the bay, and as they have all my signal, you will always find pilots."

Henry Preble's sunshine of mercantile prosperity was, however, soon clouded; his speculations proved as disastrous as his previous gains had been great. These business involvements plunged him into the deepest melancholy.

His daughter Harriet writes her uncle Enoch from Draviel, August 22, 1817: "Anica no doubt has told you of the severe trials of fortune my father has experienced. For these many years he has seen nothing but her

* See page 115 for some account of the True Blooded Yankee, which was commanded by his nephew Thomas Oxnard.

in great demand - we
@ 46s. p 18; but, as the
this Article will fall
Surat Cotton in time
We have remitted
Cargo of Surat. to Lisb
3 francs this is a pr
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to Cotton - Indigo - Cop
is now in great deman
a New London at 39
I hope, Sir, y
recommend my House
will give them greater
as valuable as they m
will be advanced In

P.S. As I do not write
Please to communicate th

2 Feby. - No change in
article we have recd
81 Surons Guatimalo flor
ask 18p - fine Bengale w
has risen to 24¼ —

(1st Via Bordeaux)

Nantes 24th Jan.y 1807

Elias H.n Derby Esq.r

Salem

Sir

I embrace this opportunity to trouble you a few Lines to say that if your Surat Cotton arrives at this Place or Cherbourg we could sell the whole at 38 to 40 p.r lb I hope you may give a preference to this Port on account of the risque there is at the Blockade at Cherbourg

You may rely that whatever you order remitted to M.rs Williams, shall be done immediately - Our friend Perregaux has liberty from the Gov.t to draw, & we can procure what we want from him; but, Sh.d this & other resources fail in this country, your remittances will be made from Spain or Portugal, where the exchange is very favorable & you may rely that M.r William will receive his remittances 60 to 90 days after the vessel arrives & this in every case where we may have to remit him

Our Markets are still low for Sugar. France seems to be innundated with this article - Coffee is brisk @ 58 to 60. & will probably rise. Cotton is

in great demand - we have sold 500 Bales of Georgia @ 46s p 18; but, as the fear of a blockade begins to subsi this Article will fall - You may calculate 30 to 31s for Surat Cotton in time of Peace & in war 36 to 38s.

We have remitted the funds arising from Mr Gray cargo of Surat to Lisbon at the rate of 485 to 488rs - 3 francs this is a pretty good Exchange

I Shd recomd you to confine your Shipments to Cotton - Indigo - Coffee - Potashes & Oil - however, Pepper is now in great demand - We have sold a Cargo from New London at 39s and it wd now bring 40s

I hope, Sir, you will have the goodness to recommend my House to your friends - None can nor will give them greater facilities - Let their Cargoes be as valuable as they may two thirds of their Value will be advanced Immediately -

With great Esteem
I am your Obt Servt
H. Preble ~~Spear & Co~~

P.S. As I do not write Mr Peabody please to communicate this to him

2 Febr - No change in markets - except Indigo - of this article we have recd from our friends in Philadel 81 Surrons Guatimala flor for which we can have 17/10 ask 18/ - fine Bengale wd fetch 17/ - Exchange on Lond has risen to 24¼ - We have just recd three valuable cargoes to our consignt from New York & Savannah.

have sold 500 Bales of Georgia
fear of a blockade begins to subsi
- You may calculate 30 to 31 for
Peace & in war 36 to 38
the funds arising from Mr Gray
on at the rate of 485 to 488 rs
etty good Exchange
you to confine your Shipments
fee - Potashes & Oil - however, Pepper
d - We have sold a Cargo from
and it wd now bring 40
ou will have the goodness to
to your friends - None can nor
facilities - Let their Cargoes be
ay two thirds of their Value
mediately -

With great Esteem
I am your Obt Servt
H. Preble ~~[illegible]~~ & Co

w. Peabody
his to him

market, - except Indigo - of this
from our friends in Philadel
for which we can have 1 to
[illegible] 17 [illegible] Exchange on Lond
[illegible] have just recd three valuable
from New York & Savannah

distressful frowns. It would be very kind of you, dear uncle, to write him a few lines before you quit France; it would certainly procure him a delightful sensation, and alas! his happy moments are but few."

After these misfortunes Henry Preble returned to the United States and passed the summer of 1818 with his daughter Anica at Kalorma, which had been purchased by her husband, Mr. Thomas Barlow.

In 1819, he was appointed U. S. Consul for Palermo in Sicily—and writes his brother from Alexandria, D. C., Jan. 20, 1819:—"I am now on the point of embarking from this place for Gibraltar, and from thence shall proceed to Palermo, for which port and those adjacent in Sicily I have received the appointment of Consul. I shall probably visit Constantinople and Odessa during the next autumn and winter, and if the information I gain should induce the government of the United States to go to the expense of making a Treaty with the Ottoman Porte and maintain a minister at Constantinople, I shall have the choice of the Consulates of Constantinople or Odessa. To the first of these there will be a salary attached, but this you must not mention." In the same letter, after describing the excellencies of his children, he says:—"Thus you see if I am poor in purse, I am rich in children, and cannot but feel proud and happy even in poverty while I possess them."

After his return to the United States from this mission, he writes his brother from Pittsburgh, April 20, 1822:—"Soon after I left the United States in 1819, I went to the Black Sea, and spent some time at Odessa and the adjacent country, and about six weeks at Constantinople and Smyrna. I also visited some of the Ionian or Greek Islands, and returned to Sicily after a most interesting and agreeable tour of eight months. I collected a good deal of commercial information in my journey which I forwarded to our Government. I spent some months of 1820 on board our squadron, and with it visited Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, also many of the ports of the Mediterranean, and had an opportunity to revisit for the third time Rome, Naples and Florence. Finding my Consulate produced me little else than the honor of holding the office, I concluded to resign it and return to the United States. In fact it was impossible for me to remain longer abroad, not having the means. I can have any Consulate of the United States that may become vacant, but there is scarcely one that would maintain me by the fees of office, and I have no other means of living was I to accept one. The Consulates to which salaries are attached will, when vacant, be given to the disbanded Officers of the Army and Navy, as the government think they have superior claims to most persons, so I have pretty much given up the idea of seeking the office of Consul at present. I am the more inclined to this as Anica and her husband much wish me to remain with them. It is probable they will settle at Meadville, Penn., near Lake Erie, where Mr. Barlow has one of the finest farms in this State, most delightfully situated, and as I am fond of agriculture, I think I shall turn farmer. I am tired with

roaming about, I am growing old, my health declines, I want repose if I can find it for the few years that remain to me in this life.

"I made extracts from my notes on Odessa and its commerce—and on the commerce of Constantinople and Smyrna, and also some observations on the plague, which I intended to have sent you, but Mr. Crawford, the Secretary of the Treasury, wished to see them, and they have not been returned. Since that time I have been constantly unwell and suffer much with a violent cold, but I will try and make a copy before Congress rises, and send to you through some M. C. with whom I am acquainted, and you may expect to receive the papers in question by the middle of May. I wish you to show them to those of our friends who were kind enough to sign my recommendation for the Consulate at Palermo, if you think it will be any gratification for them to peruse the notes. I have only extracted from my journal what I thought might be useful in a commercial point of view.

"Write me and give me all the news—everything that relates to my native place, or to its inhabitants, will be interesting to me. I long much to visit it, but most probably I shall never have such a gratification. I see that there is an Edward Preble in the Navy; is he your son?* My Edward is still at school in Paris, and will remain another year, when Messrs. King & Gracie (of New-York), established at Liverpool, will take him into their counting-house, for he says '*he will be a merchant.*'"

These letters prove that Henry Preble was a person of culture and refinement, and that while in prosperity he remembered and aided those of his friends who were in need, in adversity he did not lose his dignity of character, and the esteem and respect of others. He inherited the family taste for drawing and painting, and took the greatest delight, says this daughter, in cultivating his taste for it. Many of his drawings and water-color paintings are still extant. His person was tall, dignified and commanding, and his bearing gentlemanly. An exquisitely-drawn profile likeness of him, painted in sepia, by his daughter Harriet, a photograph from

* The E. P. he refers to entered the Navy in 1817, and was drowned while attached to the U. S. S. Franklin, in the Pacific, in 1822. See note to Joshua Preble, pp. 160-61.

Since that note was written I have found, among my old letters, the following inquiry and answer concerning that young man:—

Extract from a letter from Mid'n G. H. P. to Enoch Preble, Nov. 15, 1839:—"Twice this cruise (West Indies) I have been asked about a Mid'n Edward Preble, who was attached to the U. S. S. Franklin, in the Pacific, and was drowned by the capsizing of a boat with a party of officers. An old Quarter Master asked me the same question on my last (Mediterranean) cruise. All agree in calling him a clever fellow and that he was a fine promising officer."

Extract from Enoch Preble's reply, dated Portland, Me., Dec. 4, 1839:—"The Mid'n Preble you mention, who was drowned from the boat of the U. S. S. Franklin, was a son of your uncle Joshua, *born in Virginia.*"

He must have been an illegitimate son, as Joshua Preble's wife was living in Newburyport until 1822.

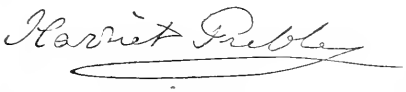
which illustrates this memoir, shows him to have been a very handsome man—one of nature's noblemen.

From 1822 to his death, Oct. 25, 1825, Henry Preble's home was with his daughter Anica at Alleghany City, Penn., where he was received and treated by her husband, Mr. Barlow, with the affectionate consideration of a parent.

In 1866, answering some inquiries respecting his death, Mrs. Barlow writes:—"Poor father, had he lived to this day, he would have been 95. Oh! what a painful joyless life he had of it, after his misfortunes! I never saw any one more perfectly composed on a death bed. He told me several times, in a melancholy tone, 'Anica, I have lived a long time—I am fifty-five —I have lived too long.'

"Alas! how many would think this was too soon to die. I see several old people here of 90 and 95, and I think to myself, only think, that poor dear father might have dragged through forty more long years! How kind it was in our Heavenly Father to recall him when he did."

Children of Henry Preble and Frances (Wright) Preble.



The eldest daughter of Henry and Frances (Wright) Preble, was born at Lewes, Sussex co., England, Sept. 26, 1795, and died unmarried, at West Manchester, Penn., Feb. 4, 1854, aged 58 years, 4 months and 9 days. Soon after her decease, her memoirs, with extracts from her correspondence, journals, &c., edited by Professor R. H. Lee, was published in a handsome duodecimo volume.

Although seriously indisposed, her death was so little anticipated by herself or relatives, that the preceding evening was passed by her in the parlor surrounded by the social family circle. When she retired to rest, she crossed her hands on her breast, as in the attitude of prayer; in this position she went to sleep, and they retained the same position in the morning, but her spirit had left its earthly tabernacle, and was in heaven—for she was dead. Her repose was so peaceful that her friends would not believe that she had expired until her physician arrived and assured them of the fact.

"Miss Preble," writes a friend after her death, "was a gifted lady, whose learning was devoid of pedantry and pretension, and whose various readings and studies made her not less gentle, kind and modest. She was ever the dutiful daughter, the loving sister, and the constant and enthusiastic friend. We learn from her how to render the calm of private and retired life, which,

with so many, stagnates into dulness and discontent, pleasant to one's self and gratifying and enlivening to all around. With her we become enamored of philosophy and belleslettres; and following her example we discover that although these may sustain us for a while, we must sooner or later, and the sooner the better, have a more stable trust, a more spiritual philosophy, a revelation from above, beyond the learning of the world and its most eloquent teachings."

In 1801, when seven years old, Harriet Preble accompanied her father on an Italian tour, and with him visited Tuscany, Rome and Naples. Reviving her reminiscences of that journey in April, 1850, she says, in a letter now before me:—"From that interesting journey I date my earliest remembrances." "The Coliseum stands before the eye of memory in all its amazing grandeur! Moreover the Pope blessed me in the Garden of the Vatican, and to that blessing they say is to be reverently ascribed all the good that is in me."

In her memoirs it is stated Pius VIII. appeared much struck with her countenance, and taking her in his arms after giving her his benediction, he exclaimed "*Quanto é bella—quanto è graziosa!*" Her appearance, so different from Italian children in general, the extreme clearness and delicacy of her complexion, and the beauty of her golden hair, often called forth expressions of admiration from passers by. She retained, to the last of her life, a brilliant and beautiful eye, beaming with genius, yet softened by an expression of sweetness and benevolence.

Her parents, on their return to Paris, selected as their residence the beautiful village of St. Germain-en-Laye, and Harriet was placed at the school of the celebrated Madame Campan, then in the height of its reputation and success, but was, on account of disease and bodily weakness (which latter remained with her in all her after life), at the age of thirteen obliged to withdraw, and forego the benefits to be derived from that experienced and judicious teacher. Among the older scholars were the sisters of Napoleon—Caroline, who married Joachim Murat, King of Naples, and Stephanie, who was afterwards Grand Duchess of Baden. With these was associated Hortense, the daughter of Josephine, who, as the wife of Louis, became Queen of Holland, and mother of Napoleon III.

These and many others used to meet around the tea table of Mrs. Preble at St. Germain, and join in the *petit jeux* that always formed a part of the amusements of French society, and in which Hortense already displayed the wit and sprightly repartee for which she was afterwards so distinguished. To these Queens succeeded the daughters of Napoleon's Marshals and Generals—Massena, Davoust, Dessaix, Oudinot, Berthier, &c. These were Harriet's schoolmates; she preserved a distinct recollection of their various characters, and often amused her friends, in after life, with many anecdotes and remarks about them.

Among the incidents of her school life, we find it recorded in her Memoirs that Racine's tragedy of Esther was performed by the older pupils, and with more perfection, it was said at the time, than at the Théatre Français. Napoleon, with a part of his court, graced the scene with his presence, and Queen Hortense loaned her diamonds and attire to the young girl who personated Queen Esther. One of the pleasures of Miss Preble's own pupils at "Sans Souci," the name she gave her school near Pittsburgh, was to make her speak of Madame Campan, of Queen Esther, and of her school days. During her tedious and painful confinement, caused by her malady—an affection of the spine—her great taste for reading began, and from that time she dated her intense love of literature. She became the more confirmed in this by her friendship for *Mademoiselle Louisa Barbier de Neuville**—a spirit kindred to her own—and which threw a charm over her whole life. Equally familiar with French and English languages, although she preferred writing in the first, and a reader of Italian, she gave herself a wide range in philosophy, criticism, history and poetry, and at a later period in natural history. She was also a performer on the piano and an admirable sketcher in crayon and India ink, and she could give copies by herself in lithography, of her own artistic production. Notwithstanding the depth and variety of her attainments, she was free from pedantry and pretension, and retained, with all the learning of a man, the modesty, ingenuousness, freshness of feeling and purity of thought which are the more peculiar attributes of women. Regarded in these various aspects, her life and character must commend themselves to all of her sex as worthy of their admiration. In the United States, as in France, she enjoyed the friendship of the most distinguished literary persons, such as Prescott, Ticknor and others. Her rich and various mental stores made her conversation and intercourse instructive and delightful to the old and young, the cheerful and the grave.

> "Her pleasing converse, by gay lively sense
> Inspir'd; where moral wisdom mildly shone
> Without the toil of art; and virtue glow'd
> In all her smiles, without forbidding pride."

For many years of her life she consecrated all her natural gifts, her native virtues and varied excellencies, to the cause of religion. Never was there a finer, more impressive and persuasive example of Christian excellence.

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* Monsieur Barbier de Neuville, the father of Harriet Preble's friend, was a man of great and varied learning, and held the office of Librarian to the National Library. He was a widower, and Mademoiselle Louisa was his only surviving child and companion, with whom, though very young, he was accustomed to converse as if she was of mature age. She was permitted to roam through his own extensive library "at her own sweet will," as the affectionate father would say. Thus fostered and nourished, Louisa's naturally brilliant imagination and active mind early acquired a degree of cultivation, that made her one of the most remarkable women of the age. Harriet Preble found "in her a companion after her own heart." The friends have left beautiful pictures of each other, which can be found on pages 92 and 93 of Harriet Preble's Memoirs.

Her father, writing to his brother in 1819, says:—"Harriet is called a *second Maintenon* on account of her elegant and descriptive style of writing; some of her letters in French are really models of fine writing." Her sister Anica—forwarding the compiler of these family memoirs some India ink and sepia drawings, in 1850—says:—"These are two of my dear sister's views in Rome—the Coliseum and Temple of Liberty. They will give you some little idea of her exquisite touch and finish, and her knowledge of perspective. Her talent was indeed one of the first order; but, alas! it is six or seven years since she has touched pencil or brush, and every one runs away with her drawings. I had to send you one that has been long in my possession—though to you only I do believe could I make the sacrifice of it. I wish you could see those I have framed and now ornament my parlor."

General Lafayette, writing to Miss Preble from La Grange, June 26, 1830, says:—"I have received with affectionate gratitude the drawings you had the kindness to leave for me on your departure from France. This likeness of dear Kalorama from your own hand is to me a source of precious associations. * * * I have lately been reperusing your excellent translation of our friend Mr. Cooper's work. Had Mr. Killian been more active to his own interest, there should have been several editions. He has suffered Mr. Gokelin to announce a complete collection of Mr. Cooper's works, from which this capital performance is excluded."*

The nature and limit of these family sketches will not allow of an extended memoir, else it would be pleasant to linger over so interesting a subject. Referring, therefore, all who desire to know more of her delightful character, to the published memoir,† I will content myself with extracting from my own correspondence with her a few paragraphs, more or less autobiographical in their character, which contain notices of the later and concluding years of her life, not to be found in the published memoirs.

Knowing of these cousins, and feeling it would be very pleasant to make their acquaintance by letter, since no closer way was open to me, in 1846 I wrote Harriet Preble for the first time; and received in return a delightful letter, overflowing with tender regard. It was the commencement of a correspondence continued at intervals until her death. My last letter from her was dated Dec. 15, 1853, less than two months before, but not received by me until Sept., 1854, seven months after, her decease. It seemed then like a voice from the dead, for I had previously read obituary notices of her in the newspapers.

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* The book translated was "Cooper's Notions of Americans." She also rendered into French, about the same time, Bulwer's "Rebels."

† Memoir of the Life of Harriet Preble, containing portions of her correspondence, journals and other writings, literary and religious. By Prof. R. H. Lee, LL.D. New York: G. P. Putnam, 321 Broadway. 1856. 12 mo. pp. 409.

Lafayette

Acknowledging my first letter, she says:—"I thank you for the many sweet thoughts which your letter awakened in my heart; it was like a pleasing dream, like the sudden discovery of a hidden treasure, and the idea of your bestowing upon us a part of your birth-day made the letter appear still more precious in my eyes. In short I confess that you have in me a very sentimental old cousin, who, notwithstanding her half century, loves the poetry of life as much as ever. All my regret is that my health is too weak to go and thank you in person, and become acquainted with all the members of our family which you mention. In our infancy father used to take us on his knees, to tell us stories, and always chose Portland as the scene of action. Many a time has he told us about his fishing and hunting expeditions, his marvellous dog, &c., so that the place is quite endeared to my recollections. He used to paint to us the beauties of the Bay of Portland in most glowing colors, and I should be delighted if I could be sailing that way myself, but I am not sea worthy, and still less able to bear a journey by land. There would be nothing else to prevent me, for alas! I am but too free to wander about, having lost my dear sweet mother last November (she was 72); all my life had been spent with her. In old age she had become the peculiar object of my care and solicitude; her fine mind and her cheerful disposition rendered her a most valuable companion, therefore you will easily conceive how deeply I must lament over her, and how trying my solitude must seem."

April 20, 1847, she says:—"Since I last wrote I have removed from Pittsburgh to Washington, Penn., so as to finish my days near my sister and her family. I have bought a very comfortable house and large garden for $1,200, within a few steps of her own. This little town seems very dull after having lived in cities, but the country around is pretty and I must try and make the best of it. Sister and I greatly regret the total want of water scenery; I am a true Preble, for it seems to me I could never feel dull if I enjoyed the animated views of a seaport. I find my greatest amusement in teaching sister's two little grandsons, Edward and James Wilson; they are sweet interesting children; they come in from the country for their lessons, and their bright little faces always revive me. How I should like to see *your* treasure, 'Henry Oxnard'—not that I could help you nurse him much, for you must know that folks always laugh when I pretend to touch a baby; but when they are *seven* years old, then I do pretend I can do something for them."

Through inadvertence, the answer to this letter was sent to Washington, D. C., and several others were similarly addressed, without obtaining a reply. The mistake was not discovered until nearly two years after, when a letter, properly addressed, was quickly responded to, and, under date of March, 1849, she writes:—"I must tell you how much we wondered at not hearing from you." "So you had quite overlooked our poor little Washington, and here I have been living very quietly these two years past. I bought

a house very near my sister's (Mrs. Barlow), and quite at the extremity of the town, so that I enjoy very pretty scenery around. I planted every tree in the garden, and have got quite attached already to every bush and tree. Gardening is one of the few pleasures reserved to the old, and I like it because it draws us nearer not to man, but to God, in Whom alone true joys are to be found. * * * Next summer it would be a delightful time to go and see you, since Mrs. Wormeley and her daughter will be at Portland, and we then might have a real family Preble gathering; but health and strength not permitting, it is vain to think of it."

Nine months later, Dec., 1849, she writes:—"Winter has begun to pinch us so severely that we are sometimes prevented, sister and I, from visiting each other. It is well that we have young messengers who fly to and fro, bringing tidings of each other."

In the spring of 1850, she removed with her sister to West Manchester, where she was destined to complete her journey of life. In Sept., she says:—"You will pity me, instead of blaming me, when you know that *extreme debility* has forced me to neglect writing you. No summer has ever been more trying than this. The hot sultry weather which prevailed prostrated me completely; I lost every particle of appetite, and therefore my weakness thus increased became such that I could only cross the room, without dear sister's assistance. She was but too kindly anxious about me, for I seemed to be in a rapid decline; but the cooler air has already braced me up, and I am *now* much better than I ever thought I should be. I had such a story to tell you in the spring, when I felt well, that I regret not having written before the warm weather came on—but as we had made a great move, left little Washington for *future* great West Manchester, I felt very unsettled, and in the bustle of moving found ready excuse for procrastination. Sister has two sons, you know—and she loves them as you may well imagine—so do I almost as much as a mother. Frank being a doctor, we were on the lookout for a location; we heard that in this small town there was a good opening. By coming here it brought us back all our Pittsburgh friends of twenty years standing, and as Frederick* could hope for occupation but in Pittsburgh, it seemed delightful to us to be able to keep near both of them; we therefore came here, and tried boarding. We have spent a very delightful summer in a very charming situation, enjoying fine scenery on the very margin of the river where we have been located, with the sight of the most magnificent sunsets which a poet's mind could fancy. But these are the idealities of life; its realities are very different; our poor young doctor has found no patients. The competition in the village might be conquered,

* Of these two nephews—Dr. Frank died a few years later, in 1854, in Australia, whither he had gone to push his fortunes; and Frederick, who entered the navy during the rebellion as an Engineer, went down in the monitor *Tecumseh*, at Mobile; for which vessel he volunteered when he ascertained the vessel he was attached to would not be in the action.

by his superior mental advantages, but ten or twelve doctors from Alleghany and Pittsburg extend their inroads, and five months have settled the question—this is evidently but a suburb of those cities, and all the practice worth having is not to be got." * * * * * "I might easily fill up this page with descriptions of the sweet lovely scenery that surrounds us here, and of the cool shady groves of Rosedale where we board; but, alas! as it is to be the dream of a summer only, we may as well awake at once and discard the dream. It is likely we shall go and settle in Alleghany city, where we and especially my niece has many friends, whereas here we have only nature to keep us company. At Anica's age one likes young society, and, with her refined mind, one likes it of the best."

Under date of Jan. 15, 1851, she writes:—"You will think it rather late to congratulate you on the birth of your daughter Susie, born on the 1st of September. We account you to be a very precious friend, and therefore 'the little dark-haired, blue-eyed girl' is to play a part henceforth in our family drama. I hope it will be a merry, pleasant part, acted with much wisdom and every winning way. She will soon be a sweet companion for dear Harry. She was born the 1st and I on the 26th September. So the same *stars*, may be, presided at our birth. * * * Frank has left us, to go and explore Ohio, where there are many small towns that offer a good prospect to a young doctor. He has not yet determined quite where he will settle, but it is likely to be Lancaster, Penn. Three doctors have lately been called away from that place, one to be a Prof., another to go to Texas, and it leaves the field more open. I give you the reason of their leaving, because you might naturally infer they were driven away by *famine*, but not so. We shall feel relieved from great anxiety when Frank makes a beginning. * * * * * * We are still boarding at Rosedale, but in the beginning of March the house we are going into will be empty, and it is such a desirable residence that we are quite rejoiced at the prospect of getting soon into it. * * * Sister has had a severe cold all winter; Anica and Clara and Mr. Barlow now constitute the rest of the family at Rosedale. Fred. has gone to Mr. Wilson's to help him graft. He has an immense nursery. Our Fred. was tired of idleness, his *fiddle* being his only comfort."

It appears the young doctor was unsuccessful at Lancaster—"the people would not get sick and fly to him for relief."

And August 26, 1851, she says:—"We are happy to know of your safe arrival home again,* and fancy your delight in describing to your wife all that you had seen. You remember perhaps that in one of your letters, a year ago, you mentioned to us all the remarkable places you had visited during your lifetime, and this last letter from England, and your

* In the Frigate St. Lawrence, the vessel that carried contributions from the United States to the World's Fair, 1851.

presentation to the Queen, is a nice chapter added to the narrative. You perhaps would like to know also what your cousins have been doing for these six months past, for it is at least that long since I wrote. My last I think was written from Rosedale, a place in Manchester where we boarded, waiting for a very delightful house which was to be vacant only in April. We were very impatient to be at housekeeping again, and gladly did we see all our furniture surrounding us once more, like so many old familiar faces speaking of times gone by. As I am rather of an incumbrance at such a moment, I took my departure for Lancaster, where our Frank needed some cheering up. I found him very low spirited. He is full of buoyant youthful feelings, and to be confined to an office without any patients perhaps for months, was rather depressing. My presence at the hotel where he boarded had a good effect. I could make some of his good qualities known to the ladies, and among the young men he is sure to make friends. I also made them *understand* that he was the nephew of Commodore Preble and grand-nephew of Joel Barlow, and *that*, added to his very gentlemanly ways and appearance, will serve him in time. Lancaster is a beautiful small town, but the inhabitants are unsociable; every house seems like an impregnable fortress. I staid six weeks with that dear child of ours, when I returned and found everything sweet and charming around us. Our house is quite near the river and surrounded by gardens. It is truly like the country. Sister has a very pretty yard filled with flowers forever blooming, and our little Clara says, 'don't they look glad, grandmama?' We have also a great quantity of grapes. We enjoy the sunsets very much, sister and I, and sometimes walk down to the shore to see the beautiful tints reflected on the river. The house has a fine porch, where my niece delights to sit on fine moonlight nights. A most lovely young friend of ours, Mary Wilson (who was two years under my care at Washington), came to spend six weeks with us, and we all rejoiced in her society. There never were more feminine graces united than are to be found in my sweet Mary. Mirth, wit, sound judgment, prudence, and warmth of feeling, are beautifully blended in her character. But would you believe that such a treasure is going to bless Oregon with her presence? Her father is gone there to try his fortune, having been named Commissioner of the Custom-House at Umqua. Under these trying circumstances she would not forsake her father and mother for the best husband in the world, so *there* she is going next spring. Her father has gone first to reconnoitre. I have said this much about Mary, because she is one of the dearest objects of my affection; and you know, all I can give you is the history of my heart, my dear cousin, as not many adventures befall me in my rocking chair. If ever you are sent to the Pacific, you are bound to make your way to Fort Umqua.. Dear Fred. is still at home, finding no occupation. He has the promise of a clerkship on a boat in October, but the poor boy has received so many vain promises, that I am afraid he will again be disappointed. I never could have

believed that he, a young man with a good education, would find it so hard to make his way in America. But I have no doubt that in all things we have reason to be thankful to Providence, and it may be all the better for him, that he should not have been earlier exposed to the temptations of the world. He is pure and childlike in his principles. * * I often think with sadness of poor young Wormeley's* death! How painful the loss of such a son must be! Just like poor Edward,† full of genius and talent."

Writing January 15, 1852, she says:—"You are such a good kind correspondent that I do not like to answer your delightful letters immediately, for fear you should think me so unreasonable as to expect that another will follow *soon;* your life is so active, so useful, and you have so many claims on your friendship, that I take every one as a very great favor and as a new proof of your goodness of heart. If you delight in giving pleasure, you may be sure that in our own case your aim is fully attained. The pamphlet published on the occasion of the dedication of the Preble Chapel‡ has reached us also, and was read by us and several of our friends with great interest. I do wish rich people would oftener imitate such an example. Individuals pass away; heirs too often squander their legacy, but whatsoever is left to a community for a benevolent object is repaid by a lasting result. Fred. requests me to ask you if in your coast surveying you can employ but young men *enlisted* in the navy. He would like very much to be under your command in that service if possible. He is now engineering on the railroad which they intend constructing between Pittsburgh and Steubenville. Our Doctor has not made his way in Lancaster. He is too young and friendless to inspire confidence among perfect strangers, and his father has recalled him. He is now with us, and must try once more how he can succeed in our small town. We all think, however, that the most desirable thing for him would be to get a situation as doctor on board some large merchant ship going on a long voyage. It would just suit his disposition, for his earliest dreams were of the navy—he has the Preble roving propensity. Sister Anica and Frank went to hear Jenny Lind when she was here. They were all three much disappointed—her singing, sister says, is void of taste. Nature has done much for her, the science of music very little. They are soon to be humbugged in Pittsburgh with Kossuth. I think the fuss they make about him absurd. Even the clergymen have turned politicians. He will go away loaded with our money, when our Hospital is empty for want of funds to relieve the distressed! It is a crying shame. The weeks you spend at home must be delightful, bought, as they are, by such active service!

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* James Preble Wormeley, son of Rear Admiral R. R. Wormeley, R. N., and Caroline Preble.

† Her brother Edward, who died in France.

‡ The Preble Chapel for the ministry at large to the poor—built on Preble Street, Portland, on land presented by the widow of Commodore Edward Preble.

"You don't know how pleased we were, that you were appointed to the ship going to the World's Fair, and only think of having had the honor to speak to such lovely Queens! I was prodigiously interested in all you tell us about cousin Statira.* Father used to speak so much of her, that I almost feel as if I knew her. He had such a perfect horror of fat women, however, that I think he would have been in perfect despair, if he had known to what ponderous weight she would reach. * * I must put an end to my epistle, though I have noticed so imperfectly all the interesting items of your precious letter. They will indeed occupy my thoughts in that 'rocking chair' around which I do wish you could all gather, as you kindly intimate you would like to do."

June 22, 1852, she wrote about Fred.'s and Frank's prospects, which filled all her thoughts at that time, and then says:—"Sister has been quite a traveller of late; she has just returned from Philadelphia, where she went to spend a month with some very intimate friends."

June 25, she adds:—"I wrote on Thursday, my dear cousin, as long as my strength would allow. I seldom can write a letter in *one chapter*. To begin on a new subject, according to rule in our days, let me ask you if you have received some newspapers I sent you, to show that you were *present* to my remembrance—though I kept it all to myself. They contained interesting articles in answer to the bold assertion of the Catholic Bishop: that free institutions owed their birth to *their* church. I thought the question very ably discussed by Mr. Jacobus and Doct. McGill. * * * I wish you by all means to read Uncle Tom's Cabin. There is in that book all that can be wished to recommend it to public attention. Has it a great run in the north? What would I give to hear dear 'Master Harry *preach* over the footboard of a French bedstead.' He must be an interesting boy, and I hope you will not spoil him by too much fondness. We must *fear* our parents as well as love them, to learn to fear and love God—and the more I live, the more I see how difficult it is to blend both in the moral training of children. It is nothing to educate girls, but *boys* are a fearful gift of the Almighty.

"Now that my lazy fit is over, I wish I had written sooner, so as to get the answer. I never told you, I believe, how much I liked your article on the Wandering Albatross. The details you gave on the manner of building their nests, were very curious—always send us such things. It compensates in part for the privations of your society, which would be so highly prized by us all."

Her next letter, dated Jan. 11, 1853, from West Manchester, says:—"At last another of your precious letters has reached us,

* Statira, daughter of Joshua Preble and wife of William Moulton, of Newburyport.

my dear cousin, and it came as if sent by a good angel for our consolation." The letter is so full of anxiety about the future of her pet nephew, "dear Frank," and his declared intention of going to sea, &c., that she has room for no other thoughts. Feb. 6, she renews the subject, and says:—"This idea of going to sea is a mere romance with him, but as we are not rich enough to squander money to satisfy a whim-wham, by sending him as a passenger, he must take his *chance*."

March 1, she writes again:—"I have delayed writing until our plans were quite settled, and can now tell you that according to your kind suggestions, we entirely gave up the idea of sending Frank on any voyage as a sailor, but will pay for his passage to Australia. By going to Melbourne, he will find an ample field for his talents, if he chooses to exert himself in any way as a doctor, druggist, or writing for the newspapers; in short there are ever so many ways of making money, and we will not fear. At any rate he can come back when he chooses, and the voyage to and fro will strengthen his constitution. I have written Mr. James King for information about the packets, and he sends us a list—there is one on the 15th. He very kindly offers to give Frank some letters of introduction—so I hope all will go well according to our best wishes. Frank met yesterday with a very good young man, who is going also, and being together from the same place, will be a great comfort. Young Brown looks truly good. You see my dear friend that all is going on well. His kind sister has some idea of going to New York with him, to see him off. We have just received your Portland paper. It was just like you to tell us thus, you were thinking of us. Have you read in one of Putnam's Magazines an article entitled 'Have we a Bourbon among us?'—nothing more curious or interesting. We are sewing, sewing, sewing away our very fingers, so you must excuse this hurried scrawl. I shall write again sometime after our poor son has left us and tell you all about it."

Her next letter, written Dec. 15, 1853, seven weeks before her death, was destined to be the last token of her remembrance—and was not received until the 1st of September, 1854, seven months after her decease. It came to me in China, after my return from Japan, like a voice from the dead, notices of her death having preceded it. In it she says:

"In the newspapers of to-day, dear cousin, I saw that a bark 'The Brothers' was going to meet your squadron, and it was mentioned as a good opportunity for any one to write. It quite delighted me to find out this unexpected chance of sending you a direct message, and the invitation seemed a singular one, for I had got up with the full intent of sitting down to write to your sweet wife. Often,

often have I thought of you both, and wished to address her some tender words of friendship and sympathy, but I really felt too much for her, and you know that compassion often leaves us speechless. I understood by the papers that you had been called away, much sooner than you expected, and your sudden departure* must have been very trying to her; but no doubt it was wisely ordered. Her consolation at least is that you are in the line of duty, serving your country; and as you are a God fearing man, she may safely trust you to his good and merciful providence. Ah! I cannot tell you, dear cousin, how much I have suffered since our dear Frank's departure, knowing all the temptations he might meet with—the many dangers he was exposed to. Alas! my thoughts have been so sad I dare not trust myself to write to anyone. We heard, on the 10th of October, that the Oregon† had reached Port Phillip on the 4th of July—they had a fine passage and no sickness. On the 7th they were in Melbourne, but poor Frank was crippled with rheumatism. We have had no letter from him, but the second article of a despatch from a correspondent mentions that he was still suffering and much discouraged, and endeavoring to procure a passage back in the same ship he came in, and that the Oregon was returning by way of India, being bound for Calcutta; this is all we know at present. Whether he did so, or was prevented by sickness, is now a subject of much anxiety. He had *always* enjoyed such good health, that he felt confident that he could get along. The emigration is far, far greater, than we had any idea of when he went. There are more laborers than labor, and boarding is much dearer than was said. If he had delayed two months more, all these accounts would have reached us. Fifty-four ships left the English ports in March alone. I suppose Frank was much exposed during the first days, for it must have been next to impossible to get a shelter."

Dec. 16, she continues:—"I ought to apologize, my good cousin, for filling one whole page on the subject so near my heart, but you know it is a natural failing, and somehow or other the poor wanderer is always uppermost in my mind. I love him 'because my love loves me.' I shall write to your wife soon, and hope she will be able to send me some tidings of you. China has become quite an interesting part of the world to me

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* I had been under orders to the "Vermont," which ship could not sail for some weeks, when it was decided not to send her—and I was ordered to the "Macedonian," Capt. Joel Abbott, another vessel of the Japan expedition, under Commodore Perry, and ready for sea at New York. I left Portland the evening of the day I received my orders, and was outside of Sandy Hook, and on my way to China, three days after. I was absent from home three years and eight months. G. H. P.

† The ship in which Frank sailed. She was spared the knowledge of his death, which occurred soon after her own.

since I know you to be hovering on her coast. I read about the great repast given to your officers by some of the great authorities in Japan, and wish they had given us the names of the guests, instead of the list of the dishes offered up to them in curious abundance. I think you could not have been there. I wonder if you will be so favored as to have a glimpse at some of the celestial cities. I shall expect a magnificent letter on your return, but, alas! when will that be? Well, I must conclude by saying there is nothing changed around us—God has spared us all so far, and granted us health.

"Sister and I, we read a good deal, and thus make up for the habitual monotony of life. Happy those who in old age can draw on literature as a constant fund of enjoyment. Intellectual pleasures luckily can add their charm to every season of life and even to every situation. Our dear little Clara is still with us, and her education occupies a part of her time.

"I do hope this small testimony of my constant remembrance will reach you over the seas, and convince you that wherever you are, my warm and sincere affection and admiration for your pure and manly virtues follow you. May God bless you and all those that are dearest to you—by day and by night may the God of Mercy watch over you, and fill your mind with all wisdom and spiritual understanding. Sister, Mr. Barlow and Anica all join with me in good wishes for your happiness. Believe me, ever your warm and grateful friend,

HARRIET PREBLE."

That closing blessing to me and mine—coming months after the mortal remains of its writer and petitioner had been mouldering in the dust, and her angelic spirit had fled to the God who gave it, was destined to be her last loving remembrance to me. I must resort to the letters of her sister, for the closing scenes of her beautiful life.

Under date of Manchester, Feb. 14, ten days after her sister's death, Mrs. Barlow wrote to one of the family:—"In her last letter Mrs. Bomford tells me that you intended to write to us soon. Alas! my precious sister will no longer be here to welcome your letter if it has been sent. She left us *forever* on the 5th of this month, and passed away in her sleep at five in the morning. Never was death more sudden, more unexpected! We did not think her sick, but only suffering from a cold caught in church the Sunday before—and the day and evening before her death she was sitting with us down stairs, and though reclining on the sofa and rather weak, she conversed as usual, and had not, I am sure, *herself* the least idea that her end was so near. But never was one better prepared to go and meet her God. She was weary and heavy laden, and I trust she is at rest!

"I am just going to write to my dear 'sister' Mrs. Bomford, to give her all the particulars; and as, if you wish it, you may see the letter, I know you will excuse me if I write but a few lines to-day. I cannot close my letter without, however, telling you *how often* we spoke of you. How *ardently* she wished that she could get acquainted with her relations in Portland. How kind, how very kind, she thought our cousin George to write such long and beautiful letters, perfectly unknown as we were to him. I wish you could have known her; she was *a very remarkable* woman in *every* respect, and I do not think ever human heart had such *depth* of love. Oh love! *true love*, that was her most endearing quality."

When her memoirs were published, Mrs. Barlow wrote, on Aug. 17 and 30, 1856, from Manchester:—"I sent my sister's Memoirs to you through the Post-Office about ten or twelve days ago. That I have lived to see the Biography published, is owing to the Lord's great kindness, and I did not think anything could make me so happy again as to see the work out and so well appreciated. All our friends, especially, are delighted with it. How I do wish that dear *heart* could have visited Portland, where she could have been so well appreciated! and how she did wish and long to go to see dear father's 'beautiful Portland,' but like me she was not equal to the journey. It does me good to think that through that precious memoir her relatives in the east will be enabled to form some idea of the extreme beauty of her character, and the riches of her intellect. They will soon perceive that she was indeed a wonderful woman! She had 'acquirements which would have been distinguished in a university, meekly softened and beautifully shaded by the exertion of every domestic virtue.'

"Many persons here, who sadly neglected her whilst she was among them, now say, is it possible we had such a woman amongst us, and that we did not prize her more! Her humility was such that it was difficult to discover her various and profound learning."

In reference to the engraving which illustrates this memoir she says:—"I rejoice to think that we have such a faithful portrait of Harriet. It perpetuates her very best expression, I think, though perhaps not the sweetest one. There is that look of intense interest and sympathy in her kind face, with which she was always ready to listen to the joys and sorrows of others."

Again she refers to this engraved portrait, and says:—"We think the portrait is admirable; surely there never was a more striking likeness! I even prefer it to my precious painting, though I miss somewhat of the expression and brilliancy of the eye in the

Engraved from an Original Drawing by T. Worth Jr.

Madam Campan.

Published May [illegible] Dec. & Monday Threadneedle Street

engraving. But there was always something about the mouth that I did not quite like in my oil painting, and it has entirely disappeared in Ritchie's copy; indeed, as a work of art even, I would greatly prefer the engraving, it is so very fine. How pleasant to think that you will thus partly know that dear, precious, matchless sister of mine."

From the obituary notices which appeared in the newspapers at the time of her decease, we extract the following tributes to her character:—

"This most estimable lady resided for some time in this place (Manchester), and was known and in no ordinary degree esteemed and beloved and admired, as in all her relations of life, an ornament and blessing to the society in which she moved. * * * Although she had been educated abroad, her love of country was ardent yet rational. She inherited the lofty and disinterested patriotism of her ancestors. Her childhood and youth were passed in Paris. She was educated in the celebrated female institution of the famous Madame Campan. * * * During her course of study, she attained a character for genius, literary taste and acquisitions inferior to none of her associates. Her accomplishments were equal to the strength of her intellect, and her solid and useful attainments, her moral traits of character, were still more remarkable than her talents. Conscious as she must have been of the force and variety of her natural and acquired endowments, modesty and humility were the marked and delightful characteristics of her nature and manners. It could be no wonder that she early became an acquaintance and an associate of most of the leading and brilliant scholars, statesmen and writers of France; and of some she long continued a correspondent after she came from France to this country.

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"Never was there a finer or more impressive and persuasive example of Christian excellence. At the departure of such a character we dare not grieve or repine; we indulge rather in 'the joy of grief,' for she is blessed in the enjoyment of Paradise."

Another of these appreciative notices says:—

"In the estimate of the merits of our deceased friend, memory carries back the mind to the period of her first arrival in this country from Versailles. At that time, she was a Parisian *bel esprit;* fresh from that brilliant capital, gifted with talent, of highly cultivated intellect, and benevolent in feeling. When to all these excellences was superadded the transforming, hallowing power of vital religion, her

character became complete. In her religion there was no Pharisaic self-valuation, no setting up of her own importance, no desire to deviate from the appropriate sphere of woman's usefulness; but humility was her distinguishing trait; her life was an habitual exercise of faith and love; and her time, her talents and her means were employed in doing good. Many an unostentatious act of charity has been brought to light since she entered into rest, and many more will doubtless be unknown, till that day when all that has been done unto the least of Christ's disciples here shall be accounted as done unto Himself."

Says her biographer, Professor Lee :—

"An easier and gentler separation of soul and body had never perhaps occurred in this sin-stricken world. Her features wore the expression of the calmest slumber—'of the infant's slumber on its mother's breast.' She had earnestly prayed, that He who directs the ways of death itself, would grant her a gracious dispensation from lengthened suffering, lest her mind might become enfeebled in the last conflict. Her prayer was graciously heard and most signally answered. Miss Preble had passed away without a pang of body or soul; for the calm and sweet expression of every feature of her face betokened a joyful vision of a brighter world, and the sound of the anthems of the angels of the blessed. In a moment she had exchanged the twilight of earth for the sunlight of heaven."

"Her sufferings ended with the day,
Yet lived she at its close;
And breathed the long, long night away
In statue-like repose.

"But ere the sun, in all his state,
Illumed the Eastern skies,
She passed through glory's morning gate,
And walked in Paradise."

Her remains were deposited in the Pittsburgh cemetery, a retired and beautiful spot on the banks of the Alleghany, whose clear waters she had so often admired as one of the delightful beauties of nature and nature's scenery. Her death created a wide and deep sensation; earnest and affectionate obituary notices of her, from some of which we have briefly quoted, appeared in the papers of Washington, Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and Portland—bearing ample testimony to the rare excellence, intellectual and moral, of this extraordinary woman.

Children of Henry and Frances (Wright) Preble.

Frances Anica, the youngest daughter of Henry and Frances (Wright) Preble, born in the city of Paris, Nov. 25, 1797, was married at Draveil, near Versailles, under the almost fatherly auspices of its owner, who had long been their attached and unchanged friend, on the 28th of July, 1817, by the Rev. Mr. Sullivan (a clergyman of the Church of England), to Thomas Barlow, Esq., who was born at Reading, Conn., in 1794, and died suddenly at Washington, Penn., Oct., 1859. Mrs. Barlow is now (1870) living with her daughter, Mrs. J. D. Chambers, in Washington, Penn. She derives the name of Frances from her mother; "Anica" is of Spanish origin.

The following beautiful and glowing description of Draveil, the country seat of Mr. Daniel Parker,* an American gentleman, her father's friend, who had made it the summer home of the family, and from which the loving hand of a husband led Anica, written by Mr. G. R. Russell, the life-long friend of Mrs. Barlow, is taken from the memoir of her sister Harriet. The lives of the sisters were so interwoven by affection, and are so homogeneous, that they cannot be disconnected.

"The estate of Draveil was situated about fifteen miles from Paris. It was a princely domain of great extent, and with its farm-houses and accommodations for its numerous flocks and herds, occupied much ground apart from the mansion. The cultivation of the land employed many laborers, and most of the inhabitants of the village were entirely dependent on the proprietor. Some of the vestiges of the feudal age could be discovered in the tenure of service, and the levelling authority of the revolution had not deprived the little hamlet of its reverence for the lord of the manor. But that which in the olden time might have arisen from the dread of irresponsible power, was now a free offering to a generous and noble-hearted man, who was honored and beloved by all who rejoiced in his friendship or partook of his bounty.

"An avenue, a mile in extent, bordered by forest trees, led to the spacious court-yard in front of the chateau, which was a large fine old structure, built with an equal regard to architectural effect and personal convenience. It was both commodious and elegant; and its long suite of rooms, including an excellent library, combined all that could be desired for comfort or luxury. Most of the domestics had

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* Daniel Parker, Esq., a native of America, but who for forty years had resided in France, died at Versailles, April, 1829. *Boston paper.*

grown gray on the estate, and seemed like the trees to be identified with it. There was an affectionate relation between them and the family—the result of mutual dependence, of kindness and consideration on one side, and attention and fidelity on the other. The out-buildings were in a corresponding style of magnitude and appropriateness, and in a profusion that left nothing wanting which could be adapted to the various wants of a liberally provided household. There were stables, with inmates worthy of their ample accommodations. There were rooms for everything—fruit, bathing, billiard, laundry, with many others whose uses I have forgotten. There were gardens which I never can forget, where the fruits of many lands were congregated, and conspicuous among them all, the golden châsselas, luxuriating in its native region, hung clustering from the walls in rich and prodigal abundance.

"The chief beauty of this enchanting place was the magnificent park, overlooked by the chateau, covering an extent of ground which admitted winding and varied walks and drives, amidst the productions of every clime that could be naturalized in France; there seemed no end to the loveliness of this fairy realm. Art had lent its aid, but had cunningly concealed its work, that nature might claim all the merit as her own. The little lake, embowered in trees, the arched bridge, the sylvan retreat that defied the sun, the rural cottage or crumbling ruin, or fantastic grotto, which came suddenly before you, were all appropriate parts of the great whole, blending in unity, and seemed to have grown where they were situated, as a fit accompaniment to the waving woods. Beyond the park stretched the broad acres of the estate, bounded by the glancing Seine.

"Taste and wealth had been profusely expended on everything attached to this sumptuous residence, and they had given results over which the eye never tired. There was a repose and tranquillity which shut out the busy world, and one forgot that, within a few miles, the most stirring and gorgeous city of the earth rocked and roared in its never ceasing agony of cares and passions. Yet a memento of the convulsion which was still shaking Europe (1814–15) was distinctly visible from the chateau. The direct road from Fontainebleau to Paris lay on the further bank of the river, and the post-house could be easily pointed out where Napoleon first met the intelligence of the battle of Mont Martre, and the entrance of the allies into his capital. It was an interesting spot, skirting the landscape across the lawns and glades of Draveil, for it was there the conviction first flashed upon him, that his empire had ended: and in looking at it, the thought arises how his iron soul broke down, for the first time in his eventful career, as he

turned back to Fontainebleau, hopeless and desolate in his utter despair.

"But splendid as were the outward beauties of Draveil, there was an inward social element which eclipsed them all. Besides the usual family circle, distinguished for refinement, accomplishment, and intellectual culture, a generous hospitality gathered in that mansion; not merely those whose country or connections gave them a claim to the ordinary courtesies of life, but men whose names belong to history were frequent guests. Politics, science, literature and art, were represented there, and every taste and inclination could find kindred companionship. General Lafayette was a frequent visitor at the chateau, sometimes remaining several days; and his gentle manners and kind, benevolent interest made you unmindful that you were familiarly conversing with the man who had been so illustrious in two hemispheres. When I met him in this country some years later, and again in Paris shortly before his death, he spoke with much interest and feeling of the pleasant days of Draveil. * * * * * When I arrived in Paris, the first invasion of the allies had just passed. Napoleon was in Elba, a forgotten race had claimed an inheritance out of the spoils of conquest, and time appeared to have receded a half century, amid the antiquated usages which surrounded this strange regeneration. The foreign friends who had erected a throne, that tottered even in their presence, left it to its own resources, to seek in their own countries the repose denied them by long years of ceaseless strife. But the eagle broke his chain, and swooping down upon his old dominions, scattered in affright the imbecility which had tempted his return. Again the exhausted land resounded with the din of arms, and the hurried preparations for the impending conflict. Europe once more, in hostile array, retraced her steps towards the Seine. The relics of many a hard fought field were gathered to oppose her legions; but the spell was over, the wand of the enchanter was broken, and the star which dazzled and allured him, waning pale and powerless went down forever. Then came the hour of retribution and humiliation. The forbearance which had been manifested on the first entrance of the allies was no longer exercised, and long after resistance had ceased, countless hordes poured like locusts over the fields of France, blasting and desolating wherever they alighted. There was, however, a good or evil fortune in the distribution, and Draveil was, happily, exempted from the general calamity, or shared it too lightly to have reason to complain. A Russian regiment of cuirassiers was quartered in the village, and some of the principal officers resided in the chateau. There was an air of distrust with which they first met the family, and an evident doubt as to their position. This, however, soon melted

away in the genial sunshine to which they were subjected, and they soon became reconciled and domesticated. Most of the other officers visited the chateau, and it is but just to say, that the conduct of all was invariably honorable and gentlemanly. Some of them had much cultivation, whilst others were only rude, rough soldiers; but all seemed actuated by good feeling, and if they arrived as enemies, they certainly were friends when they departed. They were very grateful for the attentions bestowed on them, and they left, with warm expressions of regret at the separation. I well remember how I stood with the two sisters, in the light of the early morning, to bid them farewell, as the column commenced its long march to the distant north; and when the rising sun glittered on their armor, as they defiled along the avenue, it was sorrowful to think that a few hours would mingle them with a mighty host and their individuality be never more known to us.

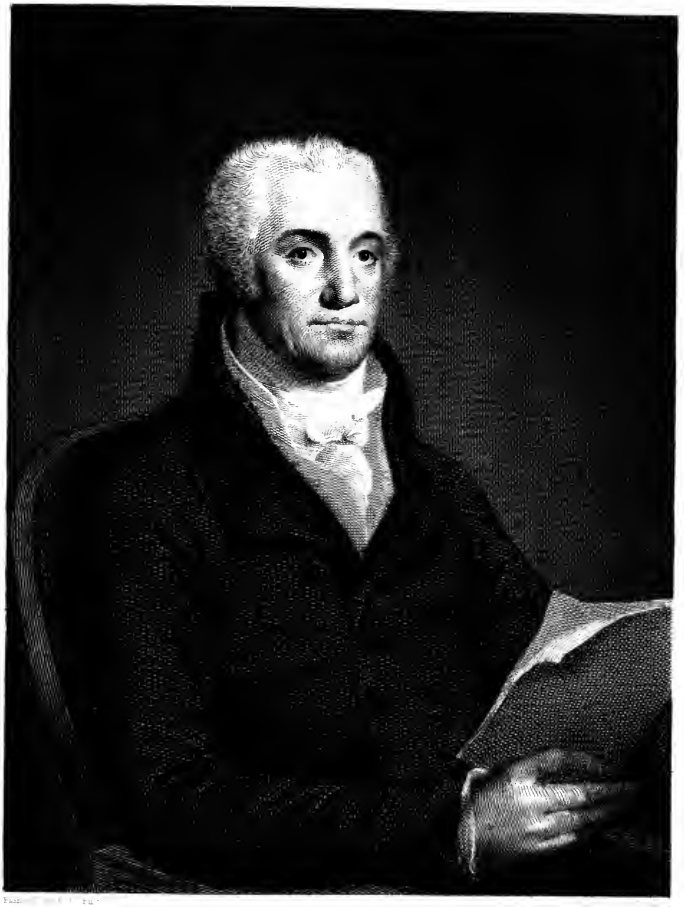
"Such was the spot, and such were the persons and the period, familiar to the young days of Harriet and Anica Preble."

And such was the beautiful and refined home in France which Anica Preble left, under the loving guardianship of an affectionate husband. Is it to be wondered, that after experiencing the disappointments and vicissitudes of life, and seeing father, mother, sister, husband and children, in fact all she had loved most dearly and that made life dear, snatched from her, she should exclaim :— "After fifty-two years sojourn in this land of liberty, I do not admire it any more than I did at first. I would give a great deal to end my days in France."

Thomas Barlow, the husband of Anica Preble, was the favorite nephew of the Hon. Joel Barlow,* who having no children of his own,

* Hon. Joel Barlow, LL.D., the youngest of the ten children of Samuel Barlow, was born at Reading, Conn., March 24, 1754. His father, who was a respectable farmer, died while he was yet at school, leaving him property sufficient to defray the expenses of his education. He was first placed at Dartmouth College, but returned to New Haven and graduated at Yale College in 1778, taking rank among the first of his class. During the college vacations, he more than once seized his musket and repaired as a volunteer to the camp where *four* of his brothers were on duty. He was present at several skirmishes, and is said to have fought bravely at White Plains.

After leaving college, he engaged for a short time in the study of law, but soon changed it for theology, and became a Chaplain in the army, which station he retained until the return of peace, 1783, when he threw aside his clerical character and resumed his law studies. About 1781, he married Miss Ruth Baldwin, of New Haven, a sister of the Hon. Abraham Baldwin, for several years a distinguished Senator in Congress for the State of Georgia. From 1783 to 1795, Mr. Barlow was occupied with various private pursuits in America and Europe. He was not successful at the bar, and was induced to visit Europe as an agent of the Scioto Company. In 1795, he was appointed, by President Washington, Consul at Algiers, with powers to negotiate a treaty of peace with the Dey, and redeem the American captives on the coast of Barbary. He concluded a treaty with Algiers, and also negotiated one with Tripoli, and rescued many American citizens from slavery. In 1797, he resigned



JOEL BARLOW.

adopted him as his son, and left him, at his death, a liberal share of his fortune. He was carefully educated, and always treated and loved by his uncle as a son. He was his uncle's Secretary of Legation at Paris, and accompanied him to Poland, where he closed his eyes, and then returned with his remains to Paris. Mr. Barlow continued the Secretary of Legation at Paris until Sept., 1813, when he accompanied his uncle's widow to the United States. During this residence in France, he became interested in Frances Anica Preble, his destined wife, and in 1817 he returned to France and married her.

Frances Anica Preble was born, reared, educated and married in France, but on her marriage left that country with her husband for the United States, which from that time has been her home. "The Julianna," on which the young couple took passage, had a stormy voyage, was detained for a considerable time at Fayal, for supplies and repairs, and did not reach the United States for three months. They had been urged by her uncle Enoch to take passage in a ship commanded by him, but their passages had been taken and paid for in

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his Consulship and resumed his mercantile operations at Paris. His enterprise was rewarded with a handsome fortune. In 1805, after seventeen years absence, he returned to the United States, and purchased a house and grounds in Georgetown, District of Columbia, which he called Kalorama, where he took up his residence.

In 1811, he was sent as Minister Plenipotentiary to the French Government. He failed in his negotiations for a commercial treaty and indemnification for spoliations—the object of his mission—but in October, 1812, he was invited to a conference with the Emperor at Wilna. The fatigue and exposure to which he subjected himself to comply with this invitation, caused his death at Zarnowitch, an obscure village near Cracow, Dec. 24, 1812, aged about 58 years, 9 months.

While in college, Mr. Barlow was a votary of the muses, and by that means acquired the friendship of Doctor Wright, who himself occasionally dabbled in verse. His American Poems, written in 1778, the year of his graduating, were printed at Litchfield in 1793, after he had left college. In 1791, when made a Master of Arts, he recited a poem called "The Prospect of Peace," which was subsequently merged in "The Columbiad." The germ of that Epic, "The Vision of Columbus," appeared in 1787, inscribed, in an elegant and courtly dedication, to Louis XVI. He prepared a new version of Watts's Psalms for the clergy of his native State, which was published in 1786. This volume was subsequently revised and enlarged by Rev. Doctor Dwight, and with these additions, it was in ordinary use in 1814. He was concerned about this time in a weekly paper, a bookstore, and in contributing to the "Anarchiad." While in France he became a warm friend of the leading Girondists. In England, about 1791, he printed his "Advice to the Privileged Orders." Part II. appeared about 1795. In 1792, he gave to the public "The Conspiracy of Kings," a poem of 400 lines, and "A Letter to the National Convention," soon after which the N. C. conferred upon him the right of a French citizen. But his most popular poem was a mock heroic, in three cantos, written at Chambery, in Savoy, called "Hasty Pudding," in which he celebrated a national New-England dish. Returning to America in 1808, "The Columbiad," his most ambitious poem, made its appearance in the most magnificent volume which had ever been published in America. The engravings were executed in London. A few copies were sold, but the high price was an obstacle to its circulation. A copy of it, with additional engravings, was sold in March, 1870, at the sale of H. A. Rice's Library in New York, for $145. A cheaper edition was issued in 1809, and in the same year it was published in London by Phillips. It was dedicated to his friend Robert Fulton. The Colum-

the Julianna, and they subsequently congratulated themselves on not having been prevailed to cancel their engagement, as her uncle's vessel had the still more tedious passage of *one hundred and three days* without ever putting into port; a period of time, which, with our present improved modes of travelling, would be sufficient to accomplish a voyage around the world.

On their arrival in the United States the Barlows took up their residence at *Kalorama*, a beautiful place on the summit of an eminence near Washington, D. C., which it overlooked, with a wide extent of the surrounding country traversed by the waters of the Potomac.

Kalorama had belonged to Mr. Joel Barlow, who gave it its singular Greek name, and his nephew purchased it from his heirs. At Kalorama, Frances Emma, their eldest child, was born, June 20, 1818. From thence they soon removed to "Alleghany City" in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, where, and at "Manchester," in the same vicinity, all their younger children were born.

Mrs. B.'s father writes to his brother Enoch, Jan., 1809:—"Anica is stowed away in that dull smoky hole, Pittsburgh. Every one regrets that knows her, that her fine talents should be thus buried, but she is the most excellent child, makes the best wife and mother in the world,

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biad is composed of a number of visions, in which Hesper, the genius of the western continent, presents to Columbus, whilst immured in the prison at Valladolid, that which shall be hereafter. The war of the Revolution, the events which are to precede and those which are to follow, form a part of the vast *materiel* of this epic. The criticisms of the *Edinburgh Review* were particularly severe upon it.

We should not omit to mention Barlow's zealous attempts to establish a great National Academy, under the patronage of the Federal Government. In 1806, he drew up a prospectus of a National Institution. Mr. Logan, of Penn., introduced a bill into the Senate of the United States, but the project came to nothing.

Joel Barlow was of an amiable disposition and domestic habits, generally silent in mixed company and often absent in mind. His manners were grave and dignified. He had meditated writing a general history of the United States, and previous to his death had made a large collection of the necessary documents.

Upon the whole, from his superior natural genius which was early noticed and acknowledged, his expanded knowledge of the world, his moral, philosophical, and political disquisitions, the public stations which he held, his pure and ardent patriotism, developed in the revolution and sustained throughout his life, his staunch, orthodox, and unbending republican principles, his poetic talents and published productions, the amiability and benevolence of his private character, and purity of his public life, Joel Barlow well deserves and will maintain an elevated rank among the distinguished men of our country.

In Paris every honor was paid to his memory as a man of letters and a distinguished public functionary. The celebrated Helen Maria Williams wrote his epitaph, and an eulogy was read before the Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, by Dupont de Nemours. In the following year, an epic of his life and writings in quarto, was published in Paris, accompanied by an extract from the Columbiad, translated into heroic French verse.

For notices of Joel Barlow, see:—*National Portrait Gallery; Allibone's Dict. of Authors; Blake's Biog. Dict.; Allen's Am. Biog. Dict.; Godwin's Hand Book of Universal Biography; Analectic Magazine; Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography, &c. &c.*

and will be contented and happy anywhere. She and her husband propose to pass a part of next summer with Mary (Mrs. Nat. Amory), at Boston, and will pay a visit to Portland, as Anica wishes much to see it. I passed last summer very agreeably with them at Kalorama,* which now belongs to Mr. B. It is a most delightful spot."

April 20, 1822, her father, after expressing his intention of giving up all thoughts of offices, writes:—"I am the more inclined to this, as Anica and her husband wish much to have me with them. It is probable they will settle at Meadville, Penn., near Lake Erie, where Mr. Barlow has one of the finest farms in the State, most delightfully situated. She has two fine girls."

He continued to reside with them until his death in 1825. Soon after that event, Mrs. Barlow with her husband revisited France, where her mother and elder sister had continued to reside, and was reunited to them for the first time since her marriage. They were then in their fresh grief from the recent and unexpected death of her brother Edward, whom Lafayette styled "a most promising youth," and whose brief life will be noted hereafter. While on this visit, Mrs. Barlow persuaded her mother and sister to leave France and take up their residence near her, in the United States—a perfect *terra incognita* to them. Mrs. and Miss Preble accordingly arrived in May, 1830, and landing at Philadelphia proceeded by a safe and slow journey of several days, which is narrated in the life of Harriet Preble, to the residence of Mrs. Barlow, which she describes as at that time a beautiful cottage named *Mignionette*, on the banks of the Ohio, about two miles below Pittsburgh, and which they found "very beautiful and a realization of their sweetest dreams." In this retreat the mother and sister remained the guests of the Barlows until 1832, when Mr. B. having experienced some reverses of fortune, Harriet Preble thought it advisable to secure an independence for herself and mother. With this view a place of ten acres adjoining Mignionette was rented, and the cottage, which she christened *Sans Souci*, was repaired, and there Miss Harriet undertook the care and education of six or eight young girls from the age of twelve to fourteen. For four years, from 1832 to 1836, she devoted with zeal and fidelity her admirable qualifications to her task, when, painfully sensible of the failure of her strength, she gave up her self-imposed office of teacher, and sought the quiet of retirement at Washington, Penn., a little village about twenty-six miles from Pittsburgh, destined to be the future residence of both fami-

* The remains of Commodore Stephen Decatur, after his fatal duel with Barron in 1820, at the request of his widow and by consent of Col. Bomford, the then owner of Kalorama, and who was an intimate friend of the deceased, were interred in a family vault, situated in a sheltered part of the grounds of Kalorama.

lies. Towards the close of 1837, with her mother she removed to New Brighton, and in July, 1838, returned to Alleghany City, to be with or near Mrs. Barlow, and from that time to her decease, though various the movings, the families were seldom or not long disunited.

In a brief sketch like this, it is not appropriate nor is it designed to raise the sacred veil that covers the succeeding years of the family communings. Mrs. Preble died in Nov., 1845, and in a letter of Harriet's, written from Alleghany City, April, 1846, we have a glimpse of the family circle. "Dear sister," she says, "has also to mourn for a darling child, her eldest daughter Emma Wilson, who died last spring. She was beautiful and only 28 years old, and has left three children, Edward, James and Clara. Sister had removed to Washington, Penn., to be near her, Mr. Wilson having there a very handsome and large farm [Locust Hill]. Her object was also to give her sons a collegiate education, the University of Pittsburgh having no reputation. Frank, the eldest, is now studying medicine, and will not graduate these two years to come. They are fine boys—lively, witty, good-natured, and I hope will do no discredit to the 'Barlows' or 'Prebles.' When they have been through with their studies, I think Mrs. Barlow will remove again to Pittsburgh. My niece Anica Barlow draws beautifully. She is a sweet, lovely and accomplished young woman [now Mrs. J. D. Chambers]. You can hardly meet with a more perfect character." In another letter she says:—"Sister has a lovely daughter called Anica, who is as near perfection as any human being can be. She would like to visit you, but is so kind she does not like to leave her mother, for we are so badly off for servants here, that one has often much of the work to do, and sister's health has not been very good for a year or two, but she looks very young. She has such a beautiful figure, and is so light and graceful in all her movements, that I think she will never grow old. She is much livelier than I am. I was trying to persuade her to take a journey to Portland this summer, but she is wedded to her home—she never liked travelling, and so all my eloquence was lost."

Three years later, March, 1849, Harriet writes:—"Sister has lived here [Washington, Penn.], *seven* years; she came on account of the college having Frank and Frederick to educate. Frank has gone through his last course at the Medical School, Philadelphia, and we hope will come back to us a Doctor in good earnest. As for Fred, he is to graduate here the coming fall." Jan. 23, 1850, she writes:—"Our Frank is spending his third winter in Philadelphia, in hopes of being admitted a surgeon in the navy. He is a young man of fine promise."

About the same date Mrs. Barlow wrote:—"The love of drawing

is I believe hereditary in the Preble family. My poor father took the greatest delight in it, and my passion for it is so well known that they say, 'when I cease to draw I must cease to live.' " In 1855, sending some of her own and sister's drawings to her eastern friends, she says :—" I was in hopes, if my dear friend Mrs. Bomford* had been spared, to send by her some of my drawings in *papier pelier*, a late French style which is indeed the most beautiful thing of the kind I ever saw. It is a mixture of stump, crayon, mezzotinto, and all kinds of drawing it seems to me, and the paper being slightly tinted—sometimes of a dark grey for snow pieces or moonlight, and sometimes of a pale yellow—it enables one to rub off the lights with a sharp knife, and I could not tell you the magical effect it has, especially in a water scene. Ellen must accept my views from Queen Hortense's† grounds at Montmorency, taken when I was but seventeen (1814), rather an antiquated affair! She was *quite* intimate with my mother in her youthful days."

October, 1856, she again writes :—" I often look over the beautiful drawing Ellen sent us, and think with many an idle sigh of the " drawing sprees " we might have had together, for although on the shady side of fifty I am as fond of it and music as ever. Beethoven and Wallace are two great favorites of mine, and I never pass a day without opening my piano for a while. My solitude, and my heart-breaking remembrances, are such that if I did not try books, drawing and music as solaces, I do not know what would become of me." A few months later one of these cherished solaces had to be abandoned. May, 1857, she writes :—" My passion for drawing I have had to give up at last. It was too fatiguing for me, but I find great pleasure and solace in music. I may say without vanity I am too much of a performer ever to forget or give it up. I have a beautiful Chickering's 7-octave, and enjoy Beethoven's true soul music more than ever."

Previous to this, in the spring of 1850, the Barlows, together with her sister Harriet, who was resident with them since the death of her mother, had removed to West Manchester, a town which had grown up around their former delightful abodes Mignionette and Sans Souci, that they might be near the young Doctor Frank, who proposed to commence the practice of his profession there. Frederick, the youngest son, also anticipated employment as

* Widow of Col. Bomford, the inventor of the " Columbiad "—a heavy gun to throw shells horizontally, afterwards successfully introduced into the French service by Col. Paixhan—whence modern shell guns take the name of " Paixhans."

† Hortense Beauharmais, the mother of Napoleon III.

an engineer in the neighboring city of Pittsburgh. The family continued to reside at West Manchester until 1857, when Mr. and Mrs. Barlow decided to return to Washington, Penn., where Mr. B. died, and Mrs. Barlow, with temporary exceptions, has since resided. Death, previously to the removal to Washington, had made sad inroads upon the little family circle, and filled the old home with heart-breaking remembrances. In March, 1853, the young doctor, unsuccessful in obtaining a remunerative practice at Manchester, sailed in the "Oregon" from New York for Australia, hoping in that new country to find a field of profit for his noble profession. He had, however, scarcely reached those distant shores before news was wafted thence of his sudden and unexpected death. His aunt Harriet, with whom he was a first favorite, was spared the distressing knowledge. Before the news had reached these shores, on the 4th of Feb., 1854, she bid sister the usual sweet good night on retiring, and the next morning her tabernacle of flesh was found with the hands clasped as in prayer, but the spirit had returned to God who gave it. To these bereavements was added that of Mrs. Barlow's old friend, Mrs. Bomford, who while on a visit died in her arms.

In allusion to these griefs, Mrs. Barlow wrote, August 30, 1856 :— "They used to tell me I was the youngest person in the house, and in feeling I am sure I was not much older than my children; but alas! I have had so much sorrow to bear in the last years! my poor heart can love as tenderly as ever, but the frail tenement that encloses it is giving way." An affliction of another kind was soon added. Dec., 1856, she says :—"About a month since I awoke one morning perfectly and entirely deaf, and when I found that I could not hear one word of Clara's lessons I sat down and had a bitter, bitter cry about it." This affliction, by the aid of a physician, soon passed off, but was renewed from time to time in a greater or less degree. In 1866, she wrote :—"I can always hear if a person sits close to me, but I have done with general conversation." Jan., 1870, she says :—"I recovered my hearing last summer in a most unexpected and wonderful manner, but now am completely deaf again. It's a sad infirmity, because it seems to isolate so much, and that is the reason, I presume, why the deaf are generally so gloomy. I never could give you an idea of this complete solitude. I only number one intimate friend here. She is a dear old lady of 86, and the most lovely specimen of what old age can be, but she never visits, and only goes out to church; when I *could* walk I used to go and see her almost every day. When she could not make me hear she would use her pencil. I think it is a nice way of conversing for the deaf. Fortunately I can always hear my daughter, and her children are very willing to scribble when they have anything to say. My books are my silent comforters."

The memoirs of her sister Harriet were published late in 1856. Mrs. Barlow was very much interested in their publication and success. The publication was at the expense of Miss Elizabeth Anderson, a former pupil of her sister's; the profits, if any, were to go to the benefit of Prof. Lee, the editor. The friendly help of Mr. Chas. King, of New York, secured the publication by G. P. Putnam of an edition of about 800 copies. Pecuniarily the book was not a success. The cost exceeded the estimates $177. About 300 copies were sold, and 300 copies burnt at the printing office. The copies sent to France were lost in a vessel that was run down at sea; so that in Dec., 1858, but eighty copies were left, and the book, which received the warm encomiums of the press, is now out of print. But seven dollars and a half net profit was received from the sales in New York, and that and the profit from 200 copies sold at Manchester, was all that accrued to the editor. It was at first proposed to get out a new and enlarged edition, but the result of the first was so unprofitable and annoying that the project was abandoned.

Towards the close of 1857, she writes: "I am thankful that our friends and Harriet's pupils have the Biography, but it has not met with the success it deserves. It has been a source of the deepest regret that my dearest father should have been so slightly mentioned in the Memoir, and that his death in 1825 had not been noticed. This was a sad oversight, for which every one must blame me unless they know the attending circumstances. The book was unfortunately finished in the greatest haste. Prof. Lee was very weak; and his health failing so fast, I think he feared he might not live to see the work published. He read it aloud but once to me, and hurried it to to Philadelphia, where it remained *fourteen* months, and where we despaired of getting any one to publish it. I then wrote to Mr. Chas. King about it, and owing to the generosity of our friends here, and the kind exertions of Mr. Chas. King, it was published and appeared so promptly that there could have been no time for any change. I much regret now I did not keep the MSS. by me, for sometimes to revise and consult with some of her friends about valuable additions that could have been made. I cannot forgive myself for neglecting to ask the Rev. Mr. Passevant for her letters—the most beautiful and touching perhaps she ever wrote; and not less for not giving some short account of my dear father's eventful life. Mr. Lee had known Harriet very intimately for the past twenty years, and that was the reason he was asked to be her biographer."

In 1866, she wrote that she had but one copy of the Memoir left, and that she was constantly asked for copies, but had none to give. They were pressing to have a second edition published, but she could not afford it.

In 1857, she was very much an invalid, and writes, under date of March 13, from Manchester:—"I have been sick, very sick! this Siberian winter has been most too much for me. I always suffer excessively from the cold, and the thermometer testifying to 10° below zero, is equal to the cold of the Arctic regions for one of my constitution. In vain did I take every precaution, and keep the most glorious fires all over the house. I was invariably defeated, and had at last to take to my bed. I could no longer eat or digest. It is a mystery to me how I did not die of mere inanition."

May 17, 1857, she writes of a change of residence, and says:—"Once more I am settled in 'little' Washington, as we call it here, to distinguish it from the great city. My daughter Anica has persuaded us to take up our abode with her, and there is room for all. We are as comfortable here as we can possibly be, and it is a great comfort to be released from all household cares, for a little while at any rate. Some change seemed absolutely necessary for Mr. Barlow, and he is so much better here that I am already repaid in part for my sacrifice in leaving my nice home."

In a letter written soon after this flitting, she says:—"My highest ambition would be to have a cottage with four rooms. * * We could not hire a house in Washington, and are therefore living with my daughter, Mrs. Chambers. I was very much attached to my home, and it *was* a beautiful home! I had taken great pains to collect and arrange to the best advantage all the relics of the past. I had many fine family portraits, a splendid bust of Joel Barlow, some exquisite French vases and ornaments, &c. &c. All these much prized jewels I have had to leave behind, safely deposited with friends it is true, but where I can no longer enjoy them. I felt, my dear cousin, the time had come for me to leave where I had suffered so much."

In October she went to Pittsburgh, to see her old friends before the long winter began, and thinking a change of air would do her good; but says, "I forgot that a lady who lived on custards and floating islands must nearly starve in any boarding-house, even the best, and I was soon compelled to return to Anica's home again."

In Dec. she left her daughter, to go to house-keeping, and gathered her treasures once more around her. She says:—"We have hired the only house to be rented in Washington. I wish you could see our common sitting-room where our books are; it is the most cozy little snuggery one could wish for. It is a very great comfort to have Frederick with me just now. He helped me so zealously in this move, that I hardly know what I could have done without him. He makes ours a cheerful and happy home just now, in spite of many sorrows and painful remembrances. We had a very pleasant Christmas all

together, children and grandchildren. It was delightful to see so many smiling faces around me."

February, 1858, she writes:—"I occupy what was formerly the 'Baptist parsonage.' If you have seen Charlotte Bronté's Memoirs and noticed the view it contains of Haworth Parsonage, you have almost the counterpart of my own, excepting that instead of poor Charlotte's desolate moors (that she loved so much), I am surrounded by beautiful hills, with here and there a pretty country residence. I am also guarded by three churches:—Seceders to the right, Baptist to the left, and Methodist in sight. It would be hard to wander far estray, but I have to wander as far as the Episcopal church, which is very dear to me."

A few months later she made another move, and to her old home in Washington. She wrote, under date of Dec. 3, 1858:—"I have been very poorly for some time, and a perfect martyr to the rheumatism. This is the first time I have been so afflicted, and I have so far been so active and quick in my movements, that it seems quite strange and disagreeable to me to limp about like a *real* old lady; but I have had an unusual share of health in my life-time, and must try and submit patiently to the infirmities of age."

In consequence of these infirmities, her daily walks to her daughter's, in the hot and unshaded streets, were "nearly the death of her;" and "So, on the 1st of October (1858), we moved once more to this, *our old home*, the house that we built sixteen years ago, when I came here for the purpose of putting my son to Washington College. Anica has rented a house in the same street, so we can see each other daily. It seems pleasant to be in this house once more, and when I look back it seems as if I had just awoke from a long and dreadful nightmare. This is my third move in the course of eighteen months; you may judge if it was trying to a person of my age. I had to undergo much fatigue, though my Frederick of course was the greatest assistance to me. He is still with us."

Towards the close of 1859, Mrs. Barlow was destined to experience a new sorrow, and another void was created in her already aching heart. October 8, she wrote:—"I was just going to write you, when your letter of the 3d reached me—going, alas! to inform you of my heavy loss and great affliction. My good husband is no more! He was taken from me in the most painful manner, and without one minute's warning! I left him at ten o'clock at night, in our dining room, reading, and I was never to meet his kind look again. He attempted to cross the porch and its flight of steps without a light. The night was very dark, and he had a fall that the Doctor said must have caused his *immediate* death. It is a comfort to think that he did not suffer.

He had been through the day better than usual on account of our dear F.'s having secured an excellent situation, and he was in his usual health. I am now left the sole occupant of this formerly cheerful home. My husband has very generously left me the whole of his property and his sole administrator. Our income is not large, but will enable me to live in comfort and do some little good. I am left so perfectly desolate that I contemplate a little journey to Philadelphia to see a sick friend who is very dear to me. I have had a wish to go to her for two years past, but could not bear to leave Mr. Barlow behind me. Now, alas! I will leave a completely deserted home."

In June, 1860, her son Frederick obtained an appointment as a third Asst. Engineer in the Navy of the United States, and about a month later was ordered to join the Anacosta, a little steam tender attached to the Washington Navy Yard. Soon after her son's appointment she rented her house in "little" Washington, stored her furniture away, leaving what she could with her daughter Anica, and took up her residence temporarily at the Ashland House, Philadelphia. In August she made a flying visit to her relatives in Cambridge, Mass., and friends around Boston, who were sorry that she could or would not prolong it, and felt it imperative in about a fortnight to return to Philadelphia, where she was joined by her granddaughter Clara, and where Frederick again surprised her with a visit, but only to dampen her joy at seeing him, by informing her that he was ordered to sail on the 23d of November in the store-ship Mazeppa, for St. Paul's de Loando, west coast of Africa, where he was to join the U. S. steamer Sumpter. Mrs. Barlow remained at Philadelphia through the winter, and writes, the following May:—"I caught a severe cold, then I got very homesick and made my preparations to return to Washington, which I reached but a few weeks before this dreadful news about Fort Sumter. What times! oh what awful times! who could ever have dreamed of the possibility of a civil war in this country! The north has come out so nobly, however, that it is very encouraging. We have had a painful trial here, for *eighty-seven* of our finest young men have joined the volunteer camp, and among them is my favorite grandson James Wilson, just twenty one and rather delicate. As his brother Edward was in Texas, with but little prospect of being able to return, it was very hard for Mr. Wilson to part with James, but there was no such thing as keeping him back, and we must be prepared to give up the noblest and best for this righteous and holy cause."

On the 4th of June, she writes:—"I presume you have heard that the African squadron has been recalled, and the Sumpter among the number. I told you in my last of my return to Washington, and

of my staying with my daughter Anica. A most melancholy event happened in our family about two weeks ago. Poor Mr. Wilson, Clara's father, died very suddenly from over-exertion, of congestion of the lungs. He leaves five orphans. James, who was his father's partner, enlisted and was one of the eighty-seven fine young men who left this place to go and serve their country. He has, however, obtained an honorable discharge from his military duties since his father's decease, and is now at home; and most fortunately Edward, the eldest son, who was in Texas, has been able to come back also, after a perilous journey."

In another letter she says:—"We were all opposed to James enlisting, he was so delicate, but his father said 'if he had ten sons he would not keep one of them back.' Alas, one short month after James left, his father died very suddenly from breaking a bloodvessel. My poor Clara is now keeping house for them at 'Locust Hill,' a great charge for her; I am glad I was the means of her spending a happy winter before this happened. We spend our time very quietly, and I suppose I ought to be very thankful that I am looking out from the loop-hole of my retreat on the tumults and excitement abroad."

July 15, 1862, she says:—"I am glad that my son (so he writes) is 'determined never to forsake the good old flag.' I fear my poor Fred. will be a long time without hearing from home, unless, as I hope, he may be now ploughing the deep ocean, homeward bound. I hope, did I say! alas I scarcely know what it is right to say—perhaps he is better where he is."

This foreboding was to be realized, for her son was one of those who went down in the monitor at the fight in Mobile Bay, two years later. His death was a terrible blow to her, and she has never ceased to bewail his loss. After several flittings between Washington and Philadelphia, she writes in August, 1865:—"I am once more settled in little Washington, and living with my good daughter Anica, who has made me as perfectly comfortable as any body could wish to be. I gave her this house two years ago. Her husband has much enlarged it, and it is now the prettiest residence in Washington. The beautiful trees I planted *twenty-three years ago* shade the porches and the garden completely, and add much to the beauty of the place. But nothing, nothing in this world can bring me comfort and pleasure. If I had lost my Frederick but yesterday I could not suffer more. He was so dear to me. He had taken the whole of my poor heart, and I am sadly punished for my idolatry. I do indeed feel completely crushed, and at times my life is almost a burden to me. Anica's children are too young for me. They are very lovely children, but my

poor heart seems dead to everything, and I cannot love them as I ought to. They were such pets to my Frederick!"

With all this sadness there was a ray of sunshine, though it was not enough to dispel her cloud of sorrow. On the 8th of June, her favorite granddaughter Clara was happily married and settled near her. She says:—"It was the largest and handsomest wedding that ever took place in Washington, and I never saw Clara look more lovely. She was dressed in white illusion, with a large veil of the same fastened by a most exquisite wreath of white flowers made out of feathers, that her uncle Fred. brought her from Africa. She was married at Locust Hill, now her brother James's place, who is married and has twins, so that now I have eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren! It is nearly time the curtain was drawn for me. I regret that I have been so long without writing, but when the heart is heavy the pen becomes leaden also, and it is indeed an effort to take mine."

Seven months later, still dwelling upon her bereavement, she repeats these thoughts, and adds:—"I cannot get over my great sorrow. I think I was too old to ever recover from so terrible a blow; and alas! I loved him too dearly, too dearly! but he was everything to me, and the light of life has departed. Other mothers may weep as I do, and truly is this a land of mourning now; but I feel, and everyone tells me, that *mine* was not a common loss! Very few were so noble, so true, so kind as my Frederick, and his poor mother was all in all with him. I wish you could see some of his dear loving letters, almost 'lover-like' they used to tell me, and he never signed otherwise than 'ever of thee,' or addressed me otherwise than as his 'darling mammy.' Sometimes, when I think of all the trials, sorrows and temptations he has escaped, I feel as if I ought not to mourn so deeply. The best years of his life were gone. He had just completed his thirty-fourth year on the 4th of August, and he died on the 5th in the morning."

Soon after the great Portland fire of July 4, 1866, writing in sympathy with her friends who were sufferers, she says, in allusion to the loss of so many fine shade trees:—"If I am proud of anything it is of those trees I have planted here, and they are now beautiful trees indeed, and add immensely to our comfort. I have often thought what *my* sorrow would be if my daughter's house was burned, for there are not many where so many precious and beautiful things are collected. It has taken sixty long years to do this. I always tell them in case of fire to try and save first of all the dear portraits, paintings and drawings, next the family letters and all those precious gifts of my darling Frederick, some brought from Africa and so many the work of his own hands."

At the beginning of 1867, when sick and suffering intensely from

the cold, she writes :—" Our young folks are skating mad and enjoy it hugely; but alas for poor me! I am nearly congealed, and wonder if any one ever dreaded this winter as I do—but alas! in spite of my ingenious fortification of flannel, cotton flannel, shawls and cloaks and furs, &c. &c., in all my battles with grim old winter, I was invariably defeated and thought this time he would leave me on the field. This morning I was determined I would not look at the thermometer, nor even out at the window, but would make one of our roaring fires and sit down the very first thing to write to my dear cousin." In July she made a little journey to St. Catharine's, in Canada, thinking a change of air would prove beneficial, but at the end of three weeks got so nervous and homesick that she could not make up her mind to stay long enough to derive any benefit from the baths or walks, and returned home, "really sorry that I went at all, as it is always unpleasant to do a foolish thing, and to give every one the right of calling you a very absurd old lady. The fact is, I was not equal to the journey, and it proved entirely too much for me, even though I rested one day at Niagara, both in going and returning. Those two days I enjoyed to the full, in spite of my weakness, and although I had seen the Falls before (many years ago); but such beauties are not immutable, and my heart was better prepared to feel them than when so young. That Cataract House is truly an enchanted palace, and I never can forget its splendid parlor, with those *thirteen* windows all opening on balconies overlooking the rapids. I should think that one might tire of the constant roaring and fretting of the waters of the rapids. It gave me a strange feeling of *restlessness;* there was nothing lulling certainly in that sound, and after all I do not know but that I would prefer to be by the side of a peaceful and beautiful stream where I could exclaim with the poet—

> 'So calm the waters scarcely seem to stray,
> And yet they glide like happiness away.'

"You may imagine how surprised every one was to see me so soon back from my travels, and they will now cease teasing me about it. It is my humble opinion that ladies bordering on seventy ought to die quietly at home, and really *I* was pursued with the *terror* that I would not get home again."

Her deafness continuing and increasing, reading became her chief solace. "Books," she says, "are the only things I am extravagant in; sermons and biography are my favorite reading. The choice library I have collected is in the book-case in my own room. Those books are nearly all presents from my dear friends, some have been my companions (and my sister's also) for nearly forty years, and they all have

a physiognomy of their own. I like even to look at them; and I have a great knack at re-reading. I have a few authors I never tire of—Silvio Pellico in his own beautiful Italian, and Eugenie de Guerin in her exquisitely touching French, are my two most intimate friends. One of the handsomest books in my pet library is a costly edition of the Life of Wm. H. Prescott, that was sent me by Mr. Geo. R. Russell, another kind coz. of mine, and who has remained faithful through nearly fifty years absence. During that time I have only seen him twice for a few hours, once in Manchester and last in Philadelphia. There never was a warmer, truer friend."

In 1868, Mrs. Barlow had a new sorrow over the death, after a short illness, of her dear little Harriet, the pet of the household and a most engaging and interesting grandchild of five years. The death of this child recalled memories of a dear little girl of her own, bearing the same name, and who died of the same disease and at the same age in France. "She was too sweet a flower for this poor earth, and had to be transplanted to Paradise," she says; and adds, "I think I never would call a child after one of the dead; it seems very sad that out of six little girls who have been named for my sister, not one of them lived but a few years."

In June Mrs. Barlow made a short visit to Pittsburgh, urged to it by her daughter, as a means of recruiting her strength on recovering from a rheumatic fever, but in July returned to little Washington, and wrote: "I don't think I will ever leave her [Anica] again, for I have been very infirm. I never recovered from the shock of Frederick's death. * * Frederick was so noble, so true, so gifted! and he died indeed a volunteer to his country's service, for twice had he applied for service from the Owasco, and twice did Admiral Farragut answer that he had enough, but when the engineer of the Tecumseh fell sick he was sent for to replace him."

In 1869, her eldest grandson, Edward Preble Wilson, was married to a most charming woman from Lexington, Kentucky. The young couple paid a visit to little Washington, and were pretty nearly killed with parties. "His Nannie," she writes, "is a sweet voiced, pensive and very lady-like little mortal, extremely pretty, and with the tiniest hand and foot I ever saw. I was sorry she looked so delicate, for I hold that every American woman is born to contention and ought to be prepared for the 'Battle of Life'—it is nothing else in this blessed country! Ah, my dear cousin, you must excuse me, if after fifty-two years sojourn in this land of liberty, I do not admire it any more than I did at first. I would give a great deal to end my days in France, but one cannot well leave their family. We have had gay times here for Commencement, and we also had the visit of President Grant, who

U S Grant

staid sometime with a cousin of his, with his wife and three children. It was quite an event here, of course. I saw him pass every day. His cousin married an intimate friend of ours, but I was too timid to meet 'Ulysses.'

"The only thing I can do is to read; my books are my silent comfort; I have become an immense reader. I am now finishing Travels in Brazil by Agassiz. I am free to confess I could not get much interested in the fishes, but that part of the book written by his wife is very amusing. I want you so much to read the works of Hugh Miller. I think every one ought to read his 'Testimony of the Rocks'—one of the grandest works that ever was written. I am sure you would be perfectly enchanted with his autobiography. I have a most extravagant admiration for him, but I never take anything quietly, nor can I admire coldly or partially. Another favorite of mine is Peter Bayne; his 'Essays' are truly beautiful. Is your daughter fond of music? How much pleasure I have found in it during my long life! I am now [1870] teaching my little granddaughter 'Minnie,' who I think will be quite a prodigy if she lives. She is eleven years old, and a very remarkable child. I have now seven grandchildren and five great-grandchildren. Oh! how very old I do feel."

In answer to some recent inquiries, she says: "Surely there never was such a poor genealogist as I am. One of my best friends, a granddaughter of 'Sir Harry Goring,' was in despair because she never could make me understand 'the Gorings,' and I was making perpetual blunders about them. I doubt very much whether I may ever master 'the Prebles,' though I mean to try. How differently they must feel about family lore in your part of the country to what they do here. In my opinion poor little Washington dates first after the deluge. It is almost impossible not to rust here. I wish it had been my fate to live in a more genial clime; but my time is nearly over. It matters but little where we die."

---

3. Edward Henry, the only son and youngest child of Henry Preble, was born in Paris, France, October 3, 1805, and surviving his father a few months, died, unmarried, at Versailles, France, July 14, 1826, aged 20 years, 9 months and 11 days.

From the accounts which affection has preserved concerning him, he was a very intelligent youth, and bade fair to be an honor to the names he bore. Happily his father was spared the grief of knowing

that his family would only be perpetuated in the female line. Writing, with all a father's fondness, in 1819, when Edward Henry was less than fourteen years of age, he says:—"I have received a most flattering account of the progress that my little Edward makes in his studies. At the last examination he gained the prize of excellence in his class, which is the highest that is given. He also gained the second prize in the French language and in composition. He is very strong in music and has a fine taste for drawing. He speaks and writes English and French equally well, and is a pretty good Latin scholar, and yet he is only twelve years of age. I hope he will one day be an ornament to his name; he certainly bids fair for it."

Writing again in 1822, his father speaks of Edward as preparing himself to be a merchant, and adds:—"He writes me in Spanish, French and English, all equally well."

The story of Edward Henry's brief life is continued in a letter written by his sister Harriet in 1850, a quarter of a century after his death, in which she says:—"When I wrote you last, I was going to speak to you next of my dear brother Edward, whose untimely death was a source of so much grief to us, for there never was, I believe, a young man who seemed more likely to be one day an ornament to society. At fourteen, our Edward gave up the study of the classics, his strong good sense telling him it was wasting time if he meant to be a man of business. A friend of ours then offered him kindly the advantages of two years spent at the School of Commerce in Paris.

"We had retired to Versailles with our old friend Mr. Parker, who, as long as he had been able, helped my father in all his difficulties, and being also ruined, we lived together on what little was left. When brother came to join us, our friend advised him to give all his attention to mathematics. He went deeply into that study, it was congenial to his fine strong mind. He used to spend hours and hours reading in a hammock, which he had suspended to some trees in our garden, and in three or four years went through a course of reading that very few young men ever think of. He never went out but to his lesson, or to walk in the forest. In the evening he enlivened our home by playing on his flute, for at least two hours, by which we think he injured his lungs, for he had such a splendid talent (though self taught), and his execution was so amazingly rapid, that it required great powers, but as he had never had a day's sickness, it was hard to convince him of it. One day, he had been poring over large maps on the floor for several hours, and after much stooping he felt tired, and threw himself on the sofa in the library. It was spring-time, the window was open, it began to rain, but he slept soundly, and we did not miss him. When he awoke it was with a dreadful

sensation of fulness in his head. The headache increased and the doctor was sent for. He gave him but small doses of medicine, when no doubt he ought to have bled him. He began to cough ; in a few weeks he bled at the lungs, and after seven weeks of galloping consumption, we lost our treasure. He was truly one to us—the joy of the present —the hope of the future."

In communicating the sad news of his death to her sister, Mrs. Barlow, in America, under date of Aug. 9, 1826, which is published in her Memoirs, she says :—

"I sent you on the 25th of last month, a letter which must have struck grief to your heart, my beloved sister. I had concealed from you the illness of our *Edward*, because my heart was filled with confidence in his strength and in his youth. I little thought of the necessity of preparing you for the dreadful loss that we have sustained. Fate has deceived our hopes, and we have the agony of weeping for one who, in the course of nature, should have survived us all! Ah! my poor sister, what must you not have felt at such unexpected tidings? Could you have believed that only two months of sickness would have carried off our young protector! the joy of our family. Time, instead of reconciling me to the thought, only makes it more bitter and more insupportable. I try to hide from my mother what is passing in the bottom of my heart, but nothing can console me for the thought that she is deprived of that dear child, who could be so useful to her, who knew how to charm and embellish her life, whilst a feeble creature like me, sad and discouraged, without physical strength or spring of moral energy, *I remain to her!* Deprived of all power, except that of feeling with her the whole extent of our misfortune, I cannot describe to you how terrible is my awaking, and how much I feel that I am not fitted for the world ; when I compare myself with what Edward was, the grief that I experience is doubly bitter. Ah, my sister, he was so worthy to live! Could you but have known his strong and elevated mind, what energy there was in that young soul; his intellect was of such a superior order that he could have succeeded in anything; he possessed such firmness, and the purity of his principles was extreme. He was so much the man (as Louisa says in her letter to me), he was so constituted to run a noble career, his principles were so pure, his understanding so vigorous! He had such a well balanced mind, and such good health, that everything in him gave promise of a long life. * * * And in all this we have been deceived! and we are lost to each other forever! I cannot tell you how forcibly each gesticulation, his words, his appearance, will present themselves before me. I could not repress a smile at all his drolleries and amusing

ways. * * * No one seemed more full of life than he did; he seemed, indeed, to have a superabundance of animal spirits; his gaiety was ever ready to peep out whenever there was a truce to serious studies, unless he was in the vein to converse *like a philosopher*, for no one could have clearer ideas, and an easier flow of words; it was just these opposite qualities which gave such a piquancy and originality to his disposition. * * * I cannot deny myself the melancholy pleasure of describing to you this charming character. Alas! the remembrance of his *spotless* life is all that is left to console us."

On learning the sad event, General Lafayette, through an intimate friend of the family, who enjoyed, from his proximity to them, frequent opportunities of seeing the mother and sister, thus presented his sympathy:—"With equal surprise and grief, my dear friend, I have heard the melancholy event, for which I most deeply sympathize with you. Far was I from thinking this fine and justly beloved young man was doomed to such an untimely fate, and you to the calamity of mourning for him. Be pleased to mention me very affectionately on the lamentable occasion, to the unhappy mother and sister. My son and family join in those feelings, the expression of which I offer to you all with a sorrowing heart.

"LAFAYETTE.

"*La Grange, July* 19, 1826."

In another letter, addressed to Col. and Mrs. Bomford, the General thus alludes to his death, and the family at Versailles:—"Nothing from them has reached me since I received an answer to my condoling letter after the melancholy death of young Preble, a great loss, indeed, to them, for he was a most promising youth."

GRANDCHILDREN OF HENRY AND FRANCES (WRIGHT) PREBLE.

Children of THOMAS and FRANCES ANICA (PREBLE) BARLOW.

1. Frances Emma, b. at Kalorama, near Washington, D. C., June 20, 1818; m. Hugh Wilson, April, 1837; d. at Washington, Penn., Feb. 12, 1845, aged 27 years.
2. Anica, b. in Alleghany City, Penn., May 29, 1821; m. John D. Chambers, of Washington, Penn., April, 1856, where she now (1870) is living.

3. Harriet, b. in Alleghany City, Nov. 19, 1824; d. at Versailles, France, March, 1827, aged 3 years.

4. Francis Joel, b. in Pittsburgh, Penn., Feb. 2, 1828; d. unmarried at Ballerat, Australia, June 17, 1854, aged 26 years. He was a graduate of Washington College, Penn. Studied medicine with Dr. Lemoyne, and received his diploma from the Philadelphia Medical School. He practised his profession for a while after completing his studies, at West Manchester, Penn.

The following acrostic, by a young friend and companion, will show the estimation in which he was held :—

"**F**rank by name, and frank by nature,
Rich in wit, and shrewd in feature,
A gentleman in word and deed,
No petty meanness in his creed
Kindling kindred with where'er

Join his friends to banish care.

Barlow, of 'Columbiad' fame,
Arise to keep alive that name;
Reveal it in each noble aim,
Loving country with poetic flame,
Oppression's foe with spirit free.
Wake Barlow, and a Barlow be!

Make Joel's worth a lamp to thee
Deserving of posterity."

5. Frederick Stephen, b. at Alleghany City, Penn., Aug. 4, 1830; d. unmarried, Aug. 5, 1864. He was a graduate of Washington College, Penn.

In 1858, he was clerk of the steamer Denmark, one of the regular line between St. Louis and St. Paul's. About this time he invented a sewing and button-hole machine, which a gentleman of New York undertook to get patented at his own expense, on consideration of sharing in all the profits.

In 1859, he obtained the situation of first clerk on a fine steamboat in the Red River trade, with a salary of $100 per month. He received the message giving an account of his father's death, the very day he was to leave Pittsburgh: providentially, there being so many boats loading for New Orleans, his boat was delayed, and he returned to pass several days at home.

He entered the United States Navy, as a Third Assistant Engineer,

June 22, 1860. Served first on board the Anacosta, in the Chesapeake, and next on board the U. S. Steamer Sumpter, on the west coast of Africa, until her return to the United States, when he was ordered to the Steamer Kanawha, one of the ninety day gunboats attached to the West Gulf squadron, under Flag Officer Farragut, and chiefly employed on the blockade off Mobile. He was promoted July 30, 1862, to the grade of 2d Assistant Engineer, and sometime the following year was ordered to the steam gunboat Owasco, a sister vessel to the Kanawha, as her Senior Engineer. While attached to the Owasco, when it was decided to attempt the capture of Mobile and its defences, an officer of experience being required as Senior Engineer, he volunteered to go on board the monitor Tecumseh, Commander T. A. M. Craven, the leading vessel of the Fleet in the Bay Fight, August 5, 1864. His services, after being twice declined, on the Senior Engineer of the Tecumseh being taken sick were accepted, and he went down in that vessel, at his post, when she was sunk on that memorable morning, at forty minutes past seven o'clock.

The Tecumseh was struck by a torpedo and sunk, very rapidly, carrying with her all of the officers and crew, with the exception of the pilots and eight or ten men who were saved by a boat sent from the gunboat Metacomet by order of the Admiral—four who got off to one of the other vessels in one of the boats of the Tecumseh, and two or three who swam on shore at Fort Morgan. The surviving officers of the Tecumseh, Act'g Masters C. F. Langley and G. Coterell, in their official statement of the disaster, say, "When nearly abreast of Fort Morgan and when about one hundred and fifty yards from the beach, a row of buoys was discovered stretching from shore to shore, a distance of from one to two hundred yards. It being reported to Capt. Craven, he immediately gave the vessel full speed, and attempted to pass between two of them. When in their range a torpedo was exploded directly under the turret, blowing a large hole through the bottom of the vessel, through which the water rushed with great rapidity. Finding the vessel was sinking, the order was given to leave our quarters, and from that moment every one used the utmost exertion to clear himself from the wreck. Capt. Craven was seen in the turret by Mr. Coterell, just before the vessel sunk." Admiral Farragut, when forwarding this report, August 27th, says, "These officers are certainly in error in their statement that a row of buoys stretched from shore to shore, as 'we *now* know that the channel was entirely clear of torpedoes, and that the latter were placed between two large buoys.'" Perhaps the buoys were stretched across the channel as reported, the better to conceal the position of the torpedoes placed between the two large buoys which the Admiral mentions.

Mr. Brownell, who wrote a very graphic description of the Bay Fight, thus alludes to the sinking of the Tecumseh :—

"On in the whirling shade
Of the cannon's sulphury breath
We drew to the line of death
That our devilish foe had laid.
Meshed in a horrible net
And baited villainously well,
Right in our path were set
Three hundred traps of hell!

"And there, O sight forlorn!
There while the cannon
Hurtled and thundered
(Ah, what ill raven
Flapped o'er the ship that morn?)
Caught by the under death
In the drawing of a breath
Down went the dauntless Craven,
He and his hundred.

"A moment we saw her turret,
A little heel she gave,
And a thin white spray went o'er her
Like the crest of a breaking wave!
In that great iron coffin
The channel for their grave,
The fort their monument
(Seen afar in the offing),
Ten fathom deep lie Craven
And the bravest of our brave."

GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF HENRY AND FRANCES (WRIGHT) PREBLE.

Children of HUGH and FRANCES EMMA (BARLOW) WILSON.

1. Edward Preble, b. April 25, 1838; m. Nannie Haynes, Sept. 24, 1869. Living in Louisville, Ky. (1870), and is General Freight Agent on the Lexington, Cincinnati and Memphis Railroad.
2. James, born Nov. 25, 1839; married Mary Leet, Nov. 25, 1862. Living at Locust Hill Farm, Penn.
3. Clara, born July 4, 1841; married A. Todd Baird, June 8, 1865. Living in Washington, Penn.

Children of JOHN D. and ANICA (BARLOW) CHAMBERS.

1. Emma, born February 10, 1856.
2. Anica, born June 2, 1858.
3. Mary, born July 29, 1859.
4. Henry Preble, born September 11, 1861.
5. Harriet Barlow, b. Nov. 19, 1864; d. Jan., 1868, aged 4 years.

GREAT-GREAT-GRANDCHILDREN OF HENRY AND FRANCES (WRIGHT) PREBLE.

Children of JAMES and MARY (LEET) WILSON.

1. Herbert, } twins, born Sept. 23, 1863.
2. Hugh, }
3. Frances Emma, born June 17, 1867.

Children of A. TODD and CLARA (WILSON) BAIRD.

1. Frances Emma, born April 10, 1867.
2. Jane, born November 20, 1869.

APPENDIX.

JOHN PREBLE, 1771–1870.

The following account of John Preble, born about 1771, at Machias, Maine, and his descendants, has been furnished by his grandson, Mr. Edward Prescott Preble, the son of N. C. A. Preble, of Boston.

"John Preble claimed to be a grandson of Brigadier General Jedidiah Preble, but was never heard to say who his father and mother were. He used to relate that he was left an orphan when very young, and was taken into the family of his grandfather, the Brigadier, who designed to give him a college education; but showing no special inclination to study, he was finally bound apprentice to a carpenter."

Note.—If a grandson of Brigadier Preble, he must either have been a son of William, who went to sea and was never heard from, and of whom we have no other account; or, as is most probable, of John (see page 141), who married Sarah Frost, of Machias, Nov., 1783, by a prior marriage of which we have no account. John, senior, died Dec. 1787, which would make the age of this John sixteen, at the time of his decease. There is a vague tradition at Machias, that John senior was married by a Catholic Priest, while it is certain by the record that he was married in 1783, to Sarah Frost, by John Allen, Esq., and left but *one* child by her, named Lucy, who inherited his estate. My father, Capt. Enoch Preble, often talked about the members of his father's family, but never, that I can remember, made any allusion to such a child being one of its inmates.

G. H. P.

John Preble, born at Machias, about 1771; was twice married, viz.:—

1st, Sarah Collins, June 16, 1794,* who died 1797. 2d, Esther Collins, Dec. 27, 1798, sister to his first wife, who died Feb. 5, 1835. He died July 13, 1841.

His children by his first marriage with Sarah Collins, were—viz.:

1. John, b. Sept. 9, 1796; m. Sally Lawry; d. Aug. 11, 1840.
2. Sarah, died an infant.

His children by his second marriage with Esther Collins, were—viz.:

1. Sarah, b. Aug. 9, 1799; m. J. T. McIntire, Nov. 26, 1841, and had no children.
2. Betsey, b. June 3, 1801; m. Moses Eveleth, June 5, 1831, and had three children.
3. Ebenezer, b. 1803; m. Fanny Getchell; d. Jan. 23, 1838, and had three children.

* This marriage was six and a half years after the death of John Preble, son of the Brigadier.

4. Rebecca, b. Jan. 18, 1805; m. William Stinchfield; d. Dec. 13, 1838, and had three children.
5. Edward, b. Oct. 5, 1807; m. Sarah Platt; d. Jan. 3, 1838, and left no children.
6. Charles, b. July 12, 1809; m. Sophronia Merrill, Sept. 21, 1835.
7. Abigail F., b. Dec. 9, 1811; m. ———; d. April 3, 1837.
8. Samuel L., b. Dec. 12, 1814; m. Susan Rowe, June 2, 1843; d. Oct. 4, 1869, and had two children.
9. Nathaniel C. A., b. Aug. 4, 1816; m. Sarah B. Eveleth, August 28, 1841. Is living in Boston and has had eight children.

The Grandchildren of John Preble, of Machias.

The children of John and Sally (Lawry) Preble.

1. Huldah Jones, b. April 25, 1819; d. Sept. 9, 1840.
2. Esther, b. Jan. 24, 1821; m. J. G. Ball, May 5, 1845; d. Oct. 23, 1856. Left two children.
3. Sarah, b. March 5, 1823; m. Richard Dyer.
4. Naomi, b. Nov. 4, 1824; d. Dec. 10, 1839, aged 15.
5. John, b. July 22, 1826.
6. James, b. Sept. 28, 1828; m. Mary E. Josselyn, Oct. 28, 1852. Has four children.
7. Calvin, b. Jan. 25, 1831; d. Sept. 20, 1832, an infant.
8. Rachel, b. Aug. 20, 1832.
9. Charles Edward, b. July 10, 1834; d. Nov. 1, 1858.

The children of Ebenezer and Fanny (Getchell) Preble.

1. ———, died young, unmarried.
2. Elizabeth, m. Benjamin S. McIntosh.
3. ———, died young, unmarried.

The children of Charles and Sophronia (Merrill) Preble.

1. Henrietta F., b. Dec. 5, 1836.
2. Georgiana F., b. Feb. 4, 1839; m. Andrew G. Holmes, and has two children.
3. Abbie B., b. May 24, 1842.

The children of Samuel L. and Susan (Rowe) Preble.

1. Calista A., b. July 4, 1844.
2. Esther B., b. Dec. 5, 1845.

The children of Nathaniel C. A. and Sarah B. (Eveleth) Preble.

1. Ellen F., b. Aug. 26, 1842; m. William E. Jones, June 18, 1866. Has two children.
2. Edward Prescott, b. Jan. 22, 1845; m. Maria A. Alexander, Sept. 15, 1869. He was Captain's Clerk on board the U. S. Gunboat Katahdin, at the passage of the forts below by Farragut's fleet, and subsequent surrender of New Orleans, and in the operations of the river subsequently until July, 1862, when he was sent north sick; and later in the war, was a volunteer in the U. S. Army of the Potomac.
3. Sarah A., b. Jan. 12, 1848; m. William P. Hill, Sept. 17, 1867, and has two children.
4. Mary L., b. Jan. 30, 1850; d. July 8, 1857, aged 7 years 6 months.
5. Lydia T., b. June 14, 1852. 6. Harriet I., b. Nov. 13, 1854.
7. Frederic A., b. June 6, 1857. 8. Caroline E., b. Aug. 9, 1859.

The Great-Grandchildren of John Preble.

The children of James and Mary E. (Josselyn) Preble.

1. Addie, b. Nov. 6, 1853.
2. Esther, b. July 17, 1856; d. March 28, 1869.
3. James C., b. July 8, 1860. 4. John H., b. Dec. 2, 1869.

Obituary Notice of Brigadier General Jedidiah Preble, taken from the *Salem Gazette* of March 25, 1784:—

"Falmouth, March 18, 1784.

"On the 11th instant died here, the Hon. Jedidiah Preble, Esq., aged 77.

"He was a gentleman distinguished in the world by the esteem and favour of the public, by whom he was appointed to several eminent stations, which he sustained with ability and integrity. As in these he gained respect, so did he also in the social and familiar walks of life. He was well attached to the rights of his country, and jealous to promote its welfare—and when, retiring from the scenes of time, he could do no other service to mankind, he solemnly exhorted all around him to be diligent in the discharge of every duty, and above all things to regard the glory of God, and the happiness of their souls in a future state.

"In his last moments he expressed a firm belief in the truth of the Christian Religion: his mind was thereby supported with strong hopes of salvation, through the merits of his Redeemer—which enabled him to meet his dissolution with uncommon patience and composure.

"Faith hath an overcoming power;
It *triumphs* in the dying hour."

NOTES TO PRECEDING PAGES.

Note to Page 142.

Jonathan Webb.—In the notice of Lucy Preble, erase the word "probably"—so that the text will read, "Her husband was the son of the Rev. John Webb, born in Braintree, Mass."

Jonathan Webb came to Falmouth from Boston in 1756, and probably soon after that time opened a school which he kept for several years. Commodore Edward Preble was one of his scholars. He obtained the name of pithy Webb, because the roguish boy once put some unpalatable substance into the piths of the quills which, when he cut them, he had the habit of chewing. He kept school at one time in India St., next above the town-house, afterwards in a small building perched on a steep bank, where the Mariner's Church now stands (1870), on Fore near Exchange street; and at another time in his house, which stood on Congress near Wilmot street. He graduated at Harvard College in 1754, and died soon after the Revolutionary struggle commenced. He had retired from school-keeping several years previous to his death, and kept boarders. The elder John Adams, when he attended court at Falmouth, which he regularly did for several years previous to the Revolution, always boarded with him.

His father, the Rev. John Webb, born at Braintree, 1687, graduated at Harvard, 1708. After surviving one colleague, Mr. Thacher, and enjoying the assistance of another, Doctor Elliot, he died in peace and joy. His colleague pronounced him "one of the best of Christians and one of the best of ministers." He published a number of sermons between the years 1718–1739.

Note to Page 144.

Thomas Oxnard.—Since the biographical notice of Mr. Oxnard was written, the following interesting letter from the Rev. James Freeman, Pastor of King's Chapel, Boston, showing Mr. Oxnard's connection with the organization of the First Unitarian Society in Maine, has come into my possession. In a note to Doctor Deane's Diary (page 378), it is stated that "a few of Oxnard's former hearers followed him to the school-house, and attended upon his ministrations; among these were Doct. Coffin's family, Doct. Erving, Daniel George, Enoch Ilsley, and James Deering."

"Boston, 19th March, 1792.

"*Dear Sir*:—I informed you, sometime last summer, that a number of persons in Portland, consisting principally of Episcopalians, intended to form themselves into a Unitarian Society; and you were so good then as to promise that you would subscribe five dollars annually for the term of five years towards the support of their ministers. The society is now instituted. I received information of it last Saturday in a letter written to me by one of its members. On the 7th of this month, they drew up a paper, which was immediately subscribed by several respectable gentlemen; and they expect that additions will soon be made to their numbers. The paper is as follows:

"'We, the subscribers, being desirous of promoting the cause of TRUE RELIGION, and firmly believing the doctrine which teaches the existence of ONE GOD ONLY, humbly conceiving it to be not only rational but *evangelical*, do hereby agree to form ourselves into *a religious society*, by the name of THE UNITARIAN SOCIETY IN PORTLAND; and do make choice of Mr. Thomas Oxnard as our minister and publick teacher of piety, religion and morality; and engage to pay him for his services in the ministry so long as he shall continue to teach what we believe to be the principles of Scripture and reason, and we remain members of said society—the sums annexed to each of our respective names. And it is hereby declared that no person shall be considered a member of said society, after he has signified his wish of leaving the same to the teacher, in presence of two witnesses.'

"I doubt not that this intelligence will afford you pleasure. It is indeed an important event; for a Unitarian Society in so respectable and growing a town as Portland, will have a great tendency to disseminate the principles of rational Christianity.

"The Society has determined at present to make use of the chapel Liturgy. I have advised them to adopt Lindsay's, and perhaps they may do it at some future period. At my request there was a meeting of our church yesterday, and it was unanimously voted to present to the Unitarian Society of Portland, fifty copies of our prayer book, and also a large folio Bible.

"Mr. Oxnard has written me, desiring me to furnish him with a few volumes of good sermons to be read in his church. My collection of sermons is very small, consisting only of Tillotson's, Sherlock's, Foster's, Mayhew's, the sermons preached at the Boylean Lectures (abridged), Priestley's, Jebb's, Hazlitt's, Christie's, Duchal's, Sterne's, besides single discourses. If you have any different from these which are rational and elegantly written, you will greatly oblige me if you will send me a few volumes, that I may forward them to Oxnard with some of my own. You may be assured that good care shall be taken of them, and that they shall be soon returned.

"The Unitarians of Portland are not yet able to support their minister. They will depend in some measure upon the subscriptions I may procure for them in Boston and elsewhere. I have already obtained subscriptions for forty-seven dollars, but wish to make up the sum to one hundred. Perhaps some of your friends in Salem may be willing to contribute. I do not desire you to solicit their donations; but you may, if you think proper, mention to them that there is such a subscription paper in Boston. Except you and one or two other intimate friends, I have not yet asked any person to subscribe, but the plan which I mean generally to follow is, simply to speak of the subscription paper in company of those whom I suppose to be zealous Unitarians, and then leave them to act as they choose.

"I have lately read in the Salem papers a controversy in which you and Fisher are said to be the parties. Though I feel a little hurt that you did not send me these papers, yet I thank you for the entertainment and instruction which your piece has afforded me.

"With sincere affection I am, dear sir, ever yours, J. FREEMAN.

"You will receive by this conveyance a sermon lately printed by my brother Homer.

"Rev. WILLIAM BENTLEY, *Salem.*"

NOTE TO PAGE 151.

EBEN PREBLE.—It appears by the Boston Directories that Eben Preble was doing business in 1798, on Long Wharf, Boston, and that he resided from 1798 to 1806, at No. 26 Summer Street. In 1806, his place of business was on Foster's Wharf. He was a director of the Union Bank, State St., in 1803, and of the Boston Bank, on the same street, in 1806–7. He was also a director of the Boston Marine Insurance Co., from 1810 to 1813 inclusive. He was a subscriber of $1,000 towards building the Boston Frigate for the Government in 1798. The following vessels were built for Eben Preble by Mr. Josiah Barker, afterwards a U. S. Naval Constructor, viz.:—1801, ship Levant, 257 tons; 1802, ship Mary, 155 tons; 1803, brig Charles, 170 tons; 1804, sloop Alert, 100 tons.

CORRECTION, PAGE 153.

MARY, daughter of Eben Preble, was born at Portland, Me., July 9, 1786, instead of Newport as stated; and *died* at Newport, R. I.

NOTE TO PAGE 163.

DEERING.—Arthur, in his Dictionary of Family Names, says the "Saxon name of Dering comes from Dearran or Darran, to dare, bold, daring—a name given to an old Saxon chieftain."

Note to Page 164.

Log-Book of the Protector.—The Log-Book of the Protector is now (1870) in the possession of the New-England Historic, Genealogical Society.

Note to Page 232.

Capt. Geo. Henry Preble was elected June 3, 1870, a corresponding member of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia; and June 13, 1870, a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Errata, Page 272.

For Pius VIII. read Pius VII.

The Preble Medal.—After page 180 was printed, I obtained impressions from the steel plate there mentioned as a perfect facsimile representation of the Medal, and have therefore substituted them for the less perfect wood cut from Lossing's History of the War of 1812.

This steel plate was engraved by Mr. Joseph Saxton, then of the United States Mint, to illustrate *Godey's Ladies' Magazine* for September, 1842. Applying through a friend to Mr. Godey, he stated that the plate was destroyed in the great fire of Hart's buildings in 1854, together with all the plates illustrating his Magazine prior to that date. It seems, however, to have been in some way preserved, for soon after a friend in New York discovered it in the hands of an engraver of that city—"looking very much the worse for wear, and as if it might have passed through a great fire."

The cost of the gold medal, as stated in the American State papers, was $980.32. Copies of it in bronze were cast and distributed to junior officers, several of which are now in existence.

The following is the letter of the Hon. Secretary of the Navy which accompanied its presentation to Commodore Preble:—

"Navy Department, May 17, 1806.

"To Commodore Edward Preble:

"*Sir*,—In pursuance of the resolution of Congress of the 3d of March, 1805, requesting the President of the United States to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks on the town batteries and naval force of Tripoli, by the squadron under your command, and to present it to you in such manner as in his opinion would be most honorable to you; the medal which will herewith be delivered to you by Lieutenant Jones has been struck. You will receive it, sir, as a testimony of the important and honorable services rendered by you; and you will be pleased to accept an assurance of the great pleasure I have in the honor of presenting it to you.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, sir,

"Your most obedient Servant, "R. Smith."

It will be perceived that the medal is presented by the "*American Congress to the able commander, Edward Preble, the defender of American commerce before Tripoli*, 1804." It is generally the case that the day of the month on which a battle was fought is inscribed on the medal which commemorates it. Here we have only the year. The reason of this is that the Preble Medal commemorates not one, but five bombardments of the city of Tripoli, which took place on different days in the months of August and September, 1804.

VOLUNTEERS FROM MAINE TO THE UNION ARMY.

The names of the following Maine volunteers to the Union Army, from April, 1861, to 1863, are taken from the Adjutant General's Reports of that State:—

Prebble, Prentice,	Private,		Co. E.	11th	Regt. of Infantry.
——, Edward,	"		" I.	13th	" "
——, Charles O.,*	"		" G.	31st	" "
Preble, Elisha T.,	"		" H.	13th	" "
——, Abial E.,	"		" H.	9th	" "
——, William H.,	"		" H.	9th	" "
——, Rufus,*	"		" E.	7th	" "
——, Joseph,*	"		" I.	14th	" "
——, Joseph,	Corporal,		" I.	14th	" "
——, Charles M.,	Private,		" B.	11th	" "
——, Preston P.,	"		" I.	28th	" "
——, Orrin,	"		" D.	21st	" "
——, John S.,	"		" D.	21st	" "
——, Abraham H.,	1st Lieut., mustered out Aug. 25, 1863		" F.	21st	" "
——, Solomon H.,	Private,		" F.	21st	" "
——, George,	"		" G.	20th	" "
——, Henry C.,	"		" G.	20th	" "
——, Charles B.,	"		" C.	21st	" "
——, Wellington,	"		" C.	21st	" "
——, Melvin S.,	"		" C.	15th	" "
——, Sandford B.,	"		" C.	15th	" "
——, (Same),	Corporal,		" C.	15th	" "
——, William T.,	Private,		" H.	3d	" "
——, William J.,*	"		" G.	17th	" "
——, Edgar W.,	"		" A.	3d	" "
——, James G.,	"		" F.	1st	" "
——, (Same),	"	Transferred to the Invalid Corps November, 28, 1863	" K.	10th	" "
——, Granville A.,	"		" B.	9th	" "
——, Frederick,	"		" C.	14th	" "
——, William H.,	"	Transferred to the Invalid Corps December 12, 1863.	" F.	24th	" "
——, C.,	"	Died August 25, 1865, buried at Danville, Va.	" G.	32d	" "

* Deceased during the war.

DRAFTED IN 1863.

Those marked with a (*) had served out a previous enlistment.

Preble, James, 2d Cavalry.
* ——, Abiel E., 9th Infantry.
——, John B., Unattached Infantry.
——, Stephen B., " " "
* ——, Edward, 13th " "
* ——, Sandford, 15th " "
* Preble, Melvin S., 15th Infantry.
——, Warren, 31st "
——, James O., 32d "
* ——, William S., 3d "
* ——, Elisha T., 13th "
——, James O., 2d Cavalry.

Preble, John G., 7th Battery.

NAMES OF PREBLES, WITH THEIR OCCUPATIONS, FOUND IN RECENT DIRECTORIES.

Boston Directories—1849 to 1870.

1849–52.	Esias Preble.
1849.	George B. Preble, Ship Carpenter.
1849–62.	Mary Preble; in 1859 she is noted as a widow.
1850–1870.	Andrew J. Preble, Carpenter; in 1862 in California; in 1865, of the firm of Preble & Tarleton, Ship Joiners; in 1869, a Ship Joiner.
1850–56, 1862.	Francis Preble, Carpenter; in 1859, a Wood-turner; in 1862, a Stair-builder.
1852, 1862.	Rufus S. Preble, Stone Mason.
1853,	Charles E. Preble, Clerk.
1853.	John Preble, Dentist.
1854–1860.	Edwin Preble, Cabinet Maker; in 1859–60, a Stair-builder.
1860.	J. E. Preble, Sewing-rooms (Stuart & Preble).
1863–1870.	Frank F. Preble, Usher of Chapman-School; Sub-Master Adams School.
1849–1870.	N. C. A. Preble, Merchant Tailor.
1849–1870.	James Preble, Tailor and Cutter, lives at Jamaica Plain.
1865–1870.	Edward Prescott Preble, Clerk, lives in Somerville.
1869–1870.	William E. Preble, Wood-Turner.
1869–1870.	George Preble, Shipwright.
1868.	Granville Preble, Merchant.
1868.	Joseph H. Preble, Caulker.

Charlestown (Mass.) Directory—1870.

Jeremiah Preble, Blacksmith.
Capt. Geo. Henry Preble, U. S. Navy, No. 12 Adams Street.
Henry O. Preble, Chemist, No. 12 Adams Street.

Chicago (Illinois) Directory—1869.

Eben C. Preble, Machinist, 55, 57 and 59 Canal Street.
S. M. Preble, foreman of Saddle shop of Grant & McLean, cor. Grant and McLean Streets.

City of New York Directory—1869.

John Q. Preble (& Co.), Manufacturers of Envelopes and Blank Books, 54 Franklin and 77 White Street. J. Q. Preble's house, N. J.

Philadelphia (Penn.) Directory—1870.

Edward Preble, Cutter, No. 3 Butler Place.
Edward Preble, Plasterer, No. 1702 Coates Street.

Omaha (Nebraska) Directory—1870.

Edward Preble, residence Harney, between 11 and 12.

San Francisco (California) Directory—1870.

Charles S. Preble (Preble & Co.), dwelling S. Fourteenth Avenue, between N. and P. South S. F. Pickle manufacturers, 108 Sacramento Street.
Francis Preble, Stair-builder, with Brown & Wells, dwl. 3 Martin's Block.
Frank E. Preble, Salesman, with Percival H. Coffin & Co.
William H. Preble, Carpenter, with H. C. League 25 Post.

London (England) Directory.

Elgar Prebble, 13 Carleton Place.
Elgar James Prebble, 12 Hildrop Crescent.
George Prebble, Queen's Place, Kensington Road.

The Directories of the following American cities for 1869–70, which I have examined, contain none of the name, viz.:—St. Louis, Milwaukee, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Providence, Salt Lake City and Sacramento.

GENERAL INDEX.

"Lord Campbell considered a good Index so essential to every book, that he once proposed to deprive every British author who published a book without one of the privilege of a copyright."

A.

Act against lying, 1647, 7
Act concerning observance of the Lord's Day, 1659, 8
Act proposed 1782 concerning observance of the Lord's Day, 89
Administration on the estate of Abraham Preble, 9
Admiral Duff, she blows up, 164
Agamenticus, settlement of, 12
Amory pedigree, 153
Ancestor, the common, 5
Andrews pedigree, 262
Androsses or Andrew's Island, 51
Anecdote of Father Moody, 19
" " battle of Bunker Hill, 35
Animals sacrificed at the burial of St. Aspinsquid, 13
Arms—Preble family, 11
" Tilden " 13
" Greenleaf " 246
" Harris " 248
Arms—a ship arrives at Dartmouth with, from France, 1776, 64
Arrowsic, Indian raid on, 17
Artillery arrived at Portsmouth, 68
Autographs and facsimiles of autographs:—
Benjamin Preble, 30
Commo. Ed. Preble (on engraving), 162
Enoch Preble, 184
Eben Preble, 151
Frances Anica Barlow, 287.
Facsimile, Brig. Preble's diary, 62.
Geo. Henry Preble (on photograph), 209
Henry Preble, 265
Harriet Preble, 271
Jedidiah Preble, 55
Jedidiah Preble, Jun., 130
John Preble, 141
Mehitable Preble, 57
Mary Preble, 30
Martha Oxnard, 143
Sally Preble, 184
Statira Preble, 264

B.

Bangs, Joshua, purchases land at Falmouth and removes there 1731, 57
Bangs pedigree, 58, 245
Barlow, Frances Anica, 287–305—Her birth and marriage in France—Removes with her husband to the United States—Description of Draveil, her home in France—Kaloranna, her first American home—Alleghany City, Pittsburg, Mignionette, Rosedale, Washington, Penn.—Publication of her sister's Memoirs—Her son Frederick becomes an Ass't Engineer in the U. S. Navy and is lost in the Monitor Tecumseh at the Mobile Bay Fight—Extracts from her letters.
Barlow, Hon. Joel, a biographical notice of, 290-92
Barlow, Frederick Stephen, a biographical notice of, 309-311
Bassett pedigree, 260-61
Baston " 250
Board of war, members of, 1776, 64
Boardman pedigree, 252
Brackett " 251
Brig.-Gen. Preble's diary 1775-83, 61-91
" " " letters 1775-83, 92-112
" " " commissions, 116-121
" " " poetry, 113-115
" " " deeds, 122-125
" " " inscription on his tomb, 56
" " " will, 57
Burning of Falmouth, 92
Byles, Dr. Mather, trial of, 103

C.

Capture of Major-General Prescott, 78
Chapel, the Preble, 279
City of Gorgiana established, 12
Clarke pedigree, 253
"Columbiad" cannon, the inventor of, 295
Commissions, Abraham Preble as judge, 1702, 15
" Jedidiah Preble as Lt.-Col., 1754, 110
" " " " Colonel, 1758, 117
" " " " Brigad'r-General, 1759, 118
Committee of war, 67
Condition of the Continental army, 75
Counterfeit notes, a bill to prevent, 67
Cox pedigree, 240-42
Cross " 242-43

D.

Davenport pedigree, 255
Davis " 262
Deeds, Thos. Pickering to Jed. Preble, 122
" Joseph Bane " " " 122
" John Preble " " " 122
" John Stewart " " " 122
" David Bennett " " " 122
" Benjamin Bridge " " " 123
" William Curtis " " " 123
" Col. John Gorham " " " 124
" Benj. Godfrey " " " 123

Deeds, Joshua Bangs to Jed. Preble, 123, 124
" Samuel Crockett " " " 123
" Chris. Stone " " " 124
" John Owen " " " 124
" Samuel Waldo " " " 124, 125
" Moses Pearson *et al.* " " 124
" Clement Jordain to " " 125, 126
" Sam'l Cobb, executor " " 125, 126
" Peter Sterrat to " " 125
" John Furbish " " " 125
" Samuel Plaisted " " " 125
" Samuel Cobb " " " 126
" Robert Allen " " " 126
" Enoch Freeman " " " 126
" Jedidiah Preble to Thos. Oxnard, 126
" " " " Samuel Cobb, 127
" Zebulon Preble to Deborah Preble, 37
" Sarah Waldo to Jedidiah Preble, 127
" Thos. Trott to Jed. Preble, Jr., 130
" Thos. Thomes " " " " 130
" Town of Falmouth to Joshua Bangs, 57
Deering, name derivation of, 317
" pedigree, 162
Death of Eben Preble, 18
" " General Waldo, 49
Diary of Brig.-Gen. Jed. Preble, 1775–83, 61–91.
Distinction between men of Kent and Kentish men, 5
Drake pedigree, 263
Dravell, description of the beautiful estate of, 287–290

E.

Edward Preble (Commo.), memoir, 162–183
Edward Deering Preble and his descendants, 181–182
Election sermon, May 28, 1777, 69
Emigration of Elder Nathaniel Tilden and family, 6
Enoch Preble (Capt.), memoir, 184–263
Extracts from the Journals of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 119

F.

First sermon preached in Waldo Co., 49
Flour in the several Magazines of Mass., 74
Forts in Boston Harbor, 1776, 65, 68
Frances Anica Barlow, memoir, 287–305

G.

Gardner pedigree, 259
Geo. Henry Preble (Capt. U. S. Navy), his memoir, and descendants, 200–232
Gold Medal to Commodore Preble, 171
Gore pedigree, 243–245
Grave-stone inscriptions, 13, 27, 56, 242, 253
Greenleaf pedigree, 246–248

H.

Harriet Preble's memoir, 271
Harris pedigree, 248–250
Hatherley, Timothy's bequest to widow Preble, daughter of wife Lydia, 9
Henry Preble's memoir, and descendants, 265
Hester Sandys and her prolific descendants, 129

I.

Indian reception of Col. Preble, 1754, 45
Inscriptions on gravestones, 13, 27, 56, 242, 253
Ivorye pedigree, 260

J.

Jock of Norfolk and his descendants, 129
Joshua Preble's memoir, 160–161

K.

Kalorama, the seat of Joel Barlow, 292
Katherine Prescott Wormeley's memoir, 156–159
Kentish men and men of Kent, 5

L.

Letters of Brigadier General Jedidiah Preble, 43, 47–48, 91–112
" " H. Gray, 62
" " Christopher Prebble, 11
" " Charles L. Tilden, 13
" " Capt. George A. Preble, 16
" " Alexander McIntire, 18
" " Rear-Adm. Charles Stewart, 160
" " " " Goldsborough, 161
" " " " Theodorus Bailey, 161
" " " " Charles Wilkes, 161
" " Commo. H. Parviance, 161
" " " Henry Adams, 161
" " " John Pope, 161
" " Chaplain John L. Watson, 161
" " Mrs. Statira Moulton, 161
" " Rev. Caleb Jewett, 184
" " Col. William J. Worth, 203
" " John P. Boyd, 191
" " John Anderson, 201
" " George Philpot, 204
" " Commo. Joel Abbot, 206, 208–210
" " Rear-Adm'l Sir James Stirling, 207
" " Geo. Henry Preble, 207, 212
" " D. B. Robertson, 210
" " Capt. James Palmer, 217
" " Com'dr W. N. W. Hewitt, R. N., 217
" " Capt. Edward T. Nichols, U.S.N., 218
" " J. N. Maffitt, 218, 219
" " Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, 219–221
" " R. H. Dana, Jr., 221
" " Capt. R. W. Shufeldt, 222
" " Rear-Adm'l John A. Dahlgren, 226
" " Hon. G. Welles, Secretary Navy, 229
" " Hon. John B. Weller, 229
" " Hon. J. W. Grimes, 230
" " T. W. Harris, 248–250
" " John Proctor, 251
" " Henry Preble, 153, 265
" " William Seaver, 134
" " Rev. James Freeman, 316
Lexington, commencement of the battle of, 63
Log-book of the "Protector," 318

M.

Man's true fame, 1
Massacre at Arrowsic, 1756, 17
Masonic Lodge, 1st in New-England, 143
Mayo pedigree, 259–260
McIntire row, 18
Memoir of Abraham Preble, Senior, 5–13
" " " " 2d, 14–22
" " " " 3d, 27–28
" " Hon. William Pitt Preble, 20–21
" " Brig.-Gen. Jedidiah Preble, 39–59
" " Jedidiah Preble, Jun., 130–140
" " John Preble, 141–42
" " Lucy Preble, 142
" " Martha Preble Oxnard, 143–150
" " Eben Preble, 151–159
" " Joshua Preble, 160–161
" " Commodore Edward Preble, 162–183
" " Capt. Enoch Preble, 184–263
" " Statira Preble, 264
" " Henry Preble, 265–271
" " Thomas Oxnard, 145–148
" " Rear-Admiral Wormeley, 154–155
" " Katherine Prescott " 156–159
" " Edward Deering Preble, 181–182
" " Geo. Henry Preble, 200–232
" " Harriet Preble, 271–286
" " Frances Anica Barlow, 287–305
Men of Kent and Kentish men, 5
Men raised for the invasion of Canada, 1759, 48
Mignionette, residence of the Barlows, 293
Molloe, 38
Moody "Handkerchief," the origin of his singular habit, 19
Moody father, anecdote of, 19
" Rev. Samuel (Parson), 19
Monitor Tecumseh, 276–304
" " sinking of, 310–311

Montagu, Edward, his descendants, 129
Morse pedigree, 258
Mulliken, " 258

N.

Name of Preble, variously spelled, 11
Names of " with their occupations, from directories, 320
Nobility, the true, 5

O.

Observance of the Lord's Day, act concerning, 1659, 8
Oxnard, Thomas, 143–150—Husband of Martha Preble—His birth, marriage and death—Their children and descendants—His pedigree—Is the 3d Grand Master of F. and A. M. in New-England—Dep. Coll. of Falmouth—A loyalist—Leaves the country—His wife permitted to join him at Castine—Returns to Portland after the war—Is reader at the Episcopal Church—Becomes a Unitarian and organizes the first Unitarian Society of Portland—His son Thomas commands the privateer, True Blooded Yankee, and requests to be shrouded in the American flag at his death—His son Henry a successful merchant.
Oxnard, note to pp. 144, 316

P.

Pearson pedigree, 254
Pedigree of the Amory Family, 58, 245
" " Andrews " 262
" " Bangs " 153
" " Baston " 250
" " Boardman " 252
" " Brackett " 257
" " Bassett, " 260–61
" " Clarke " 253
" " Cox " 240–242
" " Cross " 242–243
" " Davenport " 255
" " Davis " 262
" " Deering " 162
" " Drake " 263
" " Gardner " 259
" " Gore " 243–245
" " Greenleaf " 246–248
" " Harris, " 248–250
" " Ivorye " 260
" " Mayo, " 259–60
" " Morse " 258
" " Mulliken " 258
" " Pearson " 254
" " Perkins " 261–63
" " Pilsbury " 256
" " Proctor " 250–252
" " Quilter " 263
" " Ring " 262
" " Sandford " 263
" " Scottow " 257
" " Scrivner " 260
" " Sherrard " 254
" " Stickney " 254
" " Tilden " 6, 255
" " Treadwell " 258
" " Tuckerman " 257
" " Watson " 252
" " Worth-Whipple " 262
People, the, required to meet on the Lord's Day, for religious edification, 8
Perkins pedigree, 261–263
Pilsbury " 256
Poetry by Brigadier Preble, 113–115
Portland fire, 1866, 302
Portrait of Miss Harriet Preble, 282
Pownal, fort, the building of, 49
Preble, Abraham, the Common Ancestor, 5–13—His emigration with the men of Kent—Settles in Scituate—Marriage—Removes to York, Maine—Mayor of York—Councillor—Magistrate—Assistant Commissioner—Treasurer—Associate—Administration on his estate—Inventory of, and distribution of the same—His act against lying—Probable origin of the name of Prebble—Family arms—Arms of his wife's family.
Preble, Abraham, son of the Ancestor, 14–22—His birth, marriage and death—Elected Register of Deeds—Captain of the town—His commission as Judge—Held thirteen offices of trust and honor—Inscription on his gravestone—Designated the "Great" Abraham—His children—The Indian massacre at Arrowsic—"Handkerchief" Moody—Anecdote of Parson Moody.
Preble, Benjamin, son of the Ancestor, 30—His birth, marriage and death—Autographs of himself and wife—Legacy from his wife's father—His will—The inventory of his estate—Its administration—Deeds his homestead to son Jedidiah—His children and grandchildren.
Preble, Sarah, daughter of the Ancestor, 36–38—Her birth, marriage and death—Her son Zebulon and his descendants—Prebles by reputation—Her son's deed to daughter Deborah—His share in the division of the town lands of York.
Preble, Brigadier General Jedidiah, 42–130—His ancestry, birth and death—1st and 2d marriages—His share in division of town lands—Presented to the Grand Jury for assault—Birth place of his 1st wife's children by first marriage—His wife's death and burial—His 2d marriage—His wife's descent—Children of this marriage—Removes from York to Falmouth—Represents Falmouth in the General Court—A Capt. of infantry—A Lieut. Colonel—His expedition to the Kennebec and Norridgewalk—Is second in command at the removal of the Acadians—His letters from fort Cumberland—Is commissioned a Colonel—A Brigadier-Gen'l—At the siege of Quebec, under Wolfe—Appointed to command of fort Pownal—The establishing of that frontier fortress—Death and burial of Gen. Waldo—Purchase 2,700 acres of land around fort Pownel—Purchases Bang's Island—His mansion house—Commissioned a Justice of Peace—On a frolic—One of the glorious "92"—Chosen Councillor—Chairman of a committee of safety—Chosen to the chief command of Mass. Provincial forces—Declines—Appointed on the board of war—His rencontre with Sheriff Tyng—Leaves the Episcopal church—Is one of the hostages for Capt. Mowatt—His losses by the burning of Falmouth—Representative to the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts—His autograph—Appointed a Judge—Was the first white man to ascend Mt. Washington—Inscription on his tomb-stone—His diary, letters, commissions, poetry, deeds, &c.
Preble, Brig. Gen. Jedidiah, obituary notice of, 315
Preble, Mrs. Mehitable, 57–59—Her autograph—Her father and his family, and his ancestry—Her will—Her children by Brigadier Preble.
Preble, Jedidiah, Jun., son of the Brigadier, 136–138—Birth, marriage and singular death—His autograph, deeds, retentive memory—His dream—Lines on the death of his son—His children and grandchildren and great-grandchildren—Longevity of four of his granddaughters—His son Jedidiah, a religious enthusiast—His singular direction concerning his funeral.
Preble, John, son of the Brigadier, 141–142—His birth, marriage and death—His autograph—Is an Indian interpreter and truck master—Commands a company at Falmouth—Is Lieut. Col. of the St. Johns expedition—Frequent mention of him in Kidder's Maine and Novascotia in the Revolution—His children and grandchildren.

Preble, Lucy, daughter of the Brigadier, 142—Her birth, marriage and death—Her husband, a son of the Rev. John Webb.

Preble, Martha, daughter of the Brigadier, 142-150—See *Oxnard*.

Preble, Eben, son of the Brigadier, 151-159—His birth—1s four times married—His death—Is a selectman of Falmouth and an assessor—Contributes to the Massachusetts association—Experiments as a farmer and horticulturalist at Watertown—His daughter marries Capt. afterwards Rear-Admiral Wormeley, R. N.—Letter concerning the death of his son Eben Insley—His daughter Mary marries Nathaniel Amory—The Amory family—Biographical sketch of Admiral Wormeley—The grandchildren of Eben Preble—Mrs. Latimer an authoress—His son James Preble a civil engineer—His daughter Katharine Prescott's service on the Sanitary Commission during the civil war—His daughter Mrs. Curtis authoress of several plays—His great-grandchildren.

Preble, Eben, note to pp. 151, 317

Preble, Joshua, son of the Brigadier, 160-161—His birth, marriage and death—children—Letters concerning his son Edward, as Midshipman, born in Virginia and drowned in the Pacific—His daughter Statira marries William Moulton and is still living.

Preble, Statira, daughter of the Brigadier, 264—Her birth, marriage and death—Her husband's father poisoned by his servants—Her children—Her husband survives her and remarries—Her line extinct.

Preble, Commodore Edward, son of the Brigadier, 162-180—His birth, marriage and death—Goes to Dummer Academy—Works on a farm—Ships on board a privateer—Is made a Mid'n in the Mass. Marine and joins the Protector, 26—She engages and blows up the Adm'l Duff—Is chased by the frigate Thames, 32, and escapes—On a subsequent cruise is captured—He is a prisoner on board the Jersey—Is released—Joins the Winthrop as 1st Lieut.—Cuts out a brig at Castine—At peace, enters the merchant service and makes several voyages—Is appointed a Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy—Commands the brig Pickering—Promoted Captain and ordered to the frigate Essex—Is first to carry our flag on a public ship around the Cape of Good-Hope—On his return from East Indies is appointed to command the Adams—Is relieved on account of ill health—Is married—Is one of nine Captains retained at the reduction of the navy, 1801—Ordered to command the Mediterranean squadron—His successful and brilliant cruise against Tripoli—Flattering letters from his officers—Sir. Alexander Ball and others—Complimented by the Pope—Transfers the squadron and returns home in the Adams—Is presented by Congress with a gold medal—Is the fifth Captain in 1806—His continued ill health—Is offered the navy agency at Boston, which he declines—Ordered to witness Fulton's sub-marine experiments at New-York—Superintends building of gunboats at Portland—Hears of the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard—His feeling on that subject—Offers his services to the Secretary—His death—Funeral honors—His house in Portland—Estimate of his character by Mr. Sabine—His character by Mr. Cooper—His personal appearance—His biographies and portraits—His burial place and monument.

Preble, Edward Deering, son of the Commodore, 181-183—His birth, marriage and death—Obituary by Hon. Charles S. Davis—Studies at Portland Academy—Enters Bowdoin College—Friend of H. W. Longfellow—Goes to Europe and studies at the University of Gottingen—Returns from Europe and studies Law—Is chosen to command the Portland Rifle Company, and is a member of the city government—Is a trustee and director of various literary institutions—His character—His children and grandchildren.

Preble, Capt. Enoch, son of the Brigadier, 181-263—His birth, marriage and death—Autographs of himself and wife—The oldest shipmaster in Portland—Memorandum of his voyages from 1779 to 1824—Poetical advertisement—Diary in France—Member and president of the Portland Marine Society thirty-one years—Declines re-election—A Master Mason—Honorary member of Ancient Landmark Lodge—Vice President of the Cumberland Agricultural and Horticultural Society—Representative to Mass. Legislature—Inspector of U. S. customs—City marshal—Designs the seal of the city of Portland—Temperate habits—Funeral honors—Obituary notices in all the Portland newspapers—His children and grandchildren.

Preble, Eben, son of Capt. Enoch, 197-198—His birth, marriage and death—Member of Portland Rifle Co.—Dry goods merchant—Paymaster in the militia—Town clerk of Gorham—Postmaster—His truthfulness and probity.

Preble, Adeline, daughter of Capt. Enoch, 198-199—Her birth and marriage—A pupil and teacher of the Sunday school for forty years—Her judgment, skill and care in sickness.

Preble, Ellen Bangs, daughter of Capt. Enoch, 199-200—Her birth and death—Her talent for drawing and painting—Is a teacher of it—Her gentle character.

Preble, Capt. Geo. Henry, son of Capt. Enoch, 200-232—His birth and marriage—Educated at the public schools—His schoolmasters—Is clerk in a book-store, also with his father as a grocer—Is clerk again to Mr. S. Colman, book-publisher, Boston—About to engage in business for himself—Appointed a Midshipman—His several promotions—Makes his first cruise to Mediterranean in the frigate United States—His 2d cruise to the West Indies—Attends Naval School—A Passed Mid'n—Joins the Florida expedition—Is attached to the Boston Receiving Ship—Appointed Acting Master of the St. Louis—Made Act'g Lieut.—Voyage in her around the world—Commands the first American armed force landed in China—St. Louis's service at New Zealand—Returns to Norfolk—Is married—Ordered in the Petrel as Acting Master—Participates in the siege of Vera Cruz, and surrender of Alvarado, Laguna, Tampico and Panuco—Returns invalided—Promoted a Lieut.—Ordered to the Saratoga and returns to the Gulf—Comes home sick—On coast survey duty—Ordered to the St. Lawrence and goes to great exhibition, 1851—Re-ordered to coast survey—Sails in the Macedonian to East Indies—Perry's Japan expedition—Assists in the surveys in Japan, &c.—Commands chartered steamers Queen and Confucius—Has several affairs with Chinese pirates—Makes sailing directions for Shanghai—Commodore Abbot's funeral—Returns home in the Macedonian—Is Light-house inspector, 1st district—Ordered to Boston Navy Yard—To the Narragansett as Executive Officer, and goes to the Pacific—Ordered East at his own request—Services in the civil war—Com'ds the Katahdin at New Orleans—Com'ds the Oneida—Is dismissed because the Orcto runs the blockade at Mobile—Is restored honorably—Ordered to Com'd the St. Louis—Com'ds Naval Brigade in South Carolina—Com'ds steamer State of Georgia—Rescues 700 passengers of the Golden Rule, from the wreck of that vessel on Roncador reef—Receives their thanks—Is Inspector and Equipm't Officer, Boston N. Y., and is ordered to the Pacific as Chief of Staff, and to Com'd the Pensacola—Is member of several Societies—His children, their pedigree.

Preble, Hon. William Pitt, 20–22—Parentage, 1st and 2d marriage, death—Is a Judge—United States minister to the Netherlands—First president of the Atlantic & St. Lawrence R. R.—Trustee of Bowdoin College—His great legal ability—A prominent politician of Maine.
Preble, Henry, son of the Brigadier, 265–271—His birth, marriage and death—Early life—His mercantile life, its success and disappointments—Kindness of heart—Consul at Palermo—The first commercial agent of the United States to Turkey—His hereditary taste for drawing and painting—His personal appearance.
Preble, Miss Harriet, 271–286—Her birth, parentage and death—Character—Visits Italy—Is blessed by Pius VII.—At Madam Campan's school—Her friend Mademoiselle Neuville—Taste for the fine arts—Translates "Cooper's Notions of Americans," and Bulwer's "Rebels"—Extracts from her letters—Her residences at Rosedale, Mignionette, West Manchester, Washington, Penn., &c.—Her nephews—Obituary notices.
Preble, Edward Henry, 305–308—His birth and death—Excellence in studies—Talent in use of flute.
Preble Medal, history of plate from which printed, with letter from Secretary of Navy to Commodore Edward Preble, 318
Preble, Mary, 153; correction, 317
Preble Chapel, 279
Prescott, Major General, his capture, 78
Prolific descendants of Hester Sandys, 129
Proctor pedigree 250–252
Provincial Congress, resolves of, 97
Provisions granted Falmouth, 67
Publication of Harriet Preble's Memoirs, 297
Purchase of the ship Julius Cæsar, 65

Q.

Quilter pedigree, 263

R.

Repeal of the Regulating Act, 71
Ring pedigree, 262

S.

Sandford pedigree, 263
Sans Souci, the residence of Harriet Preble, 293
Scottow pedigree, 257
Scrivner " 260
Sermon, the first preached in Waldo County, 49
Sherrard pedigree, 254
Singular directions of Jedidiah Preble, 3d, concerning his burial, 135
Site of fort Pownal, selected, 48–49
Society, N. E. Historic, Genealogical, 318
" Numismatic and Antiquarian, 318
" Pennsylvania Historical, 318
St. John's expedition, officers of, 71
Statira Preble's memoir, &c., 264
Stickney pedigree, 254

T.

Taxes of the County of Cumberland, 1776, 63
Tecumseh, the monitor, 276
Ticonderoga, state of army at, 70
Tilden, arms, 13
" pedigree, 6, 255
Tories' estates, bill concerning, 67
Treadwell pedigree, 258
Tuckerman pedigree, 257
True nobility, what constitutes it, 5

V.

Volunteers of the name of Preble from Maine to the Union army, 1861–65, 319

W.

Waldo, Gen'l S., his death, 49
Watson pedigree, 252
Webb, Jonathan, 142; note, 316
Whale-boats built for public service, 97
What constitutes true nobility, 5
Williams pedigree, 255–256
Wilson, Mr., death of, 301
" James, enlistment of, 301
Will of Joseph Preble, 1732, 23–24
" " Benjamin " 1732, 32–33
" " Brig. Gen. Jed. Preble, 1784, 57, 128
" " Mehitable Preble, 1805, 58
Wormeley, Rear-Admiral, memoir, &c., 154–55
" Katherine Prescott, 156–59
Worth—Whipple pedigree, 262

Y.

York, incorporated, 6
" Abraham Preble Mayor of, 6

INDEX OF NAMES OTHER THAN PREBLE.

A.

Abbot, Capt. Joel, 206, 210, 211, 282
Adams, Rev. Amos, 244
" Avis Phillips, 136
" Caroline, 140
" Frances, 133
" Francis, 136
" Commodore H. A., 161
" Isaac, 191
" Hon. John, 86, 99, 109, 316
" John, 136
" John Quincy, 153
" Mary K., 136
" Nancy, 133–136
" Robert M., 136
" Samuel, 136
" Samuel, Esq., 86
" Statira Codman, 136
" Captain, 78
Addington, J. H., 15
Aiken, Mr. 96
Alden, Austin, 67
" Capt. James, 215
" Colonel, 81
Alexander, Maria A., 315
Allen, U. S. A., Capt. Robert, 22
" Jona. of Chillmark, 126
" John, Esq., 141, 313
" Col. John, 141
" Julia L., 242
" Mr., 251
" Robert, Jr., 22
" Robert of Chillmark, 126
" Sarah T., 242
Amory, Nathaniel, 153
" Family and name, 153
" Jonathan, 153
" Mrs. Nathaniel, 293
" Thomas, 153
Anderson, Mrs. Alice, 180
" Miss Elizabeth, 297
" Hon. Hugh J., 183
" John, 125
" Hon. John, 201
" Mary Preble, 183
" William Henry, 183
Andrews, Dorcas, 238, 255, 262
" James, 262
" Chaplain Nath'l, 161
" Samuel, 262
Anne, Queen of England, 14
Archer, Samuel, 3d, 197
" Agnes D. T., 197
" Mr., 69
Ashley, Simeon, 81
Aspinquid, St. (Indian), 12–13
Atherton, Col. A. W., 182
Austin, Benjamin, 70, 120
" Jno., 255
Avery, John, 121
" Job, 22

B.

Bache, Prof. A. D., 205
Baden, Grand Duchess of, 272
Bailey, Joseph, 241
" Mr., 251
" Rear-Adm'l Theo., 161
Bainbridge, Commodore, William, 168, 170, 171, 176
Baird, A. Todd, 311, 312
" Clara Wilson, 312
" Frances Emma, 312
" Jane, 312
Baker, Mr., 86
Balard, Colonel, 81
Balch, Commander, 226
Baldwin, Hon. Abraham, 200
" Miss Ruth, 200
Ball, Sir Alexander, 170–171
" J. G., 314
Bane, Capt. Joseph, 122
Bangs, William, 137–140
" Barna, 67
" Charles Edward, 140
" Edward, 58, 236
" Family, 58, 245
" Capt. Jona. 236, 259, 260
" Capt. Joshua, 43, 50, 57, 58, 123, 124, 125–27
" Mehitable, 34, 43, 151, 160, 162, 183, 234, 258
Bankes, Richard, 10
Barbier de Neuville, Louise, 273
Barbour, Joseph, 197
" Adam, 197
" Agnes D. T., 197
" Annie, 197
" Ann, 197
" Hannah, 197
" Harriet, 197
" Hugh, 197
" Joseph Bean, 197
" Lucy E., 197
" Mary, 197
Barker, Josiah, 317
Barlow, Mr., 267, 269, 271
" Anica, 308
" Frances Anica, 269, 271, 276, 287–300, 304, 307, 308
" Frances Emma, 308, 311
" Francis, 276, 277
" Francis Joel, 309
" Frederick, 276, 278, 300, 301, 302, 304
Barlow, Fred'k Stephen, 309
" Harriet, 309
" Hon. Joel, 278, 290–292
" Thomas, 287, 290, 308
Barrell, Joseph, 35
Barnard, Mary, 258
Barron, Commodore, 171
" Capt. Samuel, 172
Bartolomei, Marie Claire, 148, 150
Barton, Lieut. Col., 78
Bartlett, Caroline E., 241
" Edwin, 241
" Sarah, 255
Barry, Commodore John, 165
Bass, Benjamin, 244
Bassett, Elizabeth, 238, 250
" William, 250–252
" Family, 260–61
Baston, Mary, 11, 28, 30, 234, 236, 250
" Thomas, 30, 123, 236, 250
" James, 123
" Gersham, 30
" Family, 250
Batten, William, 67
Batter, Mr., 111
Bayley, Joseph, 57
Beauharnais, Hortense, Queen of Holland, 272–273
Beane, H., 29
Bean, Joseph, 31
" Joanna, 34
" Jonathan, 33
Beethoven, 295
Bell, Rear-Adm'l H. H., 222
Belcher, Governor, 153
Belsham, Mr., 144
Bennett, David, 122
Benson, William, 207
Bentley, Rev. William, 317
Bernard, Gov. Francis, 50
Berthier, Marshall, 272
Biddle, Commodore James, 170, 177, 202
Bigelow, Col., 81
Billings, Lieut., 47
" Sarah, 245
Binar, Mr., 267
Black, Samuel, 24
Black Prince (the), 5
Blakely, Captain, 177
Blatchford, John, 164
Bodkin, Sarah, 241
Body, Thomas, 67
Bolling, John, 207
Bomford, Mrs., 282, 295–296, 308
" Colonel, 293, 295, 308
Bonaparte, Napoleon, 188, 190
Boothbay, Jos., 67

Bordman, Sarah, 234
" Family, 252
" Thomas, 236–238
Bourn, Silvanus, 117
Bowdoin, Hon. James, 64, 69, 82, 100
Boyd, John P., 191
Boynton, Master, 200
" Rev. C. B., 205, 228
Bradbury, George, 191
Bradbury's, 68
Bradford, Col., 81
Brackett, Capt. Anthony, 238, 252, 263
" Family, 257
" Mr., 81
" Susanna, 236
Braeket, Joshua, Jr., 241
Bracket's, 69
Bragdon, Joseph, 31
" Mary, 28
" Samuel, 28
" Sarah, 28
Branch, Benjamin, 123
Brattle, General C., 62
Bray, Capt., 80
Brewer, Col. Samuel, 81, 106
Brick, Mr., 81
Bridge, Benjamin, 123
Briggs, Serena, 139
Bromfield, Mr., 64
Brontë, Miss Charlotte, 299
Brooks, Colonel, 81
" E., 120
" Eben, 70
" General, 86
" Hon. James, 200
" Mary, 255
" Richard, 255
Brown, Mr. of Boston, 65
" Archdeacon A. N., 204
" Capt. Henry Young, 73
" John, 66
" Jonas, 244
" Louisa Adeline, 148, 150
" Mr. T., 77
" Palmyre Marie, 148, 150
" Rev. Thomas, 151
Brunel, Mr., 156
Brownell, Mr., 311
Bryant, William C., 193
Buckley, Captain, 104
Bucknam, Captain, 99
Burgess, Thomas, 261
Burgoyne, Gen., 78, 83, 105
Burroughs, Rev. George, 241
Burrows, Master Com'dt, 170
Burton, Hon. Allen A., 228
Bushnell, Charles J., 110, 164
Butler, Mr., 111
" Mary, 16
" Major Gen. B. F., 215

C.

Caldwell, Com'dr C. H. B., 216
Cames, Samuel, 23, 34
Cammal, Colonel, 100
Campan, Madame, 272, 273, 285
Capen, Mary, 256
Capewell, Laura, 137
" Phebe, 137
" William, 137
Carey, Sarah, 249
Cargill, Col., 49
Carline, Joseph, 11
Carlisle, Joseph, 11, 25
Carns, Mr., 77, 83
Carr, Daniel, 137
" John, 136, 137
" Joseph Rowe, 137
" Moses Nowell, 137
" Mary Rowe, 137
Carr, Susan, 137
" William Wallace, 137
Chadbourne, Humphrey, 9
Chambers, Anica, 312
" Emma, 312
" John D., 287, 308, 312
" Mrs. John D., 287, 294 298, 301, 304, 308, 312
" Harriet B., 304
" Harriet Barlow, 312
" Henry Preble, 312
" Mary, 312
Charles, Duke of Norfolk, 129
Chauncey, Mr., 54, 72, 104
" Doctor, 79, 80
" Commo., 170, 176, 177
Childs, Thomas, 87, 127
Christie, Rev. Mr., 317
Church, Doctor, 77, 80
" Major Benjamin, 261
Churt, Doctor, 76
Clacken, William, 67
Clapp, Daniel, 89
" David, 1
Clarke, Rev. Mr., 86
" Andrew, 58, 236, 258
" Family, 253
" Capt. Frances G., 200
" Melitable, 43, 58, 254
" Samuel, 58, 257
" " C., 58
" Thomas, 58, 238
Claxton, Captain, 77
Cleaves, Elizabeth J., 138
Clinton, General, 107
Cobb, Samuel, 58, 125–127
" Matthew, 185
Coburn, Mr., 16
Cochrane, Lord, 161
Cocke, Com'dr H. H., 203
Cocks, John, Jr., 255
" Hepzibah, 255
" Tabetha, 255
" Thankful, 255
" Thomas, 255
Codman, Richard, 35, 59, 264
" Edward Preble, 264
" Capt. John, 264
" Mrs. Parnell, 264
" Richard, Jr., 264
Coffin, Elizabeth, 153, 247
" Doctor, 50, 316
" Joshua, 258
" Mid'n R. B., 160
" Sally, 267
" Tristam, 247
" William, 153
Cole, Joseph, 25
" Capt. Jacob, 185
Colesworthy, D. C., 192
Colman, Samuel, 200
" Holden & Co., 200
Collins, Esther, 313
" Sally, 313
Cook, Mr., 82
Coombs, Henry, 11, 36
Convers, Colonel, 81
Cooper, James Fennimore, 176, 178, 179, 274
" Rev. Mr., 85
Cornwallis, Lord, 88
Coterell, Act'g Master G., 310
Cotting, Uriah, 249
Coulson, Adam, 88, 89
" Captain, 93
Cox, Elizabeth Harrod, 233
" Family, 240–242
" Frances Ellen, 233
" Josiah, 198, 234, 247
" John, 198, 200, 233, 234, 236, 245, 252
" Susan Zabiah, 200, 234
" Thankful H., 198, 200
Crabtree, William, 191
Craft, Colonel, 80
Craig, Hugh, 67
Crane, Colonel, 81
Craven, Rear-Adm'l T. T., 232
" Com'dr T. A. M., 310–11
Crawford, Abel, 56
" Hon. Mr., 270
Creamer, Mid'n J., 160
Creighton, Com'dr, 226
Crocker, James, 24
Crockett, Samuel, 123
" Priscilla, 123
Crofts, Mr., 76
Cromwell, Oliver, 8
Crook, Mrs. Rebecca, 241, 259
Crosby, Dorothy, 256
Crosman, Lieut.-Com'dr, 226
Cross, Family, 242–243
" George, 236
" Hannah, 35, 59, 160, 161
" Robert, Jr., 236, 258
" Sally, 35, 59, 199, 234
" Thomas, 234
Crosses, 85
Cunningham, James, 249
" Thankful, 249
Curtis, Daniel S., 159
" Hannah, 244
" Osborne S., 159
" Ralph W., 159
" Samuel, 244
" Thomas, 10
" William, 123
Cushing, N., 121
" Caleb, 70, 203
" John P., 153
" Rev. John, 212
" Mr. Thomas, 65, 70, 75, 79
" Mr., 58, 151
" Colonel, 81

D.

Dahlgren, Rear-Adm'l J. A., 222, 224, 225, 226
Dale, Commodore, 177
Dalrymple, Colonel, 51
Dalton, Mr., 65
Dana, Francis, 70
" Jr., R. H., 221
" Mr., 74
" Commander, 226
Danielson, Brigadier, 77, 120
Davidson, Timothy, 70
Davies, Ebenezer, 78
" Hon. Charles S., 181
Davis, Deacon, 65
" Abigail, 238, 256, 262
" Ann, 262
" Consul, 169
" Jonathan, 262
" Mary, 260
" Tobias, 262
Davenports at Newbury, 69
" Ebenezer, 238
" Family, 255
" Tabitha, 236, 241
Davoust, Marshall, 272
Deane, Hon. Silas, 80
" Rev. Doctor Samuel, 49, 53, 84, 162, 165, 200, 316
Deblois, Thomas Amory, 162
Decatur, Commo. S., 170, 176, 177, 293
Deering, Mary, 35, 59, 162, 168
" Arthur, 317
" Family, 162–63
" James, 316
" Mr., 85
" Nathaniel, 162, 189
De Grand, Clarice, 145

De Grasse, Count, 88
Denney, Colonel, 81
Denison, General, 243
Derby, Mary, 35, 59, 151
" Betsey, 35, 59, 151
" Elias H., 267
" John, 266
" Major, 35
" Richard, 70, 151
" Captain, 36, 85
Dering, George, 162
" Humphrey, 162
" Sir Edward, 162
Derrick, Michael, 261
Dessaix, Marshall, 272
Desilver, Robert, 211
Devens, Lt.-Com'dr Ed. F., 229
Dickenson, Hon. Mahlon, 201
Dodge, Sarah, 250
Dole, Sarah, 246
" Richard, 247
Doolb, Richard, 67
Donald, Thomas, 28
Donnel, Timothy, 26
Donnell, Samuel, 25
Douglass, Esq., 70
Drake, Abraham, 257
" Family, 263
" Susanna, 238, 257
Drayton, Lieut. Wm. S., 202
Drinkwater, John, 67
Duchal, Rev. Mr., 317
Dudley, Joseph, Esq., 15
Dunsmore, Doctor, 66
Dupay, C. E. (2d mate), 160
Dupont de Nemours, 292
Dustin, Betsey, 242
Dwight, Captain, 96
" Timothy, 252
Dyer, Capt. Lemuel, 50
" Richard, 314

E.

Edward III., 6, 13
Edwards, Timothy, 70, 120
" M. A., 229
Eliot, Doctor, 73, 84
" Samuel, 86
Elliot, Com'dr J. D., 202
" Doctor, 316
Ellis, Mrs. Sarah Stickney, 254
Elwell, Capt. Henry, 184
Emery, Hon. Nicholas, 20
" Daniel, 89
Emerson, Edward, 89
Erving, Doctor, 316
Ervin, Captain, 75, 80
Eveleth, Moses, 313
" Sarah B., 311, 315
Everett, Moses, 241
" Otis, 244

F.

Farnham, Charlotte, 116
Farragut, Adm'l D. G., 215, 216, 220, 222, 230, 231, 301, 310
Fessenden, Hon. Wm. P., 162, 219, 221
Fillebrown, Commander, 226
Firman, Thomas, 250
Fitts, D., 254
Fisher, Mr., 317
" Jabez, 70
Flint, Nathaniel, 136
" " family, 139
" Dr. John, 245
Flower, William (Norroy), 11
Foote, John, 67
Foljambe, Mr., of Greenleaf, 69
Foxcraft, Sarah, 21
" Thomas, 21
Foster, Mr., 107
" Maj.-General J. G., 227
" Rev. Mr., 317
" Timothy, 256
Foot, Thomas, 67
Fox, Charles, 187
" Ebenezer, 164
" Jabez, 146
" John, 146
Foye, Colonel Peter, 83
" General, 61, 98
" Major, 47, 48
Francis, Colonel, 66, 81
Franklin, Dr. Benj., 80, 103, 143
" Maj.-Gen. Wm. B., 211
Fraser, Major, 73
Freeman, Colonel, 54, 93
" Enoch, 55, 94, 96, 97, 119, 121, 124, 126
" Homer, 317
" Joshua, 124
" Rev. Dr. James, 140, 316, 317
" Mr., 104
" Samuel, 98, 99, 144
Friend, Capt. Wm., 164
Frost, Charles, 24, 31
" Sarah, 35, 42, 59, 141, 142, 313
Fuller, A., 120
" J. F., 22
" Major, 70
Fulton, Robert, 173, 291
Furbish, John, 125

G.

Gage, Capt. Reuben, 185
" Lieut. Benjamin, 254
" General, 53, 119
Gardner, Family, 259
" Henry, 70
" H., 120
" John, 238
" Sarah, 236, 244, 259
Gates, General, 110
" Martin, 140
Gee, Jno., 255
Gemniss, William, 252
George II., 31, 49, 116, 117, 118
George, Daniel, 316
Gerrish, Elizabeth, 247
" William, 247
Getchell, Fanny, 313
Gill, Moses, 70, 76, 120
Gilman, Andrew, 16
" Abigail, 38, 32
Gilkey, James, 67
Given, Robert, 67
Gladstone, William E., 21
Glover, Mr., 77
" Colonel, 61, 66
Godey, Louis A., 318
Godfrey, Benjamin, 123
" Daniel, 123
" Edward, 6, 12
Gokelin, Mr., 271
Goldsborough, Rear-Admiral L. M., 161
Goldthwait, Colonel, 98
Goodale, Joanna, 247
Gooding, 89
Goodrich, Captain, 96
Goodwin, Abiel, 31
" Anaziah, 31, 35
" Benjamin, 31
" Samuel, 31, 35
Gooking, Elizabeth, 247
Gordon, Nathaniel, 58
Gore, Family, 214-215
" Jeremiah, 231, 212, 250
" John, 233, 250
" Thankful H., 198, 231, 242
Gore, Samuel, 236, 256
Gorges, Thomas, 6
" Sir Fernando, 6
Gorham, Colonel John, 123
Goring, Sir Harry, 305
Gouch, Mr., 62
Gowell, William, 67
Gracie, Anna Maria, 148
Grant, President, 231, 304, 305
" Catharine, 241
" James, 33
" Joshua, 35
Graton, Colonel, 79, 81
Graves, Admiral, 54
" John, 57
Gray, Allen Oates, 61
" Ellis, 66
" Harrison, 66
" H., 61
" Mr., 77
" Mrs., 65
" Treasurer, 62
" William, 59
Greeley, Capt. Eliphalet, 186
Greenleaf, Capt. Amos, 185
" Benjamin, 70
" Captain, 88
" Family, 246-48
" Joseph, 234, 236, 241
" Mr., 18
" Susan, 198, 234, 241
Green, General, 85
Grimes, Hon. J. W., 230
Groo, Colonel, 85
Gurney, Alpheus, 245
Guerrero, Diego, 148

H.

Haddock, Hon. Charles, 205
Hadlock, Smith C., 138
Hailey, Captain, 145
Haines, Nannie, 311
Hale, Nathan, 123
Hallet, Richard, 253
Hall, John H., 264
" Mr., 74
" Willard Preble, 264
Hamilton, Hon. Paul, 231
Hammond, John, 29
" Joseph, 14
Hancock, Hon. John, 79, 144
Harraden, Sailing-Master, 168
Harmon, John, 38
Harnden, Elizabeth, 16
" Mary, 16
" Brig.-General, 16
Harris, Thankful, 234, 242
" Family, 248-50
" Sally, 259
" Stephen, 231, 236, 238
Harrod, Deacon Joseph, 241
Harvey, Rebecca, 16
Haskell, Benjamin, 67
Hatch, Brig.-Gen. J. P., 221, 227
Hathaway, Jacob, 108
Hatherley, Lydia, 9
" Timothy, 6, 9
Hatler, Myley, 29
Haven, Rev. Doctor, 146
Hawkins, Christopher, 164
Hayward, Lieut., 226
Hazen, Rhoda Harriet, 242
Hazlitt, Rev. Mr., 317
Head, James, 195
Heath, Hannah, 241
" General William, 71, 86, 87, 100, 139
Henley, Capt. J. D., 160, 161
Henry VIII., 1-9
Henshaw, Mr., 110
Hewett, R. N., Com'dr W. N. W., 217

Hichborn, Miss, 264
Higgins, Mr., Navy-Agent, 169
Hillar, Lieut. B., 167
Hill, Mr., 86
" John, 117
" William P., 315
Hills, Elizabeth, 247
Hinckley, Eben, 67
Hitchcock, Captain, 215
Hobbs, Josiah, 255
Hodgden, Mr., 80
Hodgkins, Samuel, 241
Hog, Captain, 92
Holland, Thomas, 244
Hollan, Colonel, 71
Holley, Rev. Horace, 242
Holman, Captain J., 267
" Colonel, 81
Holmes, Andrew G., 314
" Rebecca, 153
Holt, Joseph, 49, 123
Holten, Samuel, 70
Hood, Richard, 261
Hopkins, Daniel, 120, 123
Hortense, Queen of Holland, 272, 273, 295
Hosmer, Captain, 71. 73
Hovey, General Amos, 197
" Deacon Joseph, 234, 254
" Family, 248
" John, 236
" Lucy, 234, 242
" Luke, 236
Howard, William, 75
" Rev. Mr., 77, 83, 86
" Sarah, 25
Howe, Colonel, 81 [105
" General, 79, 100, 102, 104,
" Submit, 255
Howell, ——, 16
Hull, Commodore Isaac, 179, 176
Hunnewell, Richard, 191
Hunt, Com'dr T. A., 212
Hutchinson, Mr., 107
Hyde, Mary, 245

I.

Ilsley, Almira, 162
" Charles P., 194
" Dorcas, 35, 59, 151
" Mr. D., 99 [242, 316
" Enoch, 126, 127, 151, 162,
Ingalls, Lydia, 29
" Mr., 29
Ingraham, Edward, 19
" George, 25
" Joseph P., 191
" Lydia, 19, 20
Ivorye, Ann, 260
" Dorcas, 236, 248
" Thomas, 260

J.

Jackson, Gen. Andrew, 29, 192
" Edward, 249
" Colonel Henry, 81
" Jonathan, 66
" Mr., 64
Jacobus, Mr., 280
James I., 129
Jardin, Jeremiah, 67
Jebb, Rev. Mr., 317
Jenkins, Mary, 38
" David, 18
" Robert, 85
" Capt. Thornton A., 218
Jewett, Rev. Caleb, 184
Jock of Norfolk, 129
Johnson, Edward, 7, 241
" Lucinda, 139
" Captain, 252
Jones, Ann, 264
" Caleb, 208
" Jabez, 67
" Commo. Jacob, 170
" Commo. J. Paul, 176, 205
" Lieut., 318
" Mons., 267
" Mr., 107
" Nathan, 71, 81
" Nathaniel, 76
" Phineas, 264
" William E., 315
Jordan, Clement, 82, 125, 126
" Mary A., 138
" Robert, 8
" W. H. S., 201
" & Wiley, 201
Josselyn, Mary E., 314 [272
Josephine, Empr. of the French,
Joyce, John, 261
Junkins, Alexander, 42
" Martha, 34, 35, 42, 59, 140, 141, 142
" Samuel, 19

K.

Kane, Michael, 229
Kelly, Hannah, 11, 13, 14, 16, 20
Kennison, Lieut., 226
Kennon, Capt. Beverly, 202
Keenan, Gen. James, 207
Kent, Sarah, 247
Killian, Mr., 274
Kimball, J. E., 256
Kimball's, 68, 85
King & Gracie, of N. Y., 270
" Mr. Charles, 239
" Mr. James, 281
" Joanna, 28
King of the Netherlands, 20
Kirkland, Mr., 153, 179
Knowles, Charles, 43
Kossuth, Louis, 279

L.

Lafayette, General, 274, 289, 308
L'Amaury, Montfort, 153
Lambeth, Richard, 6
Landais, Captain, 177
Lander, Capt. Joseph, 134
" Content, 134, 137
Lane, Captain John, 95, 97
" Frederic, 164
Langdon, President, 61
Langley, Abel, 238, 257
" Act'g-Master C. F., 310
" Sarah, 252, 257
Lathrop, Rev. Mr., 73, 260
" Susanna, 251
Latimer, Caroline, 159
" James Brandt, 159
" Randolph, 155, 159
" Ralph Randolph, 159
Lawrence, Capt. James, 170, 173, 176, 177
Lawry, Sally, 313
Leach, James, 67
Lear, Col. Tobias, 169, 171
Leaver, Thomas, 254, 263
" Prudence, 254, 263
Leeds, Daniel, 241
Lee, Mr., 80
" Colonel, 81
" General, 99, 100, 104
" Prof. R. H., 274, 276, 297
Leeman, Nathaniel, 31
" Mary, 31
Leet, Mary, 311
Leith, Major, 66
Lemoyne, Dr., 309
Lewis, George W., 245
Lezenby, Thomas, 255
Libbey, Ellison, 243
" Deacon Joseph, 200
" Matthew, 67
" Thomas, 67
Lincoln, President Abraham, 228
" General, 111
Lind, Jenny, 279
Lindsey, Mr., 111
Linscut, Joseph, 67
Little, Colonel, 71, 141
" Capt. George, 165
Livermore, Dea. Jonathan, 249
Lock, Captain, 89
Logan, Mr., 292
Longfellow, Alexander W., 181
" Ellen, 22
" Henry W., 22, 43, 181
" Stephen, Jr., 22, 181
" " 22, 43, 126, 181
" William P. P., 22
Loring, Master, 200
Louis Napoleon, 272
Louis XVI., 291
Lovett, General, 81
Lowell, Polly, 247
Lower, Mark Antony, 163
Low, Daniel, 123
" Job, 123
Lowry, Lt.-Com'dg R. B., 214
Lucas, Benjamin, 26
Luce, Com'dr S. B., 226
Lunt, Joshua, 89
Lynde, George, 144

M.

Mabury, Richard, 67
Mackares, Mary, 247
Mackworth, Arthur, 262
Maffitt, Capt. J. N., 217, 229
Mahar Family, 142
" John, 141
" Lucy, 141
Main, Rachel, 25
" John, 25
Manly, Commodore, 104, 106
March, Colonel, 95, 96
Marin, Com'dr M. C., 223
Marshall, Mid'n R., 160
" Colonel, 81
Marsh, Doctor, 17
" Dr. Abel, 80
Massena, 272
Mather, Mr., 251
Matthews, Lt.-Com'dr E. O., 226
Maxwell's, 68
Mayhew, Rev. Mr., 317
Mayo, Family, 259-260
" Rev. John, 245
" Mary, 236, 245
" Samuel, 245
" Thomasine, 236, 247
McAllen, Joseph, 87
McAlen, Captain, 64 [177
McDonough, Commo., 170, 176,
Metill, Doctor, 280
McHenry, Hon. James, 166
" Doctor, 76 [236
McIntire, Alexander, 17, 18, 35,
" J. T., 313
" Miens, 18
" Hon. Rufus, 18
McIntosh, 267
" Benjamin S., 124
McKeever, Capt. Isaac, 201
McLaughlin, Lieut. J. F., 202, 203
McLellan, Capt. William, 99
McNeil, Captain, 105
McNutt, Deborah, 197
Meigs, Quartermaster Gen. 157
Men of Kent, 9

Merrill, Abel, 258
" Harry, 162
" Orlando B., 167
" Sophronia, 314
" Susanna, 238, 258
Merriff, John A., 245
Messenger, Rev. Rosewell, 20
Metcalf, John, 256
" Mr., 66
Middleton, Commo. Ed., 232
Milbury, John, 24
Millar, Charles, 112
" John, 124, 125
Millbury, Samuel, 23, 24
Milk, Deacon James, 162
" Doreas, 162
Mitchell, David, 121
" Joshua, 136
" Joshua's family, 139
" Jonathan, 67
" Samuel, 67
Mitton, Michael, 257, 262
Montagu, Lord, 129
" Sir Edward, 129
Moody, Enoch, 130
" Joseph (Hdkchf.), 17, 18, 19, 23, 24, 34
" Joshua, 247
" Mr., 69, 251
" Nathaniel, 51
" Parson, 17, 42
" Rev. Samuel, 17, 31
" Capt. Samuel, 262
Morris, Commo. Charles, 170
" " H. W., 246
Morrison, John, 207
Morrough, Dennis, 57
Morse, Anthony, 67
" Benjamin, Jr., 238
" Family, 258
" Mary, 236, 247
Morton, Capt. Briant, 97
Moseley, Ebenezer, 146
" Collector, 67
" Thomas, 124
Motherwell, Thomas, 17
" Mary, 17
Moulton, Daniel, 37
" Hannah, 37
" Henry, 38
" Jeremiah, 123
" Joseph, 33
" Martha, 38
" Mary, 38
" Lieut.-Col. Noah, 66
" Statira, Mrs., 161
" Wm., 161
93, 94, 98, 162
Mowatt, Capt. Henry, 49, 51, 92,
Muchmore, Sarah, 29
Mullany, Com'dr J. R. M., 222
Mullekin, Family, 258
" Mary, 236, 254
" Robert, 238
Munjoy, George, 9
Murphy, Consul R. C., 209
Murray, Captain, 172
Murat, Joachim, King of Naples, 272
Mussey, Harriet M. T., 22
" John, 22

N.

Napier, Rear-Adm'l Sir Charles, 155
Napoleon Bonaparte, 272
" III., 272, 295
Neal, James, 191
Newells at Lynn, 69, 85
Nichols, Mrs. Alice, 253
" Captain, 47
" Capt. Edward T., 218
Nichols, Rev. Ichabod, 198, 200, 242
Nicholson, Capt. Samuel, 166
" Captain, 172
" Com'dr Wm. C., 205
Nixon, Colonel, 81
Noble, Arthur, 149, 150
North, Captain, 69
Nott & Callender, 153
Nowell, Abraham, 28, 29
" Humility, 29
" Nathaniel, 29
" Samuel, 29
Noyes, David, 67
" Capt. Joseph, 84, 98
" Josiah, 67
" Mr., 250
" Peter, 144
" Colonel T., 247

O.

Oates, Alen, 64
" Samuel A., 66
O'Kane, Lieut., 226
Oliver, A., 117
Olmstead, F. L., 157
Oru, Colonel, 65, 74, 75
Osgood, Mr., 77
Otis, Mr., 77
Osborn, John, 143
" Sarah, 143
Oudinot, Marshal, 272
Owen, John, 124
" William, 162
Oxnard, Edward, 114
" " and family, 146
" Edward 3d and family, 159 [150
" Ed. Preble and family, 150
" Harriet C. and family, 150
" Henry A. and family, 150
" Henry and family, 149
" Henry, 187, 233
" Martha, 128, 143, 150, 267
" Martha and family, 149
" Mehitable & family, 149
" Mary C. and family, 150
" Stephen D. and family, 149
" Thomas, Sen., 143
" Rev. Thomas, 35, 53, 59, 126, 128, 143, 150, 267, 316, 317
" Capt. Thomas, 145, 146, 147, 186, 268
" Thomas, 148
" " & family, 146-150
" Thomas 4th and family, 150
" William, 149, 197

P.

Paddock, Major, 107
Paine, Hon. Robert Treat, 75
" Mr., 73, 77
Paixhan, Colonel, 295
Palmer, Rear-Adm'l James, 217, 222
" Brigadier, 64, 65
" Maj.-Gen. Joseph, 70, 76
Parker, Benjamin, 67
" Commodore F. A., 203
" Colonel, 110
" Daniel, 287
" James Canton, 81
" James L., 217
" Mr., of Watertown, 71
" Mrs., 306
Parks, General, 86
Parkman, Hannah, 249
" May, 249
Parsons, Hon. Theophilus, 144
Passevant, Rev. Mr., 297
Patridge, Mr., 71
Paulding, Capt. Hiram, 206
Paul, Susanna, 244
Payne, Anna, 23
" Bethiah, 23
" Thomas, 23
Payson, Catharine, 256
Peamont's, 69, 85
Pearce, Capt. William, 261
Pearson, Arms, 236, 247
" Benjamin, 238
" Family, 254
" Moses, 124, 126
" Susan, 234, 241, 247
Peck, Mr. John, 74
Pell, Ann, 262
Peoples, Charles, 67
Pepperrell, Sir William, 27, 118
Percy, Captain, 85
" Lord, 63
Perkins, Family, 261-262
" Elizabeth, 252
Perry, Commo. O. H., 177, 206
" " M. C., 206, 282
" Lieut. J. A., 160
Pettes, Abigail, 26
Phelps, Charles, 80
" Samuel, 66
Philpot, George, 203
Phinney, Colonel, 95, 96, 97
" James, 243
Pickard, Margaret, 138
Pickering, General, 75
" Mr., 73
" Thomas, 122
Pico, Richard, 244
Pierce, Hon. Josiah, 184
" Mrs. Lydia, 247
" William, 253
Pierpoint, James, 243
" Robert, 249
" Stephen, 249
Phillips, Avis, 35, 42, 59, 130
" Maj. John, 85, 88, 89, 90
" Rev. Mr., 49
" William, 70
Pilsbury, Family, 256
" Moses, 238
" Susanna, 236, 248
Pinkham, Mid'n R. R., 161
Pitts, Mr., 73
" John, 70
Pius VII., Pope, 170, 272, 318
" VIII., " 318
Plaisted, Ichabod, 14
" James, 29
" Mary, 28
" Sarah, 29
" Samuel, 125
Platt, Sarah, 314
Pogue, ——, 241
Pomeroy, Colonel Seth, 53, 119
Poors at Greenland, 85
Pope, Commo. John, 161, 211
" Margaret, 247
Popkin, John, 249
Porter, Commo. David, 167
" Vice-Adm'l David D., 222
Porteus, Bishop, 154
Postlethwayt, E., 249
Pote, Captain, 93
Potter, Brig.-Gen. E. E., 228
Powell, Jeremiah, 52, 53, 84, 119, 120
Pownall, Gov. Thomas, 48, 49, 117, 118
Prence, Governor, 58

Prentice, Alice, 252
" Valentine, 252
Prescott, Brigadier, 64
" Colonel, 60
" Major-General, 78
" Oliver, 70, 77, 120
Preston, Hiram, 137
" Sarah, 140
Price, Major Henry, 143
" Capt. Joseph, 185
Prichard, John, 57
Priestly, Rev. Dr., 317
Prince, Capt. Job, 73
Proby, Captain, 47
Proctor, Family, 250–252
" John, 238, 241, 261
" Samuel, 124, 236, 241
" Sarah, 234, 241
Purvis, Rear-Admiral, 154
Putnam, Colonel, 81
" General, 62, 63, 72, 83
" George P., 297
Pynchon, William, 82

Q.

Queen Anne, 14
Quilter, Mark, 263
" Sarah, 238, 257, 263
" Tamar, 263

R.

Randall, Stephen, 67
Randolph, Bishop, 154
" Edmund, 154
" Sir John, 154
Rawdon, Lord, 85
Redding & Co., 201
Reed (ord. seaman), 160
" Mrs. Sarah, 243, 259
Remick, Widow, 19
Rhodes, Eleazer, 26
Rice H. A., 291
Richards, Hannah, 244, 259
Richardson, Ebenezer, 66
Riggs, George W., 229
Ring, Mary, 253, 262
" Susanna, 238, 253, 262
Ripley, Peter, 244
Rishworth, Edward, 7, 9, 10
Ritchie, A. L. (engraver), 285
Roberts, Mehitable, 43, 59
" John, Jr., 43, 58
Robertson, D. B., 210
Robeson, Hon. George M., 231
Robespierre, 265
Robie, Hon. Toppan, 243
Robinson, General, 63
Rodgers, Lieut. John, 202, 203
" Captain John, 172
Rogers, Charles, 245
" Gershom, 58
Roe, Lieut.-Com'dg F. A., 213
Ross, Captain, 50
" Madame, 111
Rowe, Susan, 314
Ruggles, Edward, 256
Russell, Odiorne & Co., 201
" George R., 287, 304

S.

Sabine, Hon. Lorenzo, 175, 178, 179
Sandford, Joan, 238, 258, 263
" Laura, 242
Sands, Commo. Joshua, 205
Sayward, John, 24
" Mary, 27
" Susanna, 27, 28
Sandwich, Earl of, 129
Sandys, Hester, 129
Salisbury, Stephen, 249
Savage, Samuel, 64, 77
Sawyer, Ruth, 258
Saxton, Joseph, 318
Scammon, Colonel, 35, 36
Schonberg, Capt. R. N., 170
Schuyler, Gen., 76, 77, 83, 105
Scott, Captain, 46
Scottow, Family, 257 [263
" Mehitable, 58, 236, 253,
" Thomas, 58, 238, 257, 263
Scudder, Hannah, 245
Scrivner, Ruth, 238, 249
Searle, Rachel, 255
Sears, Colonel, 83
Seaver, Prudence, 254
" Thomas, 254
" William, 134
Selwyn, Bishop, 204
Sewall, Nicholas, 16,
" General Joseph, 17
Sewell, Rev. Joseph, 249
Sever, W., 120
" Captain, 167
Shapleigh, Major Nicolas, 8
Shaw, Charles H., 149, 150
" Major Francis, 100
" Sarah P., 249
" Captain, 186
Sherlock, Rev. Mr., 317
Sherman, Gen. Wm. H., 224, 227
Sheppard, Colonel, 81
Sherrard, Family, 254
" Sarah, 254, 249, 254
" William, 236, 254, 263
Shirley, Gov. Wm., 43–45, 48, 115
Short, Henry, 260,
" Sarah, 260
Shubrick, Commo. Wm. B., 202
Shufeldt, Capt. R. W., 216, 222
Shuttle, William, 253
Simpson, Daniel, 41
" Lieut. D., 28
" Hannah, 28
" Joseph, 42, 120
Silsbee, Captain, 153
Skillings, Family, 138, 139
" Capt. Samuel, 124
" Simeon, 136
Smalley, Hannah, 245
Smith, Eliphalet, 197
" Henry, 245
" Capt. Joseph, 203
" Major, of Machias, 71
" (ord. seaman), 160
" Hon. Robert, 168, 318
" Thomas, 258 [264
" Rev. Thos. (Parson), 43,
" Tony, 186
Smoot, Com'dr Jo., 202
Snow, Captain, 67
Somerby, Abigail, 247
" Henry, 247
Spear, Mr., 267
Spencer, Com'dr W. V., 202
" General, 62, 75, 84, 104
Sprague, Richard T. & family, 150
" Consul Horatio, 150
Sprittle, Captain, 46
Stace, Fregift, 255
Staral, Captain, 108
Starboard, John, 67
Stark, Josephine, 140
Stebbins, Rev. Horatio, 200
Stedman, Mary, 244
" Thomas, 252
Sterling, Nancy E., 138
Sterne, Rev. Dr., 317
Sterrat, Peter, 125
Stevens, Benjamin, 122
" Elizabeth, 85, 243
" Jonathan, 242
Stewart, Catherine, 146
" Commo. Chas., 160, 170
" John, 122
" Samuel, Sen., 123
Stickney, Elizabeth, 263
" Family, 254
" Matt. A., 263
" Rebecca, 254, 248
" Samuel, 238, 248
" Thomas, 236, 248
Stillman, Rev. Mr., 72, 80, 83
Stirling, Adm'l Sir Jas., 206, 207
Stoddard, Lieut. (marines), 226
Stone, Benjamin, 16, 30
" Christopher, 124
" Capt. Joshua, 185
" Joseph, 120
" Mehitable, 16, 58
Storer, Colonel, 67
" Deacon, 79
" Mr., 85
" William, 65
" Woodbury, 144
Storey, John, 186
Stow, Ira, 140
" Sarah, 140
" Samuel, 137, 140
St. Aspinquid, 13, 14
St. Clair, Gen., 78, 80, 105, 106
Stinchfield, William, 314
Stratton, Elizabeth, 255
" Sarah, 255
Stringham, Commo. S. H., 212
Strong, Miss Martha, 255
Sturgis, William, 107
Sullivan, Rev. Mr., 287
" Mr., 119
" General, 102
Sumner, Mr., 86
Swan, Julianna, 254
Sweetser, Seth, 82

T.

Taggart, Captain, 47
Tate, Mr., 51, 87
Taylor, Com'dr Wm. V., 202
" Doctor, 73
Temple, Robert, 16
" Sir Thomas, 129
Tenney, Rev. Thomas, 200
Thatcher, Mr., 316
Thayer, Ebenezer, 70
" Mary, 244
Thomas, Elias, 241
" Miss Betsey, 241
" General, 61, 62
" Col. John, 119
" Peter, 241
" William W., 197
Thomes, Joseph, 130
" Thomas, 130
Thompson, Col., 54, 92, 93, 94, 110
" Rebecca, 146
" Hon. Smith, 160
Thorndike, Elizabeth, 250
" Rev. George, 250
" John, 250
Thurlow, Captain, 88, 89
Thurston, Daniel, 262
" Hannah, 238, 254, 262
Ticknor, George, 158
Tilden, Charles L., 13
" Elizabeth, 2, 260
" Elder Nathaniel, 5, 238
" Family, 6, 255
" Joseph, 6
" Judith, 5, 13, 236
" Lydia, 6
" Mary, 6
" Sarah, 6
" Stephen, 6

Tilden, William, 5, 13
Tillotson, Rev. Mr., 317
Tilton, Com'dr E. G., 204
Tomlinson, Robert, 143
Torrey, Abigail, 35, 59, 151
Treadwell, 69, 258
" Martha, 236
Treat, Rev. Samuel, 260
Trefethern, Harriet, 138
Trenchard, Com'dr S. D., 218
Trott, John, 130
" Simeon, 253
" Thomas, 130
Trowbridge, Judge, 85
Trumbull, Governor, 79, 81, 107
Truxton, Commodore, 167, 178
Tucker, Alice Preble, 183
" Edgar, 183
" Joseph, 20
" Nancy Gale, 20, 21
" Preble, 183
" Sallie M., 183
Tuckerman, Edward, 249
" John, 238, 249, 257
" Mr., 267
" Thankful, 236, 249, 257
Tupper, Major, 61
Turfs, Mr., 86
Turner, Rear-Adm'l Thos., 232
Tylden, William, 5, 13
" of Milsted, 13
" Lieut. Col., 13
" Richard, 13
" of Wye, Kent Co., 13
Tyler, Royal, 67
Tyne, Commo. Edward, 165
" Edward, 57
" John, 57, 126
" Sheriff, 53
" Col. Wm., Esq., 93, 111, 165

U.

Upham, Rev. Charles W., 197
" Professor, 5

V.

Vansittart, Com'dr E. W., 209
Varney, Abigail, 250
Vaughan, Mrs. Mary C., 159
Vaughn, Mr., 68, 69
Vines, Richard, Deputy Gov. of York, 6
Vinton, Abel, 211
" Col. D. H., 157
" Elisha, 211

W.

Wadsworth, Peleg, 77 [82
Wadworth, Peleg of Plymouth,
Waite, Col. John, 72, 99, 111
Waldo, Gen. Samuel, 11, 13, 18–51, 121, 125
Walker, Mr., 77
Walker, Thomas, 66
" William, 244
Wallace (composer), 295
Walter, Rev. Nehemiah, 244
Ward, Gen. Artemas, 53, 62, 70, 77, 80, 81, 86, 119, 120
" Colonel, 81
" Mr., 78
Warren, George, 149
" General, 66, 109
" Hon. Joseph, 91
" Sarah L., 149, 150
Washburn, Captain, 71
" Major, 86
Washington, Gen. George, 62, 72, 75, 86, 88, 89, 99, 100, 101, 103, 105, 110, 111, 247, 290
Watson, Family, 252
" Chaplain J. L., 161
" Mary, 234, 244
Wattles, Sophia, 181
Watts, 69
Weare, Elijah, 58
" Hannah, 26
" John, 19
" Joseph, 26, 31
Webb, Rev. John, 143, 316
" Jonathan, 35, 42, 51, 59, 128, 316
" Lucy, 128
Webber, Mary, 236
Webster, Rev. Mr., 69
" Mr., 71, 75, 76
" Palatiah, 73
Weeks, Jordan & Co., 201
Welch, Hannah, 36, 38
" Philip, 36
Weller, Hon. John B., 229
Welles, Hon. Gideon, 212, 219, 229, 230
Wells, Jonathan, 140
Welsh, Thomas, 38
Wendell, Jacob, 118
" Mr., 65, 108
Wentworth, Capt. Thos. E., 243
Wesson, Colonel, 81
West, Rev. Samuel, 244
Wheaton, Major, 97
Wheeler, Mary, 123
Wheelock, Colonel, 81
Wheelwright, John, 14, 24, 27, 31
Wheelwright's, 85, 86
Whipple, Family, 262
" John, 256, 262
Whitcomb, General, 64, 65
" John, 70
White, Benjamin, 70
" Martha, 250
" Peregrine, 261
Whitehead, Lieut., 226
Whitfield, Rev. Mr., 131
Whittemore, William, 82
Whittier, John, 82
Widen, Hannah, 250
Wigglesworth, Colonel, 81
Willard, Catharine, 245
" J., 116
Willard, Mr., 86, 251
William and Mary, 119
Williams, Avavamus, 83
" Captain, 65
" Family, 255–256
" General, 213, 215
" Miss Helen Maria, 292
" Henry, 140
" Capt. John Foster, 164
" Joseph, 238, 262
" Mary, 236, 244
" Mr., 64, 77
" Roger, 261
" Hon. Ruel, 20
Willis, Hon. William, 39
Wilkes, Rear-Adm'l Chas., 161
Wilkinson, Capt. Jesse, 202
Wilson, Clara, 294, 301, 302, 311
" Edward, 294, 301
" Edward P., 304, 311
" Mrs. Edward P., 304, 311
" Emma, 294
" Francis Emma, 312
" Herbert, 312
" Hugh, 218, 277, 300, 301, 308, 311
" Hugh, 312
" Mrs. Hugh, 311
" James, 294, 300, 301, 302, 311, 312
" Mary, 278
" Mary Leet, 312
Winslow, Albert, 200
" Benjamin, 84 [46, 48
" Colonel John, 16, 44,
" Capt. John A., 183
Wise, Sarah, 256
Wiswall, Mr., 92
Wiswell, Rev. Mr., 54
Wolfe, General, 48
Woodbridge, 68
Woodbury, Peter, 67
Wood, Aaron, 70
" Abial, 73, 76
" Richard, 22 [151, 154, 155
Wormeley, Rear-Adm'l R. R., 159
" Ariana, 159
" Mrs. Caroline, 276
" Elizabeth, 155, 156, 159
" James Preble, 156, 279
" Katharine Prescott, 156–159
Worth, Col. William J., 203
" Lionel, 256, 262
" Susanna, 238, 256, 262
Wright, Captain, 45 [128
" Frances, 35, 42, 51, 59,
" Rev. Doctor, 291
Wyer, Robert, 249

Y.

Young, Hannah, 34
" Rowland, 33, 34

ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. The Preble Medal . . . . . To face the title.
   Engraved on Steel by Mr. Joseph Saxton.

Page

2. The Preble Arms 5
   Engraved on Wood by Richard B. Dyer, Boston.

3. Facsimile Page of Brigadier General Preble's Diary, 1775 62
   Lithographed by J. H. Bufford, Boston.

4. The Jersey Prison Ship, 1781 111
   Engraved on Wood by Alexander Anderson.

5. Portrait of Commodore Edward Preble, U. S. Navy 162
   Engraved on Steel by T. Kelley, from the Picture in Faneuil Hall, Boston.

6. Portrait of Captain Enoch Preble, Aged 79 . . 185
   Photographed by J. W. Black, Boston, from a Portrait painted from Life by Charles O. Cole, of Portland, 1842.

7. Portrait of Captain Geo. Henry Preble, U. S. Navy 200
   Protographed from Life, by Bradley & Rulofson, at San Francisco, 1869.

8. Portrait of Henry Preble 265
   Photographed by Bradley & Rulofson at San Francisco, from a sepia drawing by his daughter Harriet Preble.

9. Portrait of Harriet Preble 271
   Engraved on Steel by A. H. Ritchie, from a Portrait painted from Life.

10. Facsimiles of Signatures,
    Engraved on Wood by Richard B. Dyer and others, viz.:

Benjamin and Mary Preble, p.	30	Jed. and Mehitable Preble,	55, 57
Jedidiah Preble, Jun.,	130	John Preble,	141
Martha Oxnard,	143	Eben Preble,	151
Com. Edward Preble (on portrait),	162	Capt. Enoch and Sally Preble,	184
Statira Preble,	264	Henry Preble,	265
Harriet Preble,	271	Frances Anica Barlow,	287

Silvio Pellico, 304
Sparks's American Biography, 162, 179
Spirit of '76, &c., 159
Sprague's History of the Florida War, 203
Travels in Brazil, 305
Uncle Tom's Cabin, 280
United States Navy Registers, 160, 201
United States Statutes, 230
Washington and his Masonic Compeers, 143
Willis' History of Portland, Me., 39, 163, 184, 200, 241, 257
Winslow's Journal, 46
Woman's Work in the Civil War, 159
York gravestones, 15, 27
Young's Chronicles, 39

MSS. LETTERS.

Letters of Alfred Kimball, Town Clerk, 252
" " A. Hammett, 252
" " Alexander McIntire, 17
" " Chris. Prebble, London, 11
" " Charles L. Tilden, 13
" " Col. William J. Worth, 203
" " D. Fitts, Town Clerk, 254
" " G. A. Preble, 16
" " H. A. Cross, 252
" " Hon. John Anderson, 201
Letters of Hon. Robert Smith, 318
" " J. E. Kimball, Town Clerk, 256
" " Joshua Coffin, 258
" " Jedidiah Preble, 43, 47, 48, 91-112
" " James Freeman, 316
" " M. A. Stickney, 254
" " Rear-Adm'l Charles Stewart, 160
" " T. W. Harris, 248-250

DIRECTORIES.

Boston, Mass., ... 320
Buffalo, N. Y., ... 320
Charlestown, Mass., ... 320
Chicago, Ill., ... 320
Detroit, Michigan, ... 320
London, England, ... 320
Milwaukee, Wisconsin, ... 320
New York City, N. Y., ... 320
Omaha, Nebraska, ... 320
Philadelphia, Penn., ... 320
Providence, R. I., ... 320
Pittsburgh, Penn., ... 320
Sacramento, California, ... 320
Salt Lake City, Utah, ... 320
San Francisco, California, ... 320
St. Louis, Mo., ... 320

NOTE.—Numerous Town and Family Histories, and hundreds of letters in answer to letters of inquiry, have been drawn from, which are not mentioned by name in the book, and are therefore not included in the foregoing Index.

ERRATA.—For "Edward Prescott Preble," p. 315, and wherever mentioned later, read "Edward Perkins Preble;" and for "Maria A. Alexander, Sept. 15, 1869." read "Marcia A. Alexander, Sept. 15, 1868."

REFERENCES.

An Index of the Newspapers, Magazines, Books, Authors, &c., referred to *by name*, quoted from, or mentioned.

NEWSPAPERS.

Boston Gazette, 1754, 44
" Centinel, 1822, 161
" Post Boy and Advertiser, 1768, 254
" Daily Advertiser, 1843, 146
Essex Register, 1822, 161
Portland Transcript, 136, 194
" Tribune, 192
" Advertiser, 195
Salem Gazette, 1784, 315

MAGAZINES, &C.

Analectic Magazine, 292
Edinburgh Review, 248
Graham's Magazine, 179, 180
Gentleman's Magazine, 53, 240
Ladies' Magazine, 318
New-England Historical and Geneal. Reg., 9, 49, 153, 163, 164, 253, 257, 262
United States Nautical Magazine, 181

RECORDS.

Boston Church Records, 259
Cumberland Co. (Me.) Records, 125–127, 130
Falmouth Proprietary (Me.) Records, 57
Lincoln Co. (Me.) Records, 125
Plymouth Records, 259
Roxbury (Mass.) Records, 262
Washington Co. (Me.) Records, 141
York Co. (Me.) Records, 9, 27, 30, 37, 122–124
" Town (Me.) Records, 15, 27, 28, 29, 34, 35, 41, 42
" Probate (Me.) Records, 16, 21, 25, 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34

BOOKS, AUTHORS, &C.

Adventures of Christopher Hawkins, 164
Allen's American Biographical Dictionary, 292
Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, 292
Amabel, a Family History, 155
American National Portrait Gallery, 292
American State Papers, 171
Anderson's Genealogy of Surnames, 163, 248
Appleton's Cyclopedia of Biography, 292
Arthur's Dict. of Family Names, 248
Berry's County Genealogies, 5
Blake's Biographical Dictionary, 292
Bowditch's "Suffolk Surnames," 244
Boynton's History of the Navy, 221, 228
Brigadier Preble's MSS. Journal, 61–91, 141
Burke's Landed Gentry, 13
Byrne's Naval Biography (R. N.), 154
Chase of the rebel steamer Oreto, 220
Clark's Naval History of the United States, 145
Coffin's History of Newbury, Mass., 246, 256, 258, 262
Coggshall's His. of American Privateers, 145
Cooper's Naval History of the United States, 178
" " Biography, 179
Deane and Smith's Journals, 53, 163, 165, 200
Drake's History of Boston, 143, 257
Dummer Academy Centennial Discourse, 165
Eugenie de Guerin, 304
Fuller's Worthies of England, 5, 129
Godwin's Hand Book of Universal Biog'y, 292
Gorham gravestones, 242
Historical Collections of Essex Institute, 151
" " " Me. His. Soc'y, 17, 163
History of Davenport Family, 255
History of the U. S. Sanitary Commission, 159
History of Ipswich, Mass., 262
Holt's Journal of a Penobscot Voyage, 49
Hon. William P. Preble's General Sketch of the Preble Families in Portland, 13, 19
Journal of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, 53, 118
Kidder's Maine and Nova Scotia, 141
Life, &c. of Jedidiah Preble, 3d, 130
Log-book of U. S. F. Constitution, 1803, 168
London Directory, 12, 320
London Notes and Queries, 163
Lossing's History of the War of 1812, 180
Lower's Dict. Family Nomenclature, 153, 240
" Patronymica Britannica, 163, 240, 248, 252
Middleton, 1
Memoir of Harriet Preble, 274
Memorial of the Morses, 259
Narrative of John Blatchford, 161
Nichols's What's in a Name, 248
Our Cousin Veronica, 155
Pepy's Diary, 129
Pierce's History of Gorham, Maine, 184
Portland gravestones, 57
Professor Upham, 5
Reports in Chancery, 1816-21, 12
Revolutionary adventures of Eben'r Fox, 164
Savage's Genealogical Dictionary, 163, 250
Secretary of the Navy's Report, 1869, 231
Sewall's History of Bath, Maine, 17

Lucy, 29, 35, 59, 137, 140, 142, 316
Lydia, 16, 34
" T., 315

M.

Mariana, 22
Martha, 35, 42, 43, 59
" Oxnard, 137, 140
Mary, 11, 16, 25, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 137, 153, 183, 317, 320
" A., 183
" Elizabeth, 233
" L., 315
Mehitable, 16, 57–59
Melvin S., 319
Mercy, 34
Mildred, 233
Miriam, 16, 25–29

N.

Nancy, 133
" Tucker, 22
Naomi, 314
Nathaniel, 11, 16, 27, 29, 40
" C. A., 313, 314, 315, 320
Nehemiah, 25

O.

Obadiah, 26
Olive, 26, 29
Orrin, 319

P.

Paul, 16, 29
Peter, 26, 42, 139
Phebe, 26
Preble of Longsands, 26
Prentice, 319
Preston P., 319

R.

Rachel, 11, 26, 27, 314
Rebecca, 16, 314
Rufus, 319
" S., 320

S.

Samuel, 19, 29, 35, 42, 59, 137, 140
" L., 314
Sally, 184, 197, 198, 199, 200, 314
Sandford 319
" B., 319
Sarah, 11, 19, 29, 35, 37, 38, 137, 139, 313, 314
" A., 315
" B., 315
" Ellen, 232
Stephen, 11, 22, 25, 26, 27, 42
" B., 319
Solomon H., 319
Sophronia Merrill, 314
S. M., 320
Statira, 35, 43, 59, 161, 264
Susan, 29
Susan Zabiah, 243
" Rowe, 314
Susanna, 28
Susie Zabiah, 233, 277

T.

Tabitha, 29, 34
Theodore, 38
Timothy, 25

W.

Wallace, 22
Warren, 319
Washington, 29, 42
Wellington, 319
Wilber, 139
William, 16, 22, 28, 29, 35, 42, 59, 139, 313
" Edward, 110
" E., 320
" H., 319, 320
" J., 319
" Pitt (Hon.), 13, 14, 17, 18, 20, 21, 181, 264
" Pitt (Esq.), 15, 22
" S., 319
" T., 319

Z.

Zebulon, 37, 38, 42

INDEX TO PREBLES, BY THEIR CHRISTIAN NAMES.

A.

Abbie B., 314
Abial E., 319
Abigail, 19, 26, 27, 30, 31
" F., 314
Abraham, Sen., 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 14
" Jr., 11, 14, 15, 16, 30
" 3d, 16, 19, 22, 27
" 4th, 15, 28, 29, 37, 38
" H. (Lieut.), 319
Addie, 315
Adeline, 197, 198, 233, 242
Andrew, 29, 42
" J., 320
Alice, 183
Anica, 230
Ann, 137
Avis, 137
" Binney, 136, 137

B.

Benjamin, 11, 29, 32, 33, 34, 234, 250
Bethiah, 25
Betsey, 313

C.

C., 319
Caleb, 16, 42
Calista A., 311
Calvin, 314
Caroline, 154, 155
" E., 315
Charles, 42, 54, 314
" B., 319
" E., 311, 320
" Henry, 149
" M., 319
" O., 319
" S., 320
Christopher, 11, 12
Clarissa, 139

D.

Daniel, 37, 38, 137, 139
David, 16, 37
Deborah, 37, 38
Dorcas, 38
Dorlasca, 139

E.

Earnest, 22
Ebenezer, 16, 17, 19, 28, 29, 35, 43, 57, 59, 102, 128, 313, 314
Eben, 16, 151-160, 197, 198, 233, 317
Eben C., 320
" Ilsley, 151
Edgar W., 319
Edith, 22
Edward, 22, 29, 42, 139, 160, 161, 270, 314, 319, 320
" Capt., 28, 29, 42
" Commo., 35, 43, 57, 59, 110, 111, 128, 160-184, 201, 278, 316, 318
" Deering, 181-183
" Earnest, Lt. Com'dr, 180, 183, 201
" Prescott, 313, 315, 320
" Henry, 305, 306, 307, 308
Edwin, 320
Elgar, 320
" Jas., 320
Elisha T., 319
Eliza Derby, 151
Elizabeth, 25, 37, 38, 314
Ellen, 22
" Bangs, 200
" F., 315
Enoch, Capt., 35, 43, 50, 57, 59, 128, 110, 174, 181, 184-200, 242, 268, 270, 313
Esaias, Col., 19, 20, 264, 320
Esther, 38, 314, 315
" B., 314

F.

Fanny Getchell, 314
Frances, 26, 42, 271, 305
" Anica, 268
" Ellen, 233
Francis, 320
Frank E., 320
" F., 320
Frederick, 319
" A., 315

G.

George, 10, 29, 42, 139, 319, 320
" A., 16
" B., 11, 320
" Henry (Capt. U. S. N.), 160, 198, 200-232, 318, 320
" Henry Rittenhouse, 233
Georgiana F., 311
Granville, 320
" A., 319

H.

Hannah, 16, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 33, 34, 37, 38
" widow of Abraham, 15
Harriet, 265, 270, 271-306
" I., 315
Harris, 140
Henry, 22, 35, 43, 57, 59, 128, 139, 145, 153, 265-272, 305, 306
" W., 22
" C., 319
" Oxnard, 233, 275, 320
Hepzibah, 16, 19, 28, 37, 38
Henrietta F., 314
Huldah Jones, 314
Humility, 28

J.

James, 139, 140, 314, 315, 319, 320
" C., 315
" G., 319
" O., 319
Jane, 26
Jedidiah, Brigadier, 12, 13, 30, 31, 33, 35, 39-125, 151, 161, 181, 184, 234, 264, 265, 313, 315
" Jun., 29, 35, 42, 59, 130-140
" 3d, 133, 134
Jemima, 16, 26
Jeremiah, 29, 42, 320
John, 11, 16, 19, 20, 30, 31, 34, 35, 42, 57, 59, 71, 122, 128, 137, 141, 142, 143, 250, 313, 314, 315, 320
" B., 319
" G., 319
" H., 315
" Mussey, 22
" Phillips, 135
" Q., 320
" S., 319
Jonathan, 16, 17, 27, 37, 38
Joseph, 11, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 37, 38, 319
" H., 320
Joshua, 27, 35, 43, 59, 128, 160, 161, 270
Josiah, 29, 42
Judith, 9, 10, 11, 14, 31, 34
Judah, 31
Julia, 140
" M., 140
J. E., 320

K.

Kadmeil, 26

L.

Laura, 140
Lavinia, 26